

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 795.—VOL. XXVIII.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1856.

[WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS, TENPENCE.]

## THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW.

THE splendid demonstration of which, on Wednesday last, the waters of the Solent were the scene, and of which at least a quarter of a million of people were the spectators, was scarcely needed to impress either natives or foreigners with due respect and admiration for the might and majesty of Great Britain. A fleet carrying more guns than were mounted on the formidable batteries of Sebastopol and Cronstadt—a fleet manned by upwards of thirty thousand of the finest and bravest sailors in the world—a fleet ready at a day's notice to carry into effect the behest of the nation that aspires to be, and is, the undisputed Mistress of the Seas, whether that behest be one of peace or of war—is a fact which is well calculated to administer consolation to that wounded pride which has suffered so many rubs in the Crimea; and which still endures some disagreeable after-qualms in the investigations yet pending in Chelsea Hospital. No one who beheld the glorious spectacle of these two hundred and forty steam-vessels, which covered, lying peaceably at anchor, a space of no less than twelve miles—of those immense floating fortresses of which each carried upwards of one hundred guns and a thousand men—and of that new-born flotilla of agile gun-boats constructed especially for the shallow waters of the Baltic—can have doubted how much they contributed—though without firing a shot—to that present solution of the difficulties of Europe which the British people are called upon to confirm. If a real peace have been gained, that fleet did more to gain it than any other effort made by the nation. The capture of the Malakoff was a noble deed. The British Navy was not only ready and willing, but able, to overtop even that crowning achievement, and to inscribe the more splendid name of Cronstadt on that

long list of victories which already includes such names as St. Vincent, La Hogue, Copenhagen, the Nile, and Trafalgar. That it was not permitted to do so may be due to the wisdom and the prudence of the Emperor Alexander,—or it may be due to the lukewarmness of an ally who had made his own calculations, and did not greatly care for ours,—or it may be mainly owing, as some assert, to the unstatesmanlike alacrity of those to whom the destinies of Great Britain were confided, who were slow to make war, and quick to make peace. On these points it is possibly premature to express an opinion; but none can deny the truth, that, be the peace good or bad, stable or unstable, it would not have been made if Great Britain had not been ready with an armament such as that which has just made holiday in the Solent.

The duty of the people and of the Government, having such a fleet, is to maintain it in full efficiency, until the political horizon is cleared of the dark clouds that yet brood over it, betokening storm and thunder. Though we have got our peace with Russia, we have not succeeded in assuring the repose of Europe. For many a long year it will not be prudent for this country to listen to the voice of those syrens of Manchester—and elsewhere—who sing of retrenchment and of economy in military and naval expenditure, and whose talk is ever of the blessings of peace and of the miseries of war—blessings which none deny and all prize, and miseries of which no tongue or pen attempts to extenuate the horror. We cannot maintain a standing army, but we can and must maintain a standing fleet, if we expect the voice of Great Britain to be properly heard or respected in the councils of Europe, amid the calamities and complications which the next few years are certain to bring forth. The peace has, by the confession of those who made it, settled nothing but the future relationship of

Russia toward Turkey. To the Emperor of the French, and perhaps to the present Government of Great Britain, this settlement may appear to be sufficient; but it is abundantly evident to nine men out of ten throughout France, England, Germany, Italy, Hungary, and Scandinavia, who may or may not have their doubts as to the satisfactory adjustment even of this limited cause of dispute, that Europe still heaves with embryo revolutions, and that there is scarcely one nation within its boundaries which has not an account to settle with one or other of the great military monarchies which weigh like incubi upon the independence and freedom of the people. Had the British fleet been permitted by diplomacy to do this year the work for which it was intended, it is more than probable that other knotty questions besides that of Turkey would have received a permanent and a satisfactory solution—that Italy would have been relieved of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope—that Lombardy and Venice would have been made happy and free—that Scandinavia would have recovered her long-lost Finland—that Turkey, in whose behalf the war was supposed to be undertaken, would have received from her thoroughly-defeated foe some indemnity for the enormous outlay which she has been compelled to make in defence of her independence so outrageously assailed;—and that all Europe, and Germany more particularly, would have been freed for fifty years—perhaps for ever—from the dead weight of Russian influence. Every one of the states and countries we have enumerated, in addition to Poland and Hungary, feels that Russian influence is fatal to the freedom and progress of the nations, that it is inimical to every form of government but that of brute force, and favourable only to the repression of all intellect but that which sells itself as a slave to tyranny, and waxes fat on the degradation of humanity.

There is on every hand much yet to be done before the sword



THE PEACE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYER BROTHERS, AND PIERSON, OF PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)





can be turned into the ploughshare, or the spear into the pruning-hook, or before wise and far-seeing statesmen can fold their hands in security, and indulge in the pleasing hope that the nations of Europe can disband their armies, and study war no more. The peace, even under its more favourable aspect, is but the "beginning of the end." No one can justifiably act on the supposition that Italy will not be in a state of convulsion from end to end before the leaves of the present spring shall grow yellow in the sun of autumn. England has got a mighty fleet, and if she be wise she will keep it, and make the most of it.

#### THE PEACE PLENIPOTENTIARIES, AT PARIS.

As an interesting portrait memorial of the Congress at Paris, by whose members the Treaty of Peace with Russia has been definitively arranged, MM. Mayer Brothers and Pierson, of Paris and London, have photographed their Excellencies in one group, which we have engraved upon the preceding page. Of the majority of these diplomatists biographical memoirs have already appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; so that it will be sufficient, in order to add to the personal interest of the illustration, for us to indicate the respective members of the group. Thus, in the first line (seated) in the centre, is Count Walewski (France); on his right are Lord Clarendon (Great Britain), Aali Pacha (Turkey), and Baron de Hubner (Austria). On the left of M. Walewski are seated Count Orloff (Russia), Baron de Bourqueney (France), and Lord Cowley (Great Britain). Of the line of standing figures, commencing from the left, are the Count de Cavour and the Marquis de Villamarina (Sardinia), Count de Batsfeldt (Prussia), M. Benedetti (France), *redacteur des protocoles*; Mehmed Djenik Bey (Turkey), Baron de Brunnow (Russia), Baron de Manteuffel (Prussia), Count de Buol (Austria).

In addition to this group, Messrs. Mayer Brothers and Pierson have at their establishments at Paris, and at No. 133, Regent-street, London, portraits of each member of the Peace Congress, photographed on a large scale, which are fine specimens of the application of photography to the characteristic illustration of the greatest national event of our time.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

CONSIDERABLE preparations are being made at St. Cloud for the reception of the Court, which removes thither shortly, to the great satisfaction of the Empress, whose long confinement at the Tuileries—a mode of life so opposed to the active tastes and habits of her Majesty—has proved very tedious to her. At St. Cloud, Versailles, and other places, are, later in the season, to be held a series of brilliant fêtes. At the time of Queen Victoria's visit to France the Emperor and Empress conceded for her use the apartments they habitually occupied in the Palace of St. Cloud, themselves residing on the ground-floor. These, which open on the Orangery—rendered so famous as being the theatre of the *coup d'état* which commenced the Consulate, and finally led the first Napoleon to the Empire—have pleased their Majesties so much that they have resolved to inhabit them in future in preference to those above, and have had them fitted up with the taste and elegance suitable to an Imperial residence.

It is only now (commencing from the 21st) that the ladies of the corps diplomatique are admitted to see and offer their felicitations to the Empress. Since the birth of the Prince Imperial, the Princesse d'Essling, the Duchesse de Bassano, and the Amirale Bruat wear, instead of the former ensign of their office, which consisted of a cipher in diamonds attached to the shoulder, the portrait of her Majesty, with that of the Emperor on the reverse, surrounded with brilliants: it is worn lower down than the former decoration, and nearer the heart.

The late elections at the Academy have been a subject of much surprise and general dissatisfaction. That of M. Biot is considered absurd: his age, his position, wholly unfitted him to fill the *fauteuil* of M. de Lacretelle, and the Academicians themselves expected the strongest opposition to his nomination; yet, strange to say, he passed with much more ease and sooner than M. de Falloux, who, though also warmly opposed, was imagined to be considerably more likely to obtain success.

The Préfets of the different departments are occupied at present in collecting statistical accounts of the cases of hydrophobia occurring in the provinces during the last year, and the Maire of each commune is, during the course of the present year, to signalise every instance of this frightful and common malady to his Préfet by a special and immediate despatch, in order to seek the means to diminish "this hideous disease, which every year causes such ravages in the country." And while these means are being adopted on the one side, the removal of the dog-tax is seriously contemplated on the other!

Among other projects of improvement, the Emperor is earnestly occupied in studying the plans submitted to him for the establishment of a regular seaport at Paris. The attempts already made by certain vessels of considerable tonnage to mount the Seine have proved sufficiently successful to give the idea considerable consistence; and there seems much reason to suppose that the energetic and enterprising spirit of Napoleon will bring it to bear.

It appears that the researches of the Commission appointed to collect and publish all the letters, instructions, reflections, and documents in general of the late Emperor have led to the discovery of a mass of papers of which the extent is enormous, and the interest greater than can well be imagined by those as yet ignorant of their contents. It is said that the materials already brought together might fill a hundred quarto volumes, and that the appearance of such as are to be published will go far to alter the aspect of the history of the times. M. Thiers, to whom some of these documents have been submitted, remarked on concluding them, "I shall have to add twelve volumes of postscript to my 'History of the Empire.'" As may be supposed, much of this matter will have, however, at present to be suppressed. The times are too recent, the actors too near, to render it safe or right to give to the world all that concerns them; but even what is to be presented to the eyes of the public is of a nature and extent to create no less astonishment than interest.

One of the most brilliant balls of the season was that given a few nights ago by M. de Morny to such of the members of the Congress as are still in Paris. The dancing was kept up with great spirit until a very late hour. Report says that M. de Morny will be selected as the representative of France at the Court of the Emperor of Russia.

The accounts of the state of the vines are very satisfactory: this year (1856) bears a great resemblance in point of atmosphere with 1811, the famous year of the appearance of the comet, and that which witnessed the birth of the King of Rome.

There were thunder and lightning in the month of April as there were this year; and they consider these peculiarities as most favourable to the harvest in general, and to the vines in particular.

The report that M. de Lamartine was about to take his departure for America is quite unfounded.

The *revelailles* of the Empress, which had been fixed for the 19th, has been put off till the 30th of the month; her Majesty not feeling strong enough, and the physicians advising that this ceremony should be delayed.

Count Creptowitch is spoken of as the new Russian Ambassador at Paris.

#### THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

A despatch from Constantinople states that the Grand Council of the Ottoman Empire has pronounced the deposition of the two Hospodars of

Moldavia and Wallachia. The former of these Princes, Gregory Alexander Ghika, had anticipated this measure by recently sending in his resignation; but the latter, Demetrius Stirbey, clung to power, and to him this will be a heavy blow. While depriving the two Hospodars of office, the Grand Council appointed a Calimacan, or Viceroy, of the Sultan, to govern each of the two provinces, in the name of his Highness, until their reorganisation under the treaty. The Calimacan selected for Wallachia is the Grand Ben Constantin Ghika, and for Moldavia the Grand Logothete Ba che. Finally, at the self-same sitting, the Grand Council named as Commissioner of the Porte in the Principalities, and probably as the future representative of Turkey in the mixed Commission just alluded to, Safet Effendi, the present Mustechar of the Grand Vizier. He is said to be a man of merit.

#### OPENING OF THE TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

An extraordinary supplement to the *Journal d'Odessa*, issued on the 7th inst., contains the following notification by order of Count Stroganoff, the Governor-General of New Russia and Bessarabia:—

In virtue of an Imperial rescript this day received, foreign exportation is permitted, according to the old regulations, of all kinds of corn, of sheepskins, meats of all kind, cloths, horned cattle, horses, swine, brandies and wines, ropes and string, canvas and hay. Commercial relations with France, England, Sardinia, and Turkey are re-established on the old bases.

Two merchant vessels, one Austrian and the other Sardinian, entered the port of Odessa on the 6th. The Sardinian vessel immediately accepted freight for Marseilles, at the rate of four francs per load of wheat.

#### AMERICA.

The United States' mail steam-ship *Atlantic*, Captain O. Eldridge, which left New York on the 12th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday.

In the Senate, on the 7th, Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a resolution to the effect that no further legislation was necessary in order to put an end to the treaty with Denmark regulating the Sound Dues, and the subject was made a special order for discussion.

Mr. Seyer, as the sole representative of the State of Missouri, referring to the Kansas discussion, said that the circumstances under which the debate was inaugurated seemed to indicate a purpose to make political capital out of the Kansas disturbances with a view of controlling the coming national and state elections. In such a controversy he had no disposition to engage; it was, however, his duty to defend his constituents against the grave and serious charges brought against them. He then proceeded to consider the constitutional aspect of the slavery question, contending that the power of Congress to make all needful rules and regulations in regard to the territories and other property of the United States extends to the public domain only, and not to the domestic affairs or institutions of the territory.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Hughston earnestly condemned the violation of the Missouri restrictions, and expressed as his opinion that the rights of the people of Kansas had been usurped by invaders.

Mr. Boyce argued that Great Britain had violated their neutrality in the enlistment case; they should insist by negotiation on reparation, which would be forthcoming when a future British Administration attained power, for the present one could not make reparation without condemning itself. He objected to Great Britain's pretence to the Mosquito protectorate and occupation of Ruatan. War was not a means for the settlement of the question, their policy being peace.

On the motion of Mr. Humphrey Marshall, the Committee on Foreign Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of declaring the engagement of American vessels in the Chinese coolie-trade to be illegal and a sufficient cause of forfeiture to the captors of the ship engaged therein.

It was resolved on this subject, on the motion of Mr. Pringle, of New York, that the President be requested to communicate what information he may possess in regard to citizens of the United States being engaged in the slave-trade or the transportation in American ships of coolies from China to Cuba and other countries, with the intention of placing or continuing them in a state of slavery or servitude; and whether such traffic is not, in his opinion, a violation of the spirit of existing treaties, rendering those engaged in it liable to incitement for piracy? and especially that he be requested to communicate to the House the facts and circumstances attending the shipment from China of some 500 coolies in the *Sea Witch*, of New York, a vessel lately wrecked on the coast of Cuba.

The *New York Herald* states thus:—

The South Carolinians are rushing for Kansas. A second company of 28 emigrants left Charleston on the 27th ultimo for the territory, and a company from Edgefield, under Captain Ball, was to leave on the 1st instant, for Columbus, Ga., there to join Major Buford, who heads a formidable expedition. Abbeville is moving, her citizens having subscribed a large sum of money to fit out emigrants, twelve of whom have proposed going. Nearly every district in the state is endeavouring to raise and equip a company. The efforts of the Emigrant Aid Societies of the Abolitionists are likely to be completely neutralised, the *Herald* thinks, by such energetic exertions in the South.

#### THE NICARAGUAN WAR.

On the 10th of March Walker issued a proclamation. It says:—

Nothing is left for the Americans in Nicaragua but hostility to the Serviles throughout Central America. A very large proportion of the so-called Legitimists of this State are either open or secret enemies to our presence on this soil. They owe us for the protection they have had for their lives and property; they have paid us with ingratitude and treachery. Against the Servile parties and Servile Governments of Central America the Americans in Nicaragua are bound, by the common law of self-protection, to declare eternal enmity. Our professed friendship has been rejected. We can only make them feel that our enmity may be as dangerous and destructive as our friendship is faithful and true.

A further decree directed the troops to assume the red ribbon, the badge of war. On the 9th of March there arrived from New York, New Orleans, and California, 205 recruits, who on Tuesday, the 11th, received orders to march. On the 11th President Rivas issued a decree to the various prefects of departments, announcing the rupture with Costa Rica, and casting on it the odium of having plunged the two countries into war. Ubaldo Herrera, ex-President of the Republic, also issued an address to the people, calling upon his countrymen to support Walker in defending the honour and interests of Nicaragua, and to range themselves on the democratic side.

On the 13th Colonel Schlessinger commenced his march with about 400 soldiers on the city of Guanacaste, forty-five miles from the boundary in the State of Costa Rica. On the same day a decree was issued placing the department of Medioida, adjoining Guanacaste, under martial law, and summoning all the inhabitants to arms. It was also rumoured that an attack would immediately be made on Punta Arenas.

On Sunday, March 2, amid the roar of guns, the ringing of bells, &c., there was elevated, for the first time, on the Plaza (the guard standing to arms), the present free flag of Nicaragua. A white centre, with blue on each side, and on the white is a raised shield representing a sunburst over five volcanoes.

While these preparations have been progressing in Nicaragua, the Costa Ricans appear to have been equally on the alert.

In the Costa Rica *Boletin* of the first of March is a decree declaring that the Republic of Costa Rica does not recognise the so-called Provisional Government of Nicaragua created by the adventurers which dominate over the country; but, on the contrary, is determined at all hazards to root them out. The *Boletin* says:—

With this important end in view, the army of the Republic will immediately march; and not only all Costa Ricans, but all other Central Americans who reside in the country, are obliged to take up arms under present circumstances, and give all requisite help until the nationality of Nicaragua shall be established, and the independence of Central America secured.

The decree further orders the cantons, towns, provinces, and districts to provide the necessary provisions and men, &c.; and denounces the severest penalties against traitors, who will be immediately tried by court-martial and shot in the most summary manner. Another decree in the same journal orders a national loan of 100,000 dollars to be raised among the native capitalists.

General Mora, President of Costa Rica, issued an address to the people, dated March 1, calling upon them to march on Nicaragua to war with the Filibusters, who had reduced her to the most opprobrious slavery.

The Central American, March 15, states:—3500 Costa Rican troops are under way, headed by General Mora, the Commander-in-Chief. Baron Bulow is in the field with 500 men. We are informed that the Transit Company have been notified to stop running their boats upon the river, or Costa Rica will not be responsible for the consequences.

In the mean time, according to the latest despatch from the Foreign Minister of San Salvador to the Government of Nicaragua, it would not seem that the relations between these two republics are really friendly. San Salvador positively objects to the large army of Nicaragua, and thinks that the fact of its being composed of Americans is a standing menace to the peace and union of the Central American States. The Government of Nicaragua is also called upon to enter into explanations respecting its position and policy.

The reply to this document from the Nicaraguan Minister is couched in

very general terms, makes no allusion to General Walker or the large force of foreigners in the territory, and protests that the intention and policy of the Nicaraguan Government are to preserve friendly relations with all the Nicaraguan States.

Altogether, says the *New York Daily Times*, the announcement made some time since that the Central American Republics had entered into a treaty offensive and defensive against the Walker administration seems now more probable than ever.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

##### COUNT MAGAWLY, OF TEMORA.

VALERIO MAGAWLY CERATI, of Temora, in the King's County, Ireland, a Count of the Holy Roman or Germanic Empire, Inspector-General of Prisons in Parma, was assassinated in the streets of the city of Parma, on the evening of the 4th ult., as he was walking home from the theatre, accompanied by his wife and sister. The Magawlys—of whom the late Count was the last resident in these countries—are noticed in Sir Bernard Burke's recent



edition of the Peerage, amongst the British subjects enjoying titles of foreign nobility with the assent of our Sovereign, as a family of great antiquity in Ireland, where they were styled "Princes of Calry," in the counties now known as Meath and Westmeath, and where they were proprietors of large estates until the reign of William and Mary, when, remaining firm in their allegiance to James II., the greater portion of those lands came within the grasp of the exchequer. In 1694 the Emperor Charles VI. conferred upon Field-Marshal Philip Henry Magawly (who married Margaret D'Este of Austria) the dignity of Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and the rank and privileges of a Grande of Spain. The Marshal's great-grandnephew, Francis Philip, the third Count, married in 1808 Clara, only child of Guiseppa, Count Mazzuchini-Guido-Bono. This Francis, Count Magawly, was accredited in 1812 Envoy from Pope Pius VII. to Napoleon, and was subsequently Regent of the Duchies of Parma and Piacenza, until those States were apportioned to the ex-Empress Maria Louisa, in 1815; he was her Prime Minister until 1823, and was also Chamberlain to Francis I. of Austria, who conferred many favours upon him. In 1824 he returned to Ireland, and took up his residence at his family mansion of Temora, in the King's County, where he lived until his death in 1835; when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Valerio, the fourth Count, the subject of this notice, whose dreadful murder has created so general and painful a sensation. Valerio, Count Magawly, was born in Italy the 4th August, 1809: he resided for several years at his Irish family seat, and was there much beloved and respected as a magistrate and country gentleman. He, in 1845, unfortunately for himself, returned to Italy, where the services of his family were at once appreciated and rewarded; he obtained the responsible position of Mayor of Parma, with the rank of Major in the Army, during the eventful year of 1848; he was afterwards appointed Chamberlain to the Archduchess Regent, and Director of the Central House of Detention. The Count married, the 17th November, 1831, his first cousin, Jane, only child of Andrew Gheoghagan, Esq., of Ballymaglevy, county Westmeath, by whom he leaves an only son, Francis Philip Richard, now the fifth Count. Count Valerio's remains were interred, on the 9th ult., in the Church of the Holy Trinity at Parma, the last resting-place of the Cerati family.

##### SIR ALEXANDER BURNETT, BART.

SIR ALEXANDER BURNETT, the ninth Baronet, of Leys, Kincardineshire, was the second son of Sir Robert Burnett, the seventh Baronet, by his wife, Margaret Dalrymple, fourth daughter of Mr. Elphinstone, of Logie, Aberdeenshire. Sir Alexander was born the 17th Dec., 1789: he succeeded his brother, Sir Thomas, the eighth Baronet, in Feb., 1849, and was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant of Kincardineshire in the same year. He was formerly in the East India Company's service. He died unmarried, on the 20th ult., in Edinburgh, and is succeeded by his youngest and only surviving brother, James Hura, the tenth Baronet, who was born in 1801, and married, first, the 3rd Feb., 1821, Caroline Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Charles Spearman, Esq., of Thornley-hall, Durham; and by her (who died in 1836) he has one surviving son. He married, secondly, in 1837, his cousin Lauderdale, youngest daughter of the late Sir Alexander Ramsay, of Balmain, Bart., and widow of David Duncan, Esq., of Rosemount, co. Forfar, by whom he has issue two sons and a daughter. The family of Burnett (originally Burnard) enjoy their lands under charter from Robert Bruce, dated at Scone, 17th Nov., 1358. The first Baronet, Sir Thomas Burnett, received his title the 21st April, 1625. The present Baronet is the twenty-first Burnett inheritor of Leys.



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##### SIR E. H. LECHMERE, BART.

SIR EDMUND HUNGERFORD LECHMERE, second Baronet, of the Rhyd, county Worcester, died suddenly on the 2nd inst., at his seat, the Rhyd. Sir Edmund was the elder son of Sir Anthony Lechmere, the first Baronet, by his first wife, Mary, daughter and heiress of Joseph Berwick, of Hallow Park, Worcester-shire. He was born on the 25th of May, 1792, and succeeded his father, as second Baronet, on the 25th of March, 1849. He married, in 1819, Maria Clara, daughter of the late Hon. David Murray, and has had issue a son and two daughters, the elder of whom is married to E. P. Shirley, Esq., M.P. Sir Edmund is succeeded by his son, Edmund Anthony Harley, now the third Baronet, who was born on the 8th of December, 1826. The Lechmeres are a very ancient family, originally from the Low Countries. They derive from Joscelyne de Lechmere, who acquired from William the Conqueror a grant of land in Hanley, Worcestershire.



##### SIR WILLIAM SYMONDS.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM SYMONDS, who died recently on his passage from Malta to England, was the third son of Captain Thomas Symonds, B.N. He was born in 1782, and entered the Royal Navy early in life. He became particularly known for his improvements in naval architecture. King William IV., estimating highly his mode of construction, conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood in 1836; he subsequently was made a C.B. (civil), and a K.C.B. Sir William Symonds was Surveyor of the Navy from 1832 to 1847; he became a Rear-Admiral on the retired list in 1854. Sir William married, first, a Miss Luscombe, fifth daughter of Matthew Luscombe, Esq., of Plymouth; and, after her death, secondly, in 1818, the eldest daughter of the circumnavigator Rear-Admiral Philip Carteret, of Trinity Manor, Jersey, which lady died in 1851.

JOSEPH NEELD, ESQ., OF GRITTLETON, WILTS, M.P., F.S.A., F.L.S.

MR. JOSEPH NEELD, who died on the 24th ult., was the eldest son of Joseph Neeld, Esq., of Gloucester-place, and was the inheritor of a large fortune. He was born in 1789. He married, the 1st Jan., 1831, the Lady Caroline Mary, eldest daughter of Cropley, sixth Earl, and sister of Anthony, ninth and present Earl of Shaftesbury. Mr. Neeld was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Wilts, High Steward of Malmesbury, and one of the Gentlemen of her Majesty's Privy Chamber. His connexion with the wealthy firm of Messrs. Rundell and Bridge is well known. He was also an extensive proprietor of Bank and East India Stock. Mr. Neeld was first returned to Parliament for the borough of Chippenham in 1828, from which period he continued to sit as its representative in the House of Commons. He was a staunch supporter of High Church and Conservative principles, and voted for agricultural protection against Sir Robert Peel in 1846. His public and private charities were very extensive, and he was much regarded and respected by all classes. Mr. Joseph Neeld's brother, Mr. John Neeld, has represented Cricklade for twenty years; and his sister's husband, Captain Boldero, was his colleague in the representation of Chippenham.

The operative stonemasons of York have struck for an advance of wages, demanding 2s. per week, instead of 24s. The master masons have determined to resist the advance.



## THOUGHTS IN THOROUGHFARES.

SOME people may think it a piece of unpardonable vanity on my part to assume the title of philosopher; but, considering that the chief business of philosophy is to reconcile one with disappointments, console one under failures, and to make the very best of a bad lot in life, the man who calls himself a philosopher may possibly have very little more than his philosophy to brag about. When one has failed in every other pursuit, and has lost all his fortune—if he ever had any; and exhausted all his credit—if any body ever trusted him; and the individual who can get nothing out of other people's pockets may calmly put his hands into his own and at once turn philosopher. If matters have gone hard with him, and he wishes to get into easy circumstances, the best way to improve his condition, and to make it easy is to take it easy by the aid of philosophy. It is a calling for which no capital is required; and, indeed, the less a man possesses of worldly goods the more he may be supposed to have of worldly ills, which form the stock on which his philosophy may be exercised. There are some who may be said to trade on borrowed capital, for they are far more philosophical over the troubles of other people than they are over their own; but a series of genuine philosophical transactions can only be carried on in the mind by means of our own calamities. It follows, therefore, that he who is the most unsuccessful in everything else may be the most successful in the practice of philosophy. Even Aristotle is said to have taken to it as a business when he had failed in a variety of other schemes, for he had been a soldier and a druggist before he began to deal in philosophy, which, commercially speaking, has been always looked upon as a drug in the market.

I am in every respect a follower of Aristotle, who was at the head of the peripatetics, or walking philosophers, who are said to have taken the title from the habit they had of listening to lectures while walking in the public thoroughfares. I do not patronise this system of open-air teaching, which, though apparently gratuitous, is often a very expensive mode of obtaining information, for the pupil sometimes pays for the lesson he learns in a crowd with the whole contents of his pocket. It is certainly better that those who think while they walk should write while those who run may read, than that those who stand to preach should afford facilities for gathering the purses and handkerchiefs of those who stop to listen. I am in the constant habit of thinking as I pass along, and, as there is scarcely any one who has not at some time or other been offered "a penny for his thoughts," I flatter myself that mine may not be wholly without value. One of my present subjects of contemplation is the new wooden building that adorns, or rather disfigures, the north side of the Green-park, which has been the cause of a great deal of what the Government may consider very impertinent (though by no means idle, but, on the contrary, rather busy) curiosity. Rumour, who is always prepared with a variety of guesses for every riddle, had already assigned the building to a variety of uses—one of which was that of a booth for dramatic performances; another was that of a reception-room for the "Allied Sovereigns," who, it was said, were about to assemble on the spot, but for what purpose not even Rumour had ventured to indicate. At length, however, the curiosity of the House of Commons could not be restrained, and the Government, having been called on for an explanation, has announced its intention to give a brilliant display of fireworks. This kind of thing appears to me to be less adapted to the conclusion of a peace than to the termination of a pantomime. Ministers, however, tell us gravely that fireworks are to be let off by way of public rejoicing, as if the people delighted in nothing so much as in squibs and crackers. If this were the case, an Englishman, when he wanted to be particularly happy, would purchase a firework to take it home, and exultate his household by letting it off in the bosom of his family. If Government has truly estimated the national character in supposing that the country will derive pleasure from a pyrotechnic display, it is strange that the people will only be happy on the 5th of November, which is the only day when the Government notion of national felicity is at all generally realised. Some people are of opinion that waterworks would be more appropriate to the damp thrown on British spirits by the unsatisfactory mode in which, according to the views of many, the war has been finished. There are certain members of Parliament who speak the sense of a great many of those "out of doors," and who have asked "What are the fireworks for?" and there has been some very natural hesitation shown by the Government to answer the question. It must be rather an awkward position for a man of mature age to get up and declare that it is intended the public satisfaction shall explode in fireworks. The present is an age requiring somewhat better lights than those afforded by Roman candles. If there is really a public demand for fireworks, there are plenty of persons whose business is to furnish a supply; and the Government might safely have left the matter in the hands of the managers of Cremorne-gardens, or the Surrey Zoological, where those who wished for the excitement might have, at the same time, enjoyed and paid for it. Ministers should have something better to do in these days than attempt to rival the former glories of Vauxhall; and they should be satisfied with the explosions and blowings up to which they are liable in a political sense, without running the risk of dealing in pyrotechnic playthings. The chief, indeed the only, excuse that has been offered for the course that has been adopted is that it is "strictly according to precedent." If a piece of foolery has been perpetrated fifty years ago, there is surely no reason for repeating it. There cannot be a more melancholy proof of the imbecility of a number of individuals who are called on to act than their being afraid to do anything except that which was done half a century ago on a somewhat similar occasion. If precedence is really to be strictly followed, why are not barges brought from Woolwich, as they were in 1814, for a sham sea-fight in the Serpentine? Perhaps, in following the precedents of that day, it will be thought necessary to issue a proclamation calling on the people "not to listen to those who are the constant enemies of all public joy," but to "indulge in the full participation of happiness." Far be it from me to check the exuberance of the national felicity if the country can make itself happy with fireworks—a theory which seems to justify the managers of theatres in their notions of an "abode of bliss," or "a garden of delight," in which blue and red fire always predominate. Precedent may be as usefully employed in teaching what to avoid as in showing what to imitate. Everything that has been already done, if it is not found to be utterly unworthy of being done again, may at any rate be always improved upon; but the authorities, restrained by the fetters of routine, look to the past too much as a model to be slavishly copied.

After all, it may happen that the proposed mode of celebrating the peace is not altogether inappropriate, for, considering the number of reputations that have gone up like the rockets, to come down like the sticks, there is very much in the late war that may be aptly commemorated by fireworks.

A WALKING PHILOSOPHER.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**THE JUDGES AND CORPORATION AT ST. PAUL'S.**—Sunday last being the first Sunday in Easter Term, the ancient ceremony of "Churching the Judges" took place in St. Paul's Cathedral. Shortly before three o'clock the representatives of the judicial bench, who upon this occasion were Lord Chief Justice Campbell, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Wightman, Mr. Justice Williams, and Mr. Justice Crompton, assembled at Serjeants'-inn, Chancery-lane, where they were met by the City Marshal, and escorted to the Metropolitan Cathedral. They were received at the southern door by Alderman Sir Francis Graham Moon, Bart. (acting for the Lord Mayor), Alderman and Sheriff Kennedy, Alderman and Sheriff Rose, Alderman Finnis, Alderman Lawrence, Alderman Eagleton, the Dean of St. Paul's, and a large number of members of the Court of Common-council, and a procession was then formed, which moved into the choir, where full service was performed, and a sermon preached by the Rev. Canon Champneys, M.A., Rector of Whitechapel.

**HAMPSTEAD-HEATH.**—On Monday evening a public meeting of the inhabitants of St. Pancras parish was held at the Vestry Hall, Camden-town. Mr. F. W. Streeten in the chair—when resolutions favourable to the maintenance of Hampstead-heath in its unclosed state, and condemnatory of the Metropolitan Board of Works for not moving in the matter were agreed to. Sir B. Hall attended the meeting, and supported the resolution. Sir Thomas M. Wilson's bill in the Commons has been postponed, and in the interval meetings will be held to ascertain the feeling of the metropolitan parishes upon this subject. Hitherto the meetings have been confined to the adjoining districts of the heath; but the whole of the metropolis is concerned in preventing the inclosure of the place; and, therefore, it has been urged that the expense of a "compromise" should not fall on one or two parishes, but that a metropolitan rate should be made to obtain the boon now asked for the benefit of the public generally.

**HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.**—The rate of mortality declines as the temperature rises with the beginning of the spring months. The deaths in London, which had in the two previous weeks been 1284 and 1115 respectively, fell last week to 1043. In the corresponding week of ten previous years, 1846-55, the average number was 1051. The same rate of mortality in the present increased population would produce 1168; and a comparison of the real with the estimated result shows a difference in favour of last week to the extent of 113. Whilst the population of the metropolis lost 1043 lives last week, the registration of births shows that 1837 children were born, sufficient to supply the places of the dead and increase the number of inhabitants by 884. The deaths of 563 males and 480 females were registered. 238 boys and girls died without completing their first year; at the other extreme of life 35 men and women died who were 80 years old and upwards. Two aged persons, both widows—one in Somers-town, the other in Clapton—attained the respective ages of 94 and 96 years.

**IMPROVEMENTS AT GLOUCESTER-GATE, REGENT'S-PARK.**—Orders have been issued from the office of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works for the removal of the present diminutive and unsightly lodge at Gloucester-gate, near Albany-street, and the erection of a new and handsome structure. The object is to widen this entrance to the Regent's-park to more than double its present extent; and with a view to keep pace with the improvement, so as to make a fine opening to Park-street, Camden-town, the local authorities of St. Pancras have been requested to lend their aid in widening the present narrow and dangerous bridge which crosses the Regent's Canal, near the York and Albany Tavern. The latter body, however, demur to this, and contend that as the bridge is upon the Crown property the Office of Works is the proper department to bear the expense, and the committee of works of the St. Pancras vestry have appointed a deputation to wait upon Sir B. Hall.

**HORTICULTURAL GARDEN AT CHRISWICK.**—The subscription for the preservation of this popular garden, now threatened with destruction unless a sum of £5000 is raised for its purchase, has already reached to nearly £1500, and there can be little doubt if the list is kept open for another month that the full amount required will be forthcoming. Among the subscriptions already announced are £100 from the Duke of Devonshire; £100 from the Duke of Northumberland; and, which deserves especial notice, £100 from H. Behrens, Esq., a foreigner resident near Lubeck.

**THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.**—On Wednesday afternoon the wife of a cabinetmaker named Gilinda, residing at 92, Long-alley, Sun-street, Finsbury, went to make some trifling purchases; and, before leaving the house, locked her three children in the second-floor front room. On her return in a short time she found smoke issuing from the crevices of the door, which was immediately broken open, when the room was found to be on fire, while the children were in a lifeless state. A strong force from the brigade stations succeeded in confining the fire to the room in which it broke out.

**NOVEL WAGER.**—On Monday afternoon many thousands of persons were attracted to the banks of the Surrey Canal to witness the novel decision of a wager for £5 between Mr. Paul Herring and M. Garrett, the well-known Clowns. The terms of the wager were—to sail in a washing-tub, drawn by four geese, for 500 yards of the canal, between Tailors' and Bucks' bridges, and the first to perform the distance to be entitled to the money. Everything being in readiness for the start, and the word given, the frail bark of M. Garrett unfortunately turned over, and the daring voyager went head foremost into the waters beneath. For some moments fears were entertained not only for the safety of M. Garrett, but the geese, as the weight in the bottom of the tub caused them to be drawn under the water; but in a short time the fears and anxieties of the spectators were relieved, as all were got out safe. By this time Mr. Paul Herring was sailing gallantly along, and won the wager without an effort. M. Garrett, determined to have something for his money, re-entered the tub, after changing his clothes and taking some refreshment, and sailed along the given distance, amidst the loud cheers of the large assemblage.

**FILIAL PIETY REWARDED.**—Three brothers, John Ingram Owen, George Smith Owen, and Edward Owen, whom the police have been in search of for eighteen months, were brought up at Marlborough-street Police Court on Saturday last, charged with thirty or forty forgeries of a rather ingenious character. The prisoner John is a dismissed Custom-house clerk, and George held office in a wholesale druggist's. The father had been in business as a woollen-merchant at Shrewsbury, but failed. The brothers had cards printed in which they represented that one of their number lived at Peel River, Australia; that he had returned home, and that he was anxious, being wealthy, to pay all his father's creditors in full. They called upon the creditors, gave them cheques for a much larger sum than their debts, and received from them good cheques for the difference. Their plausible story made an impression which thoroughly disarmed suspicion. In most instances these good cheques were made the foundation for larger forgeries; and in this way considerable sums were obtained from bankers at Shrewsbury, Taunton, Salisbury, Poole, the London and Westminster, Herries and Co.; Grote, Prescott, and Co.; Bath, Trowbridge, Manchester, &c. Messrs. Mullens, the bankers' solicitors, specially instructed police-sergeants Smith and Williamson to lay hands on these determined forgers, one of whom, from his reckless extravagance, has been known among his confidants in the Haymarket as "Champagne George of the Stock Exchange." A recent case of forgery on their part was committed at Frome. The telegraph does not extend all the way to that town; and, the message being carried part of the way by coach, the prisoner was enabled to impose so far upon his victim, Mr. Shepherd, an extensive woollen-manufacturer. He waited on Mr. Shepherd with the old story about his father's debts, and offered a cheque for £170, which was £100 more than the debt. Mr. Shepherd, before the business concluded, had his doubts excited, put off the prisoner for a day or two, who, becoming alarmed, left the place. The three brothers were apprehended together. Mr. Rutter, umbrella-maker, Cheap-side, was one of their father's creditors. That gentleman received a visit last week from Edward, who stated he came to pay his father's debts, producing at the same time a cheque for £15, and receiving the balance in a cheque for £7 10s. As he was about to leave the shop, he turned round to Mr. Rutter, and said coolly, "You cannot but acknowledge that my father has behaved like a gentleman to you." Mr. Rutter assented. "Well, then," said the Australian capitalist, "I think, as the weather appears squally, you might as well make me a present of an umbrella." "Choose one," said Mr. Rutter. A guinea umbrella was selected, and both parties took leave, mutually pleased with their morning's work. Mr. Rutter immediately published the affair to his friends as a fine trait in human nature—filial piety engaged in re-establishing a parent's credit and character; but his views on the subject sustained a disagreeable revulsion by the return of the forged cheque and a communication from the police, which opened his eyes to the fact that he had lost £7 10s. and a guinea umbrella, but had gained a new "wrinkle." Aided by Mr. Rutter, the detectives Smith and Williamson followed one of the brothers into Clerkenwell, into a public-house, where a second brother made his appearance. Detective Smith followed, and to his great gratification found all three brothers in the room. Edward was with his back to the fire; John was reading the paper; and George was drinking ale. Detective Smith walked up to the fireplace, and, touching Edward, said, "Ha, Edward, how do you do?" The brother thus addressed, who had made himself look as much like a foreigner as possible, replied in some kind of gibberish. "Come, drop that now," said Smith. "I belong to the detectives. The three brothers were lodged in the station-house, and on Saturday a preliminary examination took place before Mr. Bingham. The amounts known to have been obtained by the prisoners are—by forgeries on Coutts, £600; on Mr. Jeakes, £510; Mr. Douglas, £113; London and Westminster, £200; Mr. Hall, £200; Messrs. Herries, £118; Messrs. Prescott, £150; Taunton Bank, £200; Salisbury Bank, £100; Poole Bank, £218; besides smaller amounts, the number of which is very considerable.

**RUN UPON ST. MARTIN'S SAVINGS-BANK.**—On Monday last, in consequence of reports circulated declaring the Provident Institution Savings-Bank, St. Martin's-lane (of which H.R.H. Prince Albert is president), to be in an unsafe condition from serious defalcations, there was a complete panic, and crowds of persons assembled both outside and in the bank to withdraw their deposits. The manager, Mr. Boodle, issued a notice that on the 3rd of April instant there was a meeting of the trustees, the president—Prince Albert, in the chair—at which several persons had been dismissed for misconduct, but not for dishonesty, and to these individuals the injurious rumours had been traced. The Government certificate of the state of the funds was also exhibited in the bank, showing them to be quite satisfactory. But still numbers appeared to have their doubts, and preferred having their money.

**PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.**—The anniversary dinner of this society was celebrated at the London Tavern on Tuesday; Sir R. I. Murchison in the chair. The company included Colonel Sykes, Mr. Sheriff Kennedy, Mr. Kaye, Mr. Murray, Professor Ramsay, Mr. Fullon, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Baxendale, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Francis, &c. After the usual loyal and constitutional toasts, the Chairman proposed the toast of the evening—"Continued Prosperity to the Printers' Pension Society." It had been truly said that printing was the telescope of the soul. There was no one in this country who should not feel deeply grateful to the soldiers of that great and peaceful army of mind who were marshalled by Gutenberg (Hear). It was their duty to remember the rank and file of that army (Hear). But, though this was their bounden duty, he regretted that in high places, and even amongst the middle class, there was great ignorance of the printing-press (Hear, hear). Very few amongst these classes were aware of the superiority of intellect and discernment required of the printer, or of the distress into which printers were thrown by no fault of their own, but from accidental and unforeseen circumstances (Cheers). It so happened that circumstances made him intimately connected with the position of the printer, because from indifferent and hurried writing, in antediluvian characters, he was sure he had given more trouble to the printer than any man in the present century (Laughter). No man, therefore, was in a better position to appreciate the readiness, the ability, and the intelligence of the printer than he. They had all heard of a "printer's devil," but he was ready to acknowledge himself, as an author, a real and great devil (Laughter)—a *maximus diabolus*, whilst the unfortunate printer was, in comparison, an angelic being (Laughter). But few knew the distress to which the printer was subjected. The first of all was blindness, and most truly could he, a sexagenarian—and he did not wish to say how much more—sympathise with them, for he could no longer discover those fragments of fossils under his feet which enabled him to know something of the world in which he lived, and therefore he felt for the poor printer when his eyes suffered, and were no longer able to discover the small pica which procured him bread (Cheers). If it was true that the mineral with which the poor printer dealt was deleterious to his sight, it was the duty of the discoverer either to find something more innocuous or to subscribe largely to this institution (Cheers). He hoped he had said enough to induce the descendants of Caxton to subscribe liberally to this most excellent and self-supporting institution. Although great statesmen and great poets had occupied the chair he now filled, he did not believe that, from the time when Lord J. Russell presided here to the present hour, one more anxious to promote the prosperity of the Printers' Pension Society had filled the chair (Cheers). The toast was drunk with all the honours. The other toasts of the evening were, "The Chairman," "The Press," "The Stewards," &c. Mr. Genge presided over the musical department, and Mr. Higgs officiated as toastmaster. The subscriptions amounted to £400.

**METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT.**—On Tuesday last a deputation of metropolitan members of Parliament waited, by arrangement, upon the Right Hon. Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., and Sir Alexander Cockburn (the Attorney-General), at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, in Whitehall-place, for the purpose of considering certain objections which had been raised by some of the metropolitan parishes to the Act for the Better Local Management of the Metropolis, as also to the bill which had been introduced into Parliament to amend that Act by the Attorney-General. The sum of the statements of the deputation seemed to be that the parishes had no objection to the system of representative vestries being continued under Sir Benjamin Hall's Act, if powers were given to the ratepayers upon the suffrage provided by that Act to elect annually their churchwardens and overseers, and make poor-rates and church-rates. Sir Benjamin Hall said he was in favour of the representative principle, because he believed it worked well, and he was prepared to meet the deputation to this extent. The election of the present vestries should remain as they now were, one-third going out annually; that the liberal system of suffrage should be extended to the compound shareholders, and that those entitled under that suffrage should, at the same time and in the same way as they elected their auditors, have the power of electing their churchwardens and overseers of the poor, and also of deciding upon the question of a church-rate; but he could not consent to deprive the elected body of the power of making a poor-rate, because there was a pledge given to the Poor-law Board that the management of the poor should not be interfered with, and it might result in injury to the poor themselves, supposing the ratepayers should meet together in large numbers and refuse a poor-rate. He did not pledge himself to all these alterations; but, if he did bring them forward, of course he (the Right Hon. Baronet) should expect the support of the metropolitan members in carrying them out (Hear). After a conference of nearly three hours, on the motion of Mr. Williams, M.P., a vote of thanks was passed to Sir B. Hall, and the deputation retired.

**THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN RUPERT-STREET.**—The Government has offered a reward of £100 for the apprehension of Foschini, the Italian, who stabbed his four countrymen at a coffee-house in Rupert-street, on the night of the 17th inst. He is described as being about twenty-three years of age, and about five feet five inches in height, with light hair and small thin beard and mustachios. He is slightly built and good-looking; and on the night in question was dressed in dark trousers and light grey coat, with four plain white buttons. His unfortunate victims are still lying in a very dangerous state at the Charing-cross Hospital.

## THE REVIEW AT ALDERSHOTT.

On Saturday last her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and the Princess Royal, had a grand parade inspection of the troops at Aldershot, with a review and sham battle. The Queen left town on Friday afternoon, and did not reach Aldershot till five o'clock, much too late for anything in the way of a review to be attempted. A mere parade inspection of the most ordinary and formal nature was all that took place.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort slept in the Camp during Friday night, in the building which has been erected for the use of the Royal family, and called the Pavilion, which has not anything in common with the nature of a tent. It is situated to the south of the South Camp, about half a mile from the Basingstoke Canal, and about the same distance to the east of the Winchester road. The building forms three sides of a square, and in its ground-plan resembles Buckingham Palace as it used to be before the late improvements. It has another point of resemblance also to its London compeer, viz., it is bald, cold, and ugly to an extreme. The whole Pavilion is built entirely of wood. We believe that, except in one or two cases for the foundations, not a single brick has been used for the whole structure. The entrance is from the south. On the ground-floor is a breakfast-room, sitting-room, good-sized dining-room, and saloon. The upper rooms are of course all used as bed-chambers and dressing-rooms for the Royal family. The two wings are for the different noblemen and ladies in attendance upon her Majesty. The walls and ceilings of the different apartments are all formed by canvas stretched on frames and papered over. On every side there is merely a waste boggy moor, dreary and repellent in its aspect. In the distance are the black huts of the Camp, quite in keeping with the moor on which they stand; and in the foreground is a long narrow piece of muddy water called the Basingstoke Canal, into which occasionally the waters of the surrounding bogs drain. Near the Pavilion are the huts erected for General Knollys (commanding the Camp), Viscount Hardinge, and Lord Pamure.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and her Royal Highness the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, arrived at Aldershot at an early hour, and proceeded to the Queen's Pavilion, where they partook of slight refreshment before proceeding to the ground.

All the regiments turned out before ten o'clock. Each corps was inspected by its regimental officers, and then, moving by sections of four, they quitted the Camp by various routes leading along the Winchester road to the south. After marching over the wild, rough moorland for about three miles, the troops approached a broad eminence of considerable extent, called "Caesar's Camp." In some parts the sides are so steep as to be almost precipitous, and the ditches and banks are as well defined as if dug within the last twenty years. The summit of this relic of our conquerors is from forty to forty-five acres in extent. On the plateau extending from the summit of this camp the troops halted in lines of brigade, and in this position awaited the arrival of the Queen.

Her Majesty left the Pavilion on horseback shortly before eleven o'clock, and rode directly to the review-ground. The Prince Consort and the Duke of Cambridge accompanied the Queen on horseback, and the Princesses followed in a pony phaeton. Sir Frederic Smith, R.E., Viscount Hardinge, General Knollys, Brigadier-General Hutchinson, Colonel Grey, Lord Alfred Paget, &c., were in attendance on the illustrious party. As the Queen approached the line the whole of the regiments presented arms and lowered their colours, the united bands playing the National Anthem. Her Majesty first inspected the whole line, after which the forces were

The ship-painters of Liverpool have been on strike since the 7th inst., claiming wages at 5s. instead of 4s. 4d. a day. Some of the masters have given the advance.





VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO THE CAMP, AT ALDERSHOTT.

divided into brigades and marched into position, as if for the purpose of repulsing a flank and rear attack of an enemy. One brigade was detached along the Winchester road, and, after making a considerable *detour*, wound round by another part of the heath, and took up its position in open column of companies on the right flank of the steep Roman camp. It there threw out a detachment of skirmishers, while the rest of the troops were moved on the hill which formed the centre of the position taken up, and extended down its left flank in line, with skirmishers in front, and support in column.

The Royal party having dismounted on an elevated position, General Knolleys put himself at the head of the troops, and the mimic engagement began by a sharp skirmishing fire from the Rifles on the right flank of the position. After a few minutes the skirmishing became hotter, and ran along the centre and left. The Rifles kept up this fire for some time, but at last gave way, and were driven in on the right flank. The brigade stationed in the rear immediately supported them by deploying into line, and, after closing up more to their centre, began a file firing. They were,

however, not able to maintain their ground, and supports were dispatched from the centre to cover their retreat. As this manoeuvre exposed the force on the hill to be taken in rear, these troops were compelled to shift their front. The skirmishers were called in from the centre of the position—the Roman camp—and the centre and right fell back at double time, only covering their movements with the Rifles, who broke up and skirmished in beautiful order. The centre and right of the force then fell back nearly a mile, retreating in regular lines, with supports in open column. Each ditch and bank was lined by skirmishers to cover the backward movement, and each regiment and brigade took ground to the rear and left of their former position. By these manoeuvres the left wing of the force, which had not yet been in action, was left to bear the enemy's attack, while the right and centre re-formed up in their rear. The left wing accordingly sent out its skirmishers while their main body advanced to the crest of a ridge, taking ground still more to the left. As fast as the left wing moved, the right and centre sent up *pare* regiments to extend its front, till a line was formed of upwards of a mile in length.

This now opened file fire, and for about ten minutes the rattle was deafening, and dense masses of smoke obscured the sky. When the smoke had cleared off the defeated right and centre wings had formed another extended line in support of the left, with powerful reinforcements in the rear. This display of force was overpowering; and the enemy, presumed to be daunted, pursued their success no further.

A keen wind and slight mist, which threatened heavier rain, terminated the engagement earlier than was originally intended. During the evolutions the troops marched and counter-marched a considerable distance, and over this ground the Royal party followed on foot, over hills and across valleys. When the engagement was over, the troops formed in contiguous line of open columns of companies, and marched past her Majesty. The appearance of the men, while executing this manoeuvre, reflected the highest credit upon all the officers connected with the management of the Camp. The Royal party now rode back to the Pavilion, and, after partaking of luncheon, returned to Farnborough station, and from thence by train to London.



HER MAJESTY REVIEWING THE TROOPS AT ALDERSHOTT.



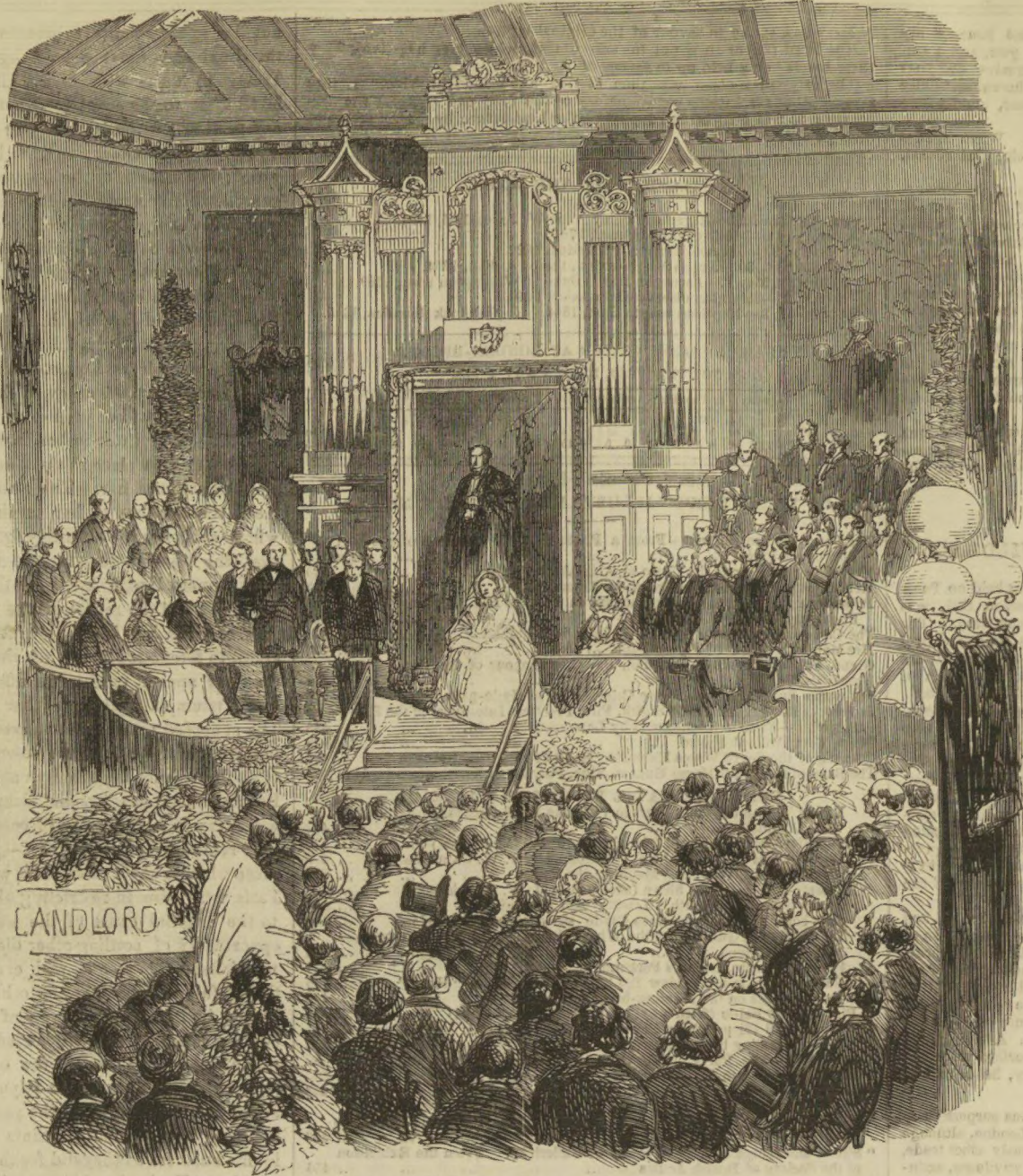
PRESENTATION TO THE  
VISCOUNTESS DUNGANNON,  
AT BELFAST.

THE Victoria Hall in Belfast was on the 3rd instant the scene of a very gratifying demonstration of feeling, by the tenantry of Lord Dungannon's Irish estates, presenting an admirable portrait of his Lordship to the noble Viscountess, his lady.

The Hall was elegantly and appropriately decorated. On the platform, and in front of the majestic organ, was placed the portrait intended for presentation. It is a full-length likeness of the noble Viscount, who is represented standing in the midst of wild mountain scenery, and wrapped in a cloak; and it is due to Mr. Catterson Smith, the painter of the portrait, to say that the whole large assembly on their entrance instantly recognised the familiar characteristics of the noble Viscount. On each side of the picture were placed large vases filled with beautiful bouquets of exotics. In front of the orchestra were other vases, of wirework, containing some fine specimens of native heaths and other flowering shrubs. On the right of the orchestra was displayed a large picture of a harper, with the motto above, "Cush la machree;" and beneath, "Welcome to Ireland." Opposite to this, on the left wall, was a magnificent grouping of national and military flags. The walls on each side through their whole extent were gracefully decorated with festoons of evergreens, flags, and cartoons, bearing the Dungannon arms. The gallery, which was filled by a goodly company of fashionables, was similarly ornamented. In the centre of the hall was a floral arch, richly laden with fragrant shrubs, flags, &c., and containing large inscriptions on each front—one of them being "Long Life to our Landlord," and the other, "Long Life to Lady Dungannon." In the side gallery was stationed Mr. Hart's excellent quadrille band.

At one o'clock the Hall was completely filled by the tenantry, with their female relatives, numbering eight hundred. The platform was also crowded with ladies and gentlemen.

Very shortly after the assemblage had fully collected a loud cheer announced the arrival of Lord and Lady Dungannon and of Miss Letitia D'Aroy Irvine, her Ladyship's sister, who, accompanied by George Posnett, Esq., J.P., his Lordship's respected and esteemed agent, were

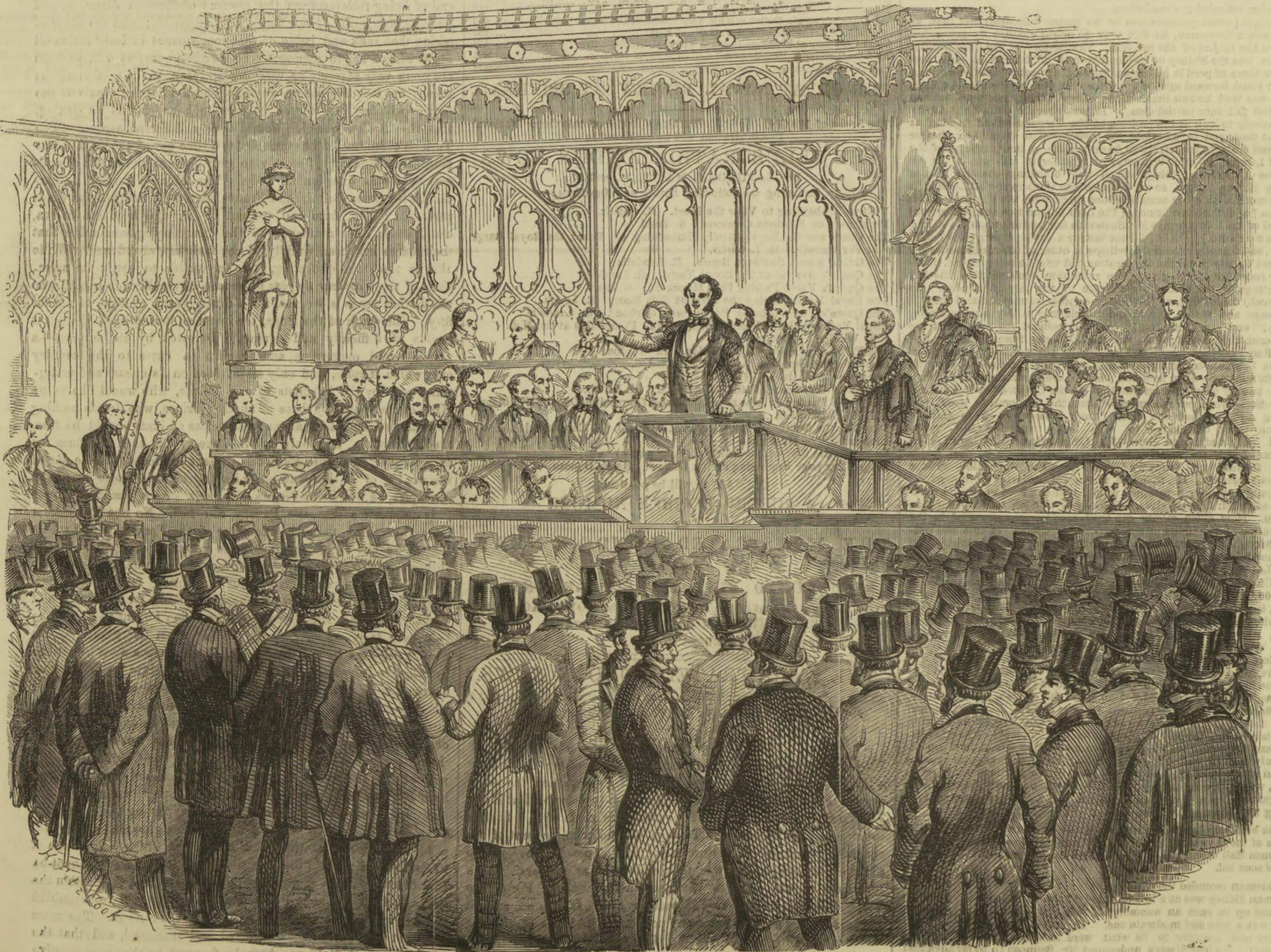


PRESENTATION TO VISCOUNTESS DUNGANNON, IN VICTORIA HALL, BELFAST.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY GLYDE, OF BELFAST.

received with the most gratifying demonstrations of welcome.

As soon as the noble Viscount and his lady had taken their seats, Mr. Posnett came forward and addressed Lady Dungannon on behalf of the tenantry, requesting her Ladyship to receive the portrait as a lasting memorial of the esteem in which Lord Dungannon was held by them, and as a pleasing reminiscence of the first visit of her Ladyship to his Lordship's Irish estates. He (Mr. Posnett) trusted he might be permitted to observe that such a compliment was as graceful as it was unprecedented, coming, as it did, from a body of men that any landlord should feel proud of. The men now assembled before them constituted a portion of the farming class of this country, of whom it was well said that they formed the strength and staple of this great empire. On many occasions the tenantry now before them had rendered themselves conspicuous for their devoted loyalty to their Sovereign, and were always the firm supporters of the law, the maintenance of which ensured to the nation contentment and happiness. They now requested her Ladyship's acceptance of the testimonial before her, in the hope that posterity would recognise it as evincing the strong necessity for a right feeling to exist between landlord and tenant, as being conducive to the prosperity of both. Gratifying as the proceeding was, and honourable as it was to their feelings as tenants, he trusted it would go far to solve the problem of which Tenant-right was the theory,—that tenants, however tenacious they were of their rights, by respecting the rights of their landlord, and appealing to him in their difficulties for advice, would give the best proof that the well-being and prosperity of the landlord and tenant were identical.

The Viscountess Dungannon then rose, and presented herself in front of the platform. Her Ladyship was greeted with an enthusiastic burst of cordial welcome. She said—"I beg you will accept the warmest thanks a grateful heart can offer for your reception of me this day, and for this touching tribute of your affection for Lord Dungannon, which I am proud to receive at your hands (Applause). You must not consider me a total stranger. If I ever felt proud of the land of my birth, it is on the present occasion, when once more treading my native soil, and receiving from a body of Irish tenantry this portrait so faithfully executed by an Irish artist (Cheers). No mode of evincing your affection towards your landlord could be more gratifying to myself; and I can assure you the recollection



THE COMMON HALL ON CORPORATION REFORM, IN GUILDHALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



of this day's proceedings will be cherished till the latest hour of my existence (Much applause). Again and again I thank you, and I sincerely pray that a kind Providence may watch over yourselves and your families, and grant you every happiness both here and hereafter." Her Ladyship, having bowed to the audience, resumed her seat, amidst loud cheers.

Viscount Duncannon then rose, amidst loud cheers. When silence was restored, his Lordship addressed the assembly in an eloquent speech, thanking them for the magnificent present.

The Rev. Dr. Montgomery then spoke in feeling terms of the honourable position and substantial prosperity of the farmers of Ulster, a great deal of which, the Rev. Doctor maintained, had been derived from that industry with which they pursue their own rights and interests, and that respect which they have always paid to the landlord to whom they feel themselves indebted for favourable opportunities of following out that industry. The Doctor then adverted to the misrepresentation of the Irish landlords, maintaining that the good landlord is the rule, the bad one the very rare exception; adding that the tenants themselves are the best judges of the value of property, and are ever ready, when the opportunity of purchasing a farm occurs, to give a very large sum of money for the tenant-right of it, demonstrating to what extent they participate in the landed property of the country. The Doctor concluded his address amidst loud cheers, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne."

Lord and Lady Duncannon then, having received the congratulations of the company on the platform, and having had several presentations made to them, retired. The tenantry then partook of a *déjeuner* in the Music Hall, to wind up the happy proceedings of the day.

### LONDON CORPORATION BILL—THE GUILDHALL MEETING.

THE Common Hall of the Liverymen of the City, which was held on Tuesday week, in the Guildhall, to oppose the London Corporation Bill, was one of the most numerous that has assembled there for some time. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor took the chair at ten minutes past one precisely, and the proceedings commenced by the Serjeant-at-Law calling out that those who were not liverymen were to leave the hall on pain of imprisonment—an announcement which was received with loud laughter.

The Lord Mayor then stood forward, and said that he had called them together in consequence of a requisition, numerous signed, to take into consideration the bill which was now before the House of Commons. That bill struck at the root of their ancient and valuable privileges. For himself, he was no party to the proceedings beyond calling them together, according to duty as chief magistrate of their city, attending to their requisition. He could say, that although the bill professed to widen the electoral basis of the Corporation, in other respects it was a total extinction of those rights which they had possessed for many years past. The question deeply concerned themselves, and he hoped they would deal with it and discuss it in a manner well calculated to support the dignity of the city of London.

Mr. J. Laurence, who proposed the first resolution, said the bill had been called a moderate measure. That moderation was the moderation of the border plunderer, who took away as much as he could in one foray, leaving the remainder for a future incursion; it was the moderation of the pickpocket, who stole a man's purse, and then thought him well off that he left him his hat and coat; it was the moderation of the housebreaker, who, after taking away plate and money, thought the owner of it had no reason to complain so long as his life was spared (Cheers). After alluding to those portions of the bill which he conceived would interfere with the rights and privileges of the Corporation and of the livery, he concluded by proposing the following resolution:—

That the bill lately introduced into the House of Commons purporting to be for the better regulation of the Corporation of the city of London, although professing to abolish such customs and privileges as injuriously affect trade, ignores the whole body of the livery, is destructive of its privileges, extinguishes its municipal existence, and is otherwise subversive of the ancient rights, properties, and liberties of the Corporation, and that this Common Hall determines to give the most earnest opposition to the passing of such bill (Cheers).

Mr. Finden seconded the resolution.

Mr. Bennoch (whose presence was by no means welcomed) said that, as a citizen and a liveryman, he felt that he might venture to say a few words upon the subject of the meeting. The history of the Corporation of London was the history of civilisation and of liberty all over the world. In times of peril it had stood forward protecting the Crown, and it had also stood forward against the Crown to protect the people (Hear, hear). It was well known that ancient things would sometimes become corroded and fall into partial decay. It was therefore the duty of the meeting calmly to look at the position of the Corporation of London at the present time, and to ascertain for themselves as liverymen whether the proposed measure was likely to be destructive of the privileges of the citizens of London and of civil liberty, or whether it was not a bill for the purpose of amending things which were becoming obsolete, and of remedying certain defects, so as to place the Corporation of London in better harmony with other municipalities throughout the kingdom (Cries of "No, no," and much confusion). [The Lord Mayor here stepped forward and begged of the livery to give Mr. Bennoch a fair hearing, upon which that gentleman continued.] The bill did not destroy a single privilege enjoyed by the livery, and actually extended privileges to other of their fellow-citizens. For the last twenty years the Corporation had tried to reform itself, but it had never succeeded in doing so. The resolution declared that the bill would extinguish the municipal existence of the city of London. He (Mr. Bennoch) denied this, as the bill in express terms declared that it would change and reduce, but it did not destroy in any one particular ("Oh, oh!" and great confusion). The bill reduced the number of the Common-council from 206 to 80, and the Aldermen from 26 to 16; and when he found gentlemen who had for twenty years brought the subject before the Common-council periodically, for the purpose of carrying certain reforms—when he found that in every wardmote in London, for nearly twenty years, the reformation of the Corporation had been a great question—when he remembered that the Corporation itself, not very long ago, taboed the livery, and brought in a measure of reformation more destructive to that body than the bill was—he could not understand how the Corporation could, with common decency or common modesty or honesty, ask the livery to come forward and support them in their opposition to the Government measure. He, therefore, now asked the livery to support the Government in carrying a measure which, if destructive to the Corporation, was salvation to themselves. The city of London had a population of 128,000. How much money did they suppose was expended in the administration of the affairs of the Corporation itself? It cost the taxpayers, through the Corporation, £114,000 in the mere administration. The revenue of London was rather under £400,000, and it cost those who lived in London, and paid taxes, £114,000 to administer that sum of money (Cries of "Shame, shame!"). In Liverpool, with a population of 376,000, a fund was annually administered of close upon £600,000, the cost of the administration being under £30,000. In Manchester, which had a population of 320,000, a revenue was expended of £485,000, the cost of administration being £8750. He wanted to know whether some portion of the £114,000 expended by the Corporation might not as well be saved, and asked whether it was their desire to get rid of so large a sum as that for doing what could be better done for £20,000? His only objection to the proposed measure was that it was too moderate; it did not go quite far enough. The measure, in order to have been complete, ought to have gone a little further, and indicated the manner in which the large funds of the Corporation ought to be administered and disposed of (Loud cries of "No, no."). The expenditure of nearly £120,000 for the administration of their affairs, in a population of only 128,000, was the most gigantic piece of extravagance that the world had ever witnessed; and the bill now before Parliament, if passed into law, would at once and for ever destroy the unseemly, indecent, and extravagant system at present in existence. Mr. Bennoch concluded by proposing the following amendment:—

That the bill lately introduced into the House of Commons for the better regulation of the Corporation of the city of London is wise and moderate, and this Common Hall determines to give its most earnest support to secure the passing of such bill.

Mr. Bateman seconded the amendment.

Alderman Sidney was at a loss to conceive how his friend Mr. Bennoch could stand up in such an assembly as that and say that the proposed measure was a wise and moderate one. He had always understood both the mover and seconder to be what were termed advocates of liberty (Hear, hear). He had always understood Mr. Bennoch to be far advanced in what was called the Liberal school of politics, and he found to his astonishment that that Liberal leader of a Liberal age sought to commit an outrage upon popular rights by transferring from that assembly those rights which they had possessed for centuries to an oligarchical body, composed of ninety-six (Cheers). He should most fervently support the original motion, and trusted that it would receive the almost unanimous approval of the meeting (Loud cheering).

Mr. Clark spoke in favour of the original motion.

The Lord Mayor then put the amendment, which was negatived, only three hands being held up in favour of it.

The original motion was then carried amid loud cheering, as were several other resolutions condemnatory of the bill, and pledging the Corporation to resist its being adopted by the Legislature by every means in their power.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 27.—Rogation Sunday. Sir W. Jones died, 1794.  
MONDAY, 28.—Mutiny of the Bounty, 1789.  
TUESDAY, 29.—London University founded, 1827.  
WEDNESDAY, 30.—James Montgomery, the poet, died, 1854.  
THURSDAY, May 1.—Ascension Day. Duke of Wellington born, 1769.  
FRIDAY, 2.—Columbus discovered Jamaica, 1494.  
SATURDAY, 3.—Napoleon sent to Elba, 1814. English took Jamaica, 1655.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 3, 1856.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 10	6 40	7 10	7 50	8 35	9 20	10 15

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For SATURDAY, MAY 3, 10, and 17;

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Promenade on Southsea Common. S. Read.  
The Queen and the Royal Family Embarking on Board the Royal Barge at Portsmouth. R. Landells.  
The Grand Stand, Southsea Beach. R. Landells.  
The Queen's Arrival at the Royal Yacht. R. Landells.  
The Queen's Yacht Passing Port Monckton. S. Read.  
The Royal Yacht Passing the Fleet at Spit Buoy. R. Leitch.  
The Queen's Yacht Leaving Portsmouth Harbour. E. Landells.  
Royal Yacht, with the Fleet, Rounding the Pivot-ships at the Nab. E. Weedon. (Two pages.)  
The Pivot-ships *Rodney* and *London*. E. Weedon.  
Signal for the Gun-boat Attack. E. Weedon.  
The Gun-boat Attack. R. Leitch.  
Flotilla of Gun-boats off the Motherbank. R. Leitch.  
Gun-boats Passing in Line round the *Royal George* and *Duke of Wellington*. J. W. Carmichael.  
Dance on the Quarter-deck of H.M.S. *Cæsar*. J. W. Carmichael.  
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### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1856.

### THE TREATY OF PEACE.

WE have transferred to our columns from those of the *Daily News* a translation of the text of the Treaty of Peace which the world owes to the labours of the diplomatists recently assembled at Paris. The Treaty justifies the predictions that were made of it. It ends the war between Russia and Turkey; but takes no account of the general circumstances of Europe, or of the possibilities—not to say the probabilities—of war that exist in other quarters. As a settlement of the disputes between Russia and the Porte, the Treaty is satisfactory in every respect but one. It does not compel the aggressive Power to pay any portion of the costs of the war which it unrighteously provoked. In every other point of view—considered as a question between those two Powers in the first instance, and between those two Powers and the rest of Europe in the second—the terms of the Treaty are highly favourable to the Ottoman empire, and to the Allies who took up arms to resist a particular act of aggression. Sebastopol can-

not be again rebuilt to overawe Constantinople, and to control the Euxine, without compelling every Power who signed the Treaty to unite with Great Britain, France, and Turkey in levelling it to the ground. No fortresses can be constructed on any portion of the seaboard or littoral of that region, Circassia included. The Black Sea is to be free to the commerce of the world; the mouths of the Danube are no longer to be under the guardianship or control of Russia, but to be as open to the ships of all nations as the Atlantic or the Pacific. The Consuls of European Powers are to be admitted into every port of the Euxine, so that secret armaments on the part of Russia will no longer be possible. The Russians are to evacuate Kars—the Austrians, Moldavia and Wallachia—and the British, French, and Sardinians, the Crimea, and every portion both of Russian and Turkish territory. So far all is plain, tangible, and just. With what has been done there is no room to cavil; and Turkey, if she have any strength and vitality yet remaining in her people, or any capacity whatever for development and progress in her institutions, will have the opportunity of meriting that place in the European system which the fortune of war has assigned her. The stronger and richer she becomes, the more she attaches to her dominion those Christian populations whose existence she formerly ignored except for purposes of taxation, the less likelihood there will be that Russia will seek to pick a quarrel with her, and the better it will be for her own happiness and the repose of the world. Turkey may well rejoice that the war has been brought to such a conclusion. She can afford to forego indemnity for the expenses of the war much better than her ancient enemy can afford to pay it. That of itself is no small triumph. The provoker of war has suffered most by it. The supposed victim has emerged from it with resources but little impaired, with a fair future before her, and with the good wishes of all Europe for her strength and prosperity, whilst the aggressive Power has lost *prestige* and dominion, and been driven back half a century in her schemes of conquest.

It remains for future years—perhaps for months only—to disclose whether the Powers who were parties to the pacification of Paris were wise in restricting their labours and their supervision to the original cause of the war; and whether, having the rare opportunity of settling other disputed points of their international relationship, they acted with common prudence and sagacity when they refused to consider any other questions. Great Britain and France invited all the Powers of Europe to join their alliance, and two secondary Powers responded to the call. The one entered into a treaty with them;—the other went further, and not only joined their alliance by the stipulations of written contract, but by actual participation in all the penalties, hardships, and glories of the war. Sweden and Sardinia did not care so much for Turkey in this business as they did for themselves. They were not in the position of England and France. They were not mighty Powers taking up arms or assuming responsibilities for the vindication of the public law of the world; but they were minor States, desirous, the one of being relieved from the incubus of Russian dictation, and Russian occupation of territory justly Swedish; and the other of taking that rank and being of that consequence in Italy which all Italy wished her to assume. The Swedish question will, perhaps not press very severely or very promptly on the attention of the world; but it is evident to any one who studies the events of the day, or who has eyes to see or ears to hear what is happening, that the Italian question wears a very different aspect. The Turkish complication has passed for a time out of the field of the political kaleidoscope, but only to give place to the newer complications of the question of Italy. The alliance formed by Sardinia with Great Britain and France stirred the heart of the whole peninsula; and from end to end of it, and from sea to sea, the Italians have awakened to the discouraging conclusion that their cause has been timidly, if not foolishly, abandoned. While this is the state of feeling, it is impossible to justify the assertions of those *couleur de rose* statesmen of the French capital who tell us that peace is secured for a dozen years at least, if not for fifty. The death of the Pope, for instance, would open the great sluices of difficulty and danger. Detested by its subjects—a palpable and oppressive anachronism—a curse to the country over which it rules, and only maintained on its uneasy and undignified seat by the bayonets of one Prince, who would like to be King of Italy, and by those of another Prince, who dreads nothing so much as that the Italians of any class or state should be free, the Papacy is not only at the mercy of such chances as may remove from the world the present occupant of the Papal throne, but of a thousand other contingencies in Rome itself and in Naples, as well as in Vienna and Paris. As a temporal Power it is impossible that the Papacy can last. No one knows this more thoroughly than the Emperor of the French; and for this reason he but nurses and feeds the power of Pio Nono, as the authorities of Newgate nurse and feed the criminal condemned to public execution, until the hour appointed for his sacrifice. Austria is in the same predicament. Fearing for Lombardy and Venice, she makes friends with the Sovereign Pontiff to secure the hold over Italy which threatens to slip from her grasp. What France achieves by the strong right hand, Austria aims to achieve by religious submission, and sells herself as a slave to the spiritual domination of that Pope whom as a Sovereign she despises, and whom she could depose to-morrow if she felt inclined, supposing always that France would permit the consummation. It was a dispute about the rival Churches of Greece and Rome that led to the late war. Another dispute, of which the Church of Rome will be the prime cause, looms ominously before Europe. Perhaps England and Russia will not be on opposite sides on that occasion. Russia will have no object in supporting the Pope; and Great Britain, both on religious and political grounds, will rejoice at his downfall and at the freedom of Italy, which will be one of its first results. Until that question be settled, Europe cannot be considered safe. It might have been settled at Paris within the last month, if the majority of the diplomatists there assembled had known how to look an inch before their noses. The mere fact that the question was mooted and discussed, and that the whole future of Italy was brought forward by the representative of Sardinia, and taboed, although with due respect, is a fact that will fructify in every portion of the peninsula. The hopes excited will not be allayed by the civil speeches of the Emperor of the French, or by the cold courtesies of the Government



Great Britain. The Italian mind is as volcanic as the soil; and there are political as well as physical Etnas in Italy that will heave and overflow at the time appointed.

THE modern relations between the British colonies and the mother country are cast in the mould of independence. They are no longer ruled in the spirit of Roman Proconsulship. Representative government is established among them, and, to a great extent, they have the management of their own local affairs. Downing-street, however, still exercises a rigid control over their external commerce, and that reserved authority is beginning to excite some discontent. It was, indeed, relaxed in 1850, when a treaty of reciprocity, after protracted negotiations, was effected between the United States and our North American colonies, which has been attended with the happiest results; and the success of that experiment has created a desire in Canada to extend the system of reciprocity to some of the West India Islands; to which policy we shall presently refer. We have before us the last report forwarded to Congress by the American Secretary of State, which contains comparative tables exhibiting the value of trade between the United States and the British American possessions during the years 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, and 1855. These are instructive documents; being unanswerable protests against the restrictive system. We shall select as illustrations of the benefit of free or reciprocal commerce the tables belonging to the first and last years of the series:—

1851.				Dollars.
American exports to Canada	...	...	...	7,929,140
To other British American possessions	...	...	...	4,085,788
Total	...	...	...	12,014,928
1855.				Dollars.
Imports from Canada	...	...	...	4,956,471
From other possessions	...	...	...	1,786,651
Total	...	...	...	6,693,122

Thus, the first year produced an interchange of commodities valued at 12,708,045 dollars, where no such trade at all had previously existed. This was equivalent to the discovery of a gold mine.

1855.				Dollars.
American exports to Canada	...	...	...	18,720,344
To other British American possessions	...	...	...	9,085,676
Total	...	...	...	27,806,020
1855.				Dollars.
Imports from Canada	...	...	...	12,182,314
From other British American possessions	...	...	...	2,954,420
Total	...	...	...	15,136,734

Thus, the reciprocal trade between the two countries in the last year of the new system amounted to 42,942,754 dollars. In this short period, from 1851 to 1855, the augmentation in the traffic has been about 350 per cent, and both have been enriched by the operation. Has the trade between the mother country and British North America declined in consequence of this arrangement, so long resisted, and with so much difficulty accomplished? Quite the reverse, as shown by the last statistical abstract of the United Kingdom. We take the same years of comparison, and the following is the result:—

British exports to British North America in 1851				£3,813,707
"	"	"	"	1852 ... 3,065,364
"	"	"	"	1853 ... 4,898,544
"	"	"	"	1854 ... 5,878,092

The statistical abstract does not include the year 1855 in the section (No. 14) of the declared value of British and Irish produce exported from the United Kingdom to foreign countries and British possessions.

This prosperous commerce between the United States and British North America has excited in Canada the desire of intercolonial trade on a principle of reciprocity; for which purpose that province made overtures to British Guiana, which were accepted, but on which the Home Government put a negative. The plan, however, was strongly recommended by Sir William Colebrooke, a gentleman of great and varied experience. Many years since he was Governor of Antigua; he was then promoted to the Governorship of New Brunswick, and afterwards removed in the same high capacity to the Windward Islands. He therefore possesses an intimate knowledge of the requirements both of North America and the West Indies. We have before us his letter of the 11th September, 1855, dated Barbadoes, in which he shows the advantage which has accrued to Mauritius from finding a new market for its sugar in Australia. In Mauritius the increase in the production of sugar, as Sir William points out, has been considerable since the gold mines were discovered, it being estimated, prior to the discovery, at 200,000,000 lb. (142,800 hogsheads); and since, with an annual addition of 20,000,000 lb. (or 14,280 hogsheads), which, he says, "could not have been attained, even with the aid of 100,000 coolies, without the stimulus derived from the profits of the Australian markets." But, notwithstanding this partial revival in Mauritius, Sir William adds, "Unfortunately, in the present condition of the colonies, all classes are suffering to a degree which renders some measures of relief of the greatest urgency; for, exposed to the competition of the Spanish colonies, stimulated by the Slave-trade, and at the same time subject to the highest pressure of the present high duties in the United Kingdom, the reduction of profits has checked the employment of capital."

The present proposition of Canada is to effect an intercolonial treaty of trade with such of the West India Islands as may be disposed to reciprocate with her. To those islands she desires to send flour, butter, beef, pork, biscuit, fish, deals, staves, spars, shingles, and planks; receiving in exchange sugar, coffee, molasses, and similar produce. It is presumed that this traffic would be one almost purely of barter, without the intervention of coin. Under the British Trade Regulations now existing Canada is compelled to take her West India produce through the United States, for which she pays in cash; while the British West Indies are compelled to get their provisions from the United States, for which they also pay in cash; and Sir William Colebrooke states, in the letter already quoted, that this money "is employed by the Americans in the purchase of sugars at Cuba and Porto Rico, thereby abstracting capital from the British colonies to the encouragement of the Slave-trade, to which they are exposed in competition in the British as well as in the American markets." He advocates the intercolonial plan proposed, and concludes his correspondence with

this remark:—"I fully anticipate the command of the American markets would give a similar impulse to these colonies to that which the Mauritius has received from its proximity to Australia."

This letter of Sir William Colebrooke was an answer to a circular forwarded to him by the late Sir William Molesworth, dated 11th August, 1855, in which that lamented Colonial Minister, after observing that the attention of her Majesty's Government had been called to a proposal made for the mutual abolition of customs duties upon the productions of Canada and the West India colonies, meets it with a negative on the following grounds:—First, that it would separate, commercially, so far as such an arrangement was involved, the colonies who entered into it from the rest of the empire. Secondly, that it would be injurious not only to the interests of consumers in the colonies which were parties to the arrangement, but to the interests of producers in every other part of the empire. Thirdly, that it would be inconsistent with the Imperial policy of Free-trade. Sir William Molesworth added that such a policy as Canada and British Guiana demanded "tended to form the colonies into separate groups, with peculiar and exceptional commercial relations."

On the 26th June, 1855, the Lords of Committee of Privy Council for Trade had opposed this intercolonial proposition, and referring, in their circular, to the treaty concluded between her Majesty's Government and the United States, providing for the mutual admission, duty free, into the United States and the North American provinces, of certain articles of their respective produce, stated that they had deviated, in that instance, from the fundamental rule of recent commercial policy from a political motive, though that motive is not mentioned.

Such is the substance of this varied correspondence, which we have culled from official sources. A question of delicacy and difficulty is involved. The days of colonial coercion are past, and it may be dangerous to check the spirit of conciliation. The West Indies are depressed, and the motto of Canada is "Forward," and if she sees an outlet for her trade which Imperial policy obstructs the bond of union may be weakened. Let us hope that the subject will receive the attention of Parliament.

COUNTRY NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 22, 1856.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M. 181 feet above sea level.	Thermometer.		Rain in Inches.	Mean Temperature of the Day.		Amount of Rain.		Amount of Cloud (0-10)	
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.		Mean.	Range.	Wet Bulb.	Evapo-ration.	In the Night.	In the Day.
April 16	30.144	47.0	36.0	41.2	0.000	39.1	37.9	10	8	5.4
" 17	30.110	44.8	39.5	41.9	0.000	41.1	39.8	9	8	10.0
" 18	30.047	56.7	40.0	46.4	0.012	43.4	43.7	10	8	5.9
" 19	30.052	54.9	38.3	43.7	0.040	41.3	42.7	3	6	3.1
" 20	30.174	62.0	39.0	45.6	0.000	42.5	42.8	7	4	0.8
" 21	30.123	63.9	32.3	47.6	0.000	44.7	43.7	2	0	4.5
" 22	29.913	61.2	45.0	52.0	0.000	47.3	46.8	3	4	7.1
Mean	30.080	55.8	34.9	45.5	0.052	42.8	42.5	6.3	5.4	5.3

The range of temperature during the week was 31.6°.

The Weather.—On the 16th, fine; 17th, dull, rain after 9½ p.m.; 18th, fine from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m.; then rain; 19th to 22nd, fine.

The direction of the wind was—on 16th N.E. by N., becoming N.E. at 6 p.m., changing to N.N.E. at 9½ p.m.; on 17th to N.E. at 5½ a.m.; on 18th, to E.N.E. at 10½ a.m., to N. at 1½ p.m., to N.E. at 2 p.m., to N.N.E. at 6 p.m., to N.W. at 7½ p.m., to W. at 9 p.m.; to N.W. at 2½ a.m., on 19th, to N.N.W. at 2½ a.m., through N. to E.N.E. at 2½ a.m., to N.E. at 4½ a.m., to N.N.E. at 7 a.m., to N.W. by W. at 12½ p.m.; on 20th, to W. at 5½ a.m., to S.S.W. at 9½ a.m., to S. at 11 a.m. to E.S.E. at 1½ p.m., to E. at 2½ p.m., changed through N. to W.N.W. at 8½ p.m., to N.W. at 9½ p.m., to W. at 7½ a.m. on 21st, to S.S.W. at 8½ a.m., to S.W. at 9½ a.m., to W. at 12½ p.m., to S.W. at 12½ p.m., changed through S. to E.N.E. at 2½ p.m.; becoming E.S.E. at 8½ p.m. on 22nd, S.E. at 9½ a.m., S.S.E. at 11 a.m., S. at 1½ p.m., S.S.W. at 11.50 a.m., S.W. at noon, S. 1 p.m., W.S.W. at 1½ p.m., S.S.W. at 2½ p.m., W.S.W. at 5½ p.m., and S.S.W. at 1½ p.m. The wind was rough on the 16th, brisk on the 17th, after which mostly calm.

Gentiana alpina and the blackthorn came into bloom on the 16th. E. J. Lowe.

A COALPIT FLOODED.—Two Lives Lost.—On Saturday last a good deal of consternation was created at Cumberworth, near Holmfirth, by the irruption of a large quantity of water from some old workings into the Kirkstall Colliery, situate at Cumberworth-half, near Denby. On Saturday, while some of the miners were working, it is supposed that they went too near the old coalpit, when the water, which had been accumulating for years, rushed into the works in large quantities. An alarm was raised among the miners; all rushed towards the bottom of the shaft, and in a very short time every person in the pit, with two exceptions, a lad of sixteen and a young man aged nineteen, succeeded in getting into an upper pit or bed of coal. The event has caused a good deal of excitement, and on Sunday several thousands of persons from the neighbouring towns and villages visited the place.

WIFE-BEATING.—Last week the Mayor of Oxford sentenced one of his own servants, named William Whiting, to six months' imprisonment, and ordered him at the expiration of that period to find sureties for his good behaviour, for kicking and beating his wife in a most disgraceful manner.

THE ALLEGED POISONING IN STAFFORDSHIRE.—On Monday last the adjourned inquest relative to the death of Mrs. Catherine Ashmall, wife of Mr. Joseph Ashmall, farmer, of Ediall, near Lichfield, was held before Mr. W. Ward, coroner, at the Star Inn, Burntwood. An analysis of the contents of the stomach by Professor Taylor proved that no poison was found in them, and that there was nothing in the symptoms attendant on deceased's last illness inconsistent with death from natural causes. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from Natural Causes."

SCOTCH COLLIERIES' STRIKE.—This strike continues and extends without the slightest prospect of an amicable adjustment. The wages of the men were advanced from 4s. to 5s. per day in autumn last. Recently the employers, or at least the majority of them, intimated their intention to bring back the wages to the old standard, and this the colliers generally resisted. The men state that coal and iron maintain their former rate of price, while the masters aver, on the other hand, that at the wages of 5s. per day they were producing coal and iron at a loss. This state of matters has led to a strike over all the western counties of Scotland, and it is said that nearly 30,000 men are now idle from this cause. The masters are meeting the resistance by blowing out their furnaces. Already about 20 per cent are out of blast, and they threaten to extinguish the whole of them. A few hundreds are working here and there—some at the reduced rate of 4s., and others at the old rate of 5s., per day; but in the aggregate these numbers are trifling compared with those who are on strike. Hitherto the men have, generally speaking, conducted themselves in an orderly manner; but it is needless to dispute that such a large body of men, ranging over the country, and assembling daily in masses of from 2000 to 12,000, is likely to lead to mischief, and calculated at least to excite great uneasiness. The authorities are accordingly taking measures to meet any disorder that may be threatened, or put down with a firm hand any attempt at disturbance which may take place. Meanwhile a detachment of 250 men of the 1st Lanarkshire Regiment of Militia was marched on Saturday from Hamilton to Airdrie, the centre of the strike. On Sunday the Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the county of Lanark served an order upon the yeomanry cavalry, both of the upper and lower wards, to hold themselves in readiness to support the civil authorities. These two regiments muster 500 sabres. On Sunday night a regimental order, of which the following is a copy, was served upon every member of the Glasgow Queen's Own—"Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Glasgow Yeomanry Cavalry.—Regimental Order.—Her Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy of the county having ordered the regiment to be in readiness to act in aid of the civil power, members of the corps are therefore directed to see that their arms are in good order, and hold themselves prepared to turn out in marching order (spike in helmet), without any delay, upon receiving notice to that effect. Stable-jacket, forage-cap, and other necessities to be packed in the valise. \* \* \* The drill to be continued on the green as usual.—By order, THOS. PATERSON, Adjt.—Glasgow, April 20, 1856."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE topic of the week, even in presence of the Treaty of Peace, is only one of the means by which peace has been achieved. But the magnificent fleet which blockaded the enemy in all his ports, and, but for his justifiable terrors, would assuredly have "prevented all chance of future collisions" in the Baltic as he boasts to have done in the Euxine, offers so splendid an excuse for attention to means instead of an end that the coldest logician can hardly quarrel with the illogical quarter of a million who witnessed Wednesday's review, especially if that frigid reasoner were among them. Elsewhere we have said so much of the glorious spectacle that, beyond marshalling the incident in its place in the hebdomadal record, we need add little here, except that the whole world was delighted, with the inappreciable exception of the Lords and Commons, who, somehow, were out of their places all day, and will have grumbled in their places before these lines are published.

The Treaty of Paris has appeared in an unofficial but, no doubt, a generally accurate form. We write before Lord Clarendon's explanatory statement can be made; but it can add little substantial information to that already before us. There are thirty-four articles in the treaty, which declares peace; provides for the mutual evacuation of whatever places either belligerent has taken; but, in consideration of the restitution of Sebastopol and the other captured Russian possessions, the Emperor surrenders a portion of Bessarabia, to be added to Moldavia. Several of the articles referred to the improved position of the Christian subjects of the Sultan; but great care is taken to explain that his Majesty's concessions are voluntary, and to assert the "independence," to secure which the war was undertaken. The Danube is declared free; and a Commission of European Powers is to put it into navigable and commercial order; and probably the Danube will be reformed long before the Thames—two years being the time spoken of. The Asiatic boundaries of Russia and Turkey are to be as heretofore. There is much of the good in all this; and it is no use asking, now, whether we could not have obtained more by carrying on the war. England is, in the position of a man who has a general grudge against another for his habitually bad character, but by some flagrant outrage is compelled to take the law into his own hands, and to thrash the evildoer, *pro re nata*. If the culprit flings himself on the ground, offers to make reparation, and promises better things for the future, the Man with the Stick cannot well go on beating him until he affirms his general repentance of all his errors, and undertakes, like the bully thrashed into religion by the Methodist boxer, "to come to meeting next Sabbath, clean shaved, and with a contrite heart." The Man with the Stick has done his work for the present.

But for the fireworks the popular mind has not as yet pronounced itself very eager. On the whole, however, the exhibition may be considered a desirable one. The money is a trifle in a war that has cost forty millions, and is even a trifle compared to the sums which have been wasted by military or administrative blunders, who have afterwards been thanked and decorated. The humbler classes have contributed much, and not complainingly, to the war, and should share in any festivities with which it is seen fit to close it.

The glorious scene of Spithead was not for the million—the distance and the expense excluded them; and even if a mechanic chose to go down he was compelled to leave his family at home. So that a spectacle for the working classes is really their due, and, perhaps, nothing could answer the purpose better than the three hours of fireworks promised by Sir Charles Wood. We are glad to see that the claims of the East-enders and others are not to be neglected—there will be four exhibitions in the Parks, in Victoria-park, and on Primrose-hill. This will save much crowding and much fatigue to women and children. We are by no means so convinced of the wisdom of a general holiday to precede the shows, inasmuch as the people will be tired out before dark, and will be inclined to have recourse to stimulants to help them through the evening. The holiday, which is always kept with order and propriety when there is no interference, should be on a separate day, and another evening given to the fireworks. We have every confidence in the good sense and good feeling of the English multitude; but, if Government insists upon its doing a great deal too much, the fault of any irregularities will not be with the people. There was a time when thoughts of this kind on the part of the authorities would have been ridiculed, but that vulgarity at least is abolished; and, however inadequately the Executive may carry out suggestions for the comfort of the many, it does not deride them—a good sign and a pregnant one.

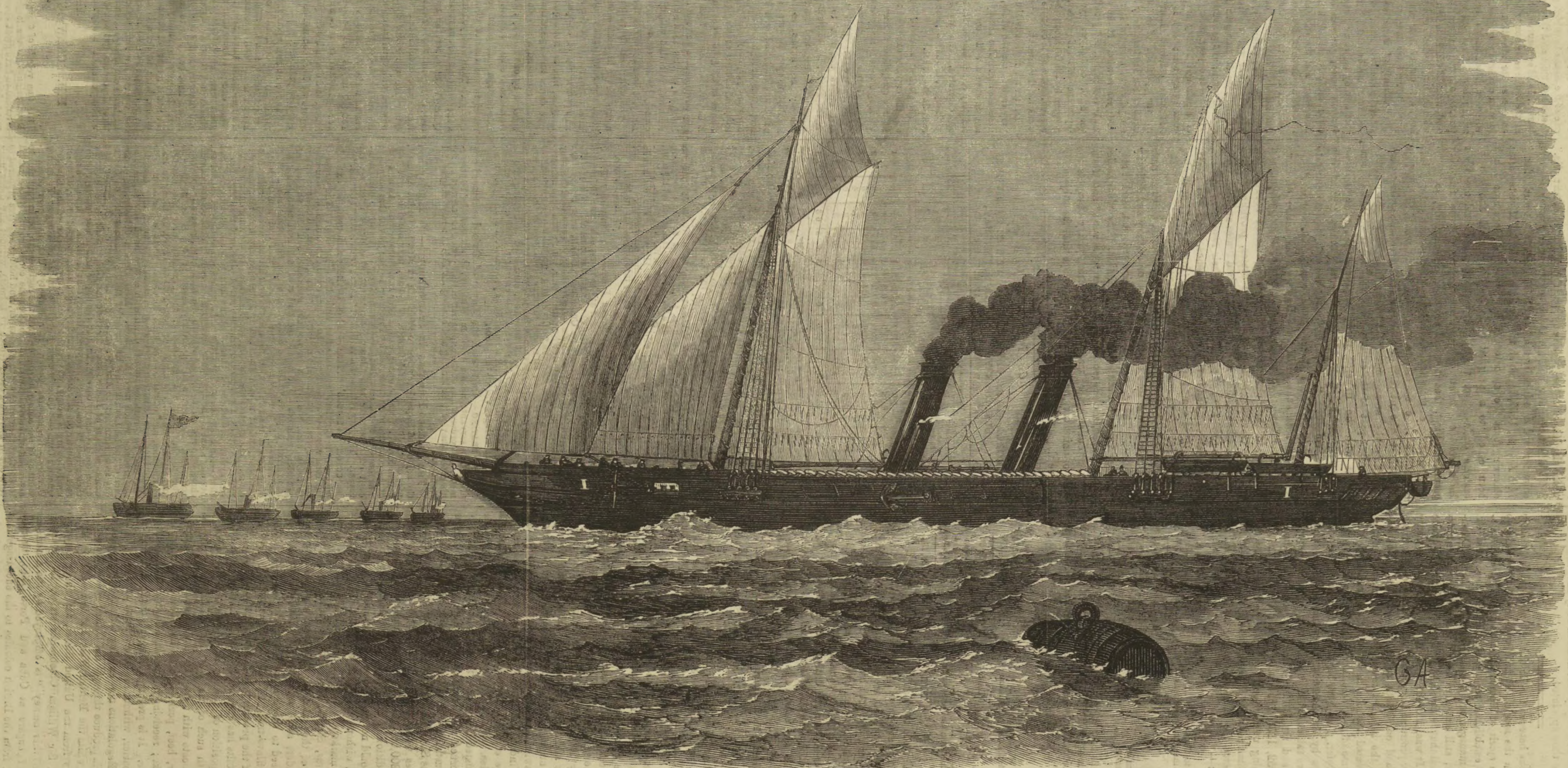
The movement for restoring one of the most noble ecclesiastical monuments in the kingdom—we mean St. Alban's Abbey—is, we are glad to hear, advancing satisfactorily; but no lover of archaeology, of architectural splendour, or of the religious traditions of his country, should lose an opportunity of co-operation. There are few Londoners, one would imagine, who are not acquainted with this grand old church; but to those who desire an explanation of the enthusiasm felt for it by others we would commend a run down to the now virtuous borough. It is not touched by one railway; but then two lines go very near it, and either from the Watford station, or that at Hatfield, a short and very pleasant ride through a delightful country takes you to the site where a church was raised in the time of Constantine in honour of Alban, the first British martyr. Take with you Mr. Scott's admirable report upon the building—a sketch of all that has been done, from the time of King Offa to that of Queen Victoria, for the memory of the martyr, and of what ought to be done to transmit the noble memorial to our descendants. And an hour among those stern old columns in the majestic nave will send the stranger home as determined a restorer as any of the noblemen and gentlemen who came forward with open hands and earnest hearts at the very interesting meeting on the 3rd of this month. About £12,000 is all that is demanded; but to make St. Alban's Abbey a thing for the next thousand years, £50,000 might well be spent by the Englishmen of 1856. That we may be as practical as is desirable, let us add that when the stranger returns home, and draws his cheque, he can pay it to Messrs. Hoare, and that the report we have commended to him may be obtained from Mr. Austin, the Hertford publisher.

The recent run upon the Provident Institution in St. Martin's-lane is rather to be deplored than wondered at. The institution is one of perfect safety, and its affairs are in a flourishing condition; but this is known to the well informed only, whereas the public know that many savings-banks have been ruined, that the Government does nothing for them, except borrow their money, and that a great number of people with great names have of late years been abominable swindlers, and have suffered punishment therefor. It is not, therefore, astonishing that some discharged and vindictive servants of this bank, knowing well in what direction to work, should have been able to terrify the humbler depositors into a panic. We trust, however, that many who have withdrawn their money will reposit it; and it might not be amiss if the Prince Albert, president of the institution, were to deem it within the sphere of his presidential duties to invite those to whose interests he extends implied protection to a meeting, where a few straightforward, kindly, sensible words, such as his Royal Highness can always command, would not only restore the confidence of those depositors, but would commend the system of savings-banks to the working classes in a way that has never yet been done.

H.M. SCREW STEAM DISPATCH GUN-VESSEL "FLYING FISH."

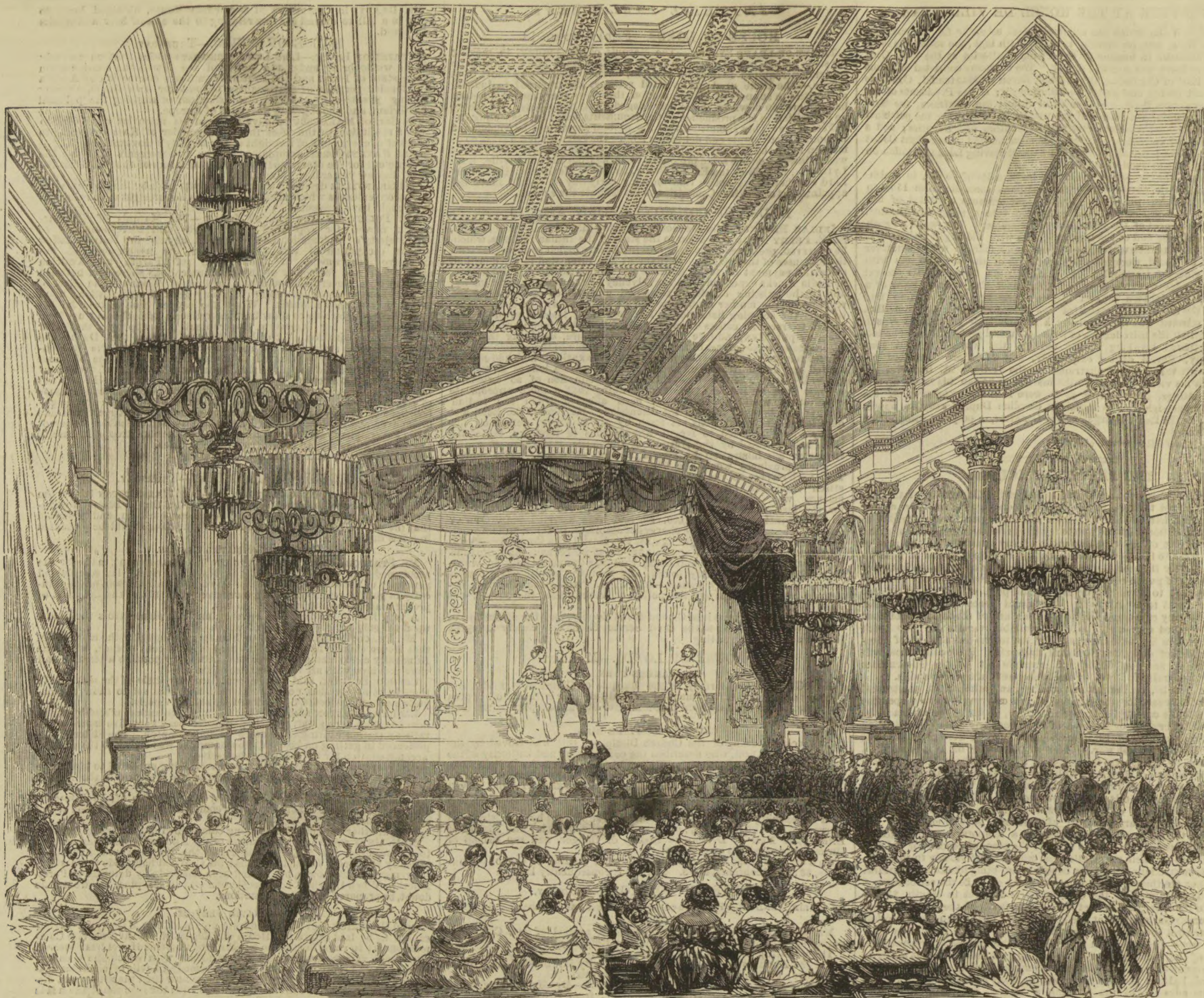
THIS fine vessel, of 6 guns, 350 tons, 850 h. p., Commander Rhoderick Dew, belongs to the largest class of dispatch gun-vessels, which are intended to have great speed, at the same time to carry a heavy armament. They carry two 68-pounder pivot guns, and four 32-pounder broadside guns. The pivot guns are placed one abaft the foremast, and one between the funnels. The *Flying Fish* is No. 1 of the Red Division of gun-boats.





HER MAJESTY'S GUN-BOAT, "FLYING-FISH."—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)





GRAND FETE AND THEATRICAL REPRESENTATION AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS, IN HONOUR OF THE PEACE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



FIREWORKS BUILDING FOR THE PEACE CELEBRATION, IN HYDE-PARK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## GRAND FETE AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS.

THE Hôtel de Ville, which has acquired a just celebrity for the magnificence of its fête, was, on Monday week, the 14th inst., the scene of a beautiful entertainment in honour of the Plenipotentiaries at the Paris Congress. First there was a grand dinner. The company consisted of Count Orloff, the Earl of Clarendon, Count Buol, Baron de Manteuffel, Count de Cavour, Aali Pacha, and Baron de Bourqueney; of the Presidents of the Senate, Legislative Body, and Council of State; the Ministers, the Marshals and Admirals; Presidents of the various Law Courts; the principal dignitaries of State; a certain number of Senators and Deputies; and a few foreigners of eminence. Madame Haussmann had on her right Count Orloff, and on her left Aali Pacha; the Prefect having Lord Clarendon on his right, and Count Buol on his left.

After dinner the company entered the large suite of rooms, in which were assembled the guests invited to a brilliant spectacle, from 1500 to 2000 persons being present. For this performance one-third of the Galerie des Fêtes was cut off, and converted into a temporary theatre. The decorations were of the most tasteful character. The walls at each side of the staircase and of the landing-places were hid in gilt trelliswork, through which was interwoven the freshest green foliage; while, wherever they could be placed, were to be met corbeilles of the rarest flowers with illumined globes intermingled. In the Salle du Spectacle the central seats were assigned exclusively to ladies, under the delicate light of a silky way of eighteen crystal lustres. The gentlemen had to find places at the sides. The orchestra was hidden by a mass of camellias. The play selected was the "Concert à la Cour," for the evident reason that it admitted the introduction of singers, musical performers, and ballet-dancers, without breaking up the unity of the whole. Alboni sang enchantingly, Rosati danced exquisitely, and M. Alard fascinated the audience with that kind of instruments—the violin. M. Bottesini appeared with his violoncello, which the master, as he ran his hands up and down the strings, kept ticking as it were into the expression of the most melodious sighs. The sprightly Caroline Duprez sang an appropriate song in the four languages of the Congress, a polyglot composition much applauded.

The fête lasted till near two o'clock.

## THE PEACE REJOICINGS.

In the House of Commons on Friday se'night the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained that the large temporary erections which have during the past week arisen in the Green-park and Hyde-park were intended to be used in connection with the public rejoicings for the conclusion of peace. This was the first official announcement of any intention on the part of the Government to follow the course adopted at the conclusion of peace in 1814. It is rarely that the Government of this country takes the initiative in any matters of public rejoicing; and the public will naturally feel considerable interest to learn the details of the plan which, in the present instance, is about to be adopted. The grand peace fêtes will consist almost exclusively of a display of pyrotechnic art, of the most magnificent and unprecedented character. All the available resources of Woolwich Arsenal have been for some time past directed to the making up of enormous quantities of every description of fireworks. The public offices will be illuminated, and no doubt the example set by the Government will be very generally followed by the inhabitants of the metropolis.

There will not be, on the present occasion, any mimic fleet, constructed at enormous expense, for the purpose of manoeuvring on the Serpentine water, as was the case in 1814; nor will there, so far as we can learn, be any ornamental bridges, or Temples of Peace, nor any dreary illumination of the trees in the mall of St. James's-park, such as were gazed upon at the conclusion of the last war. There will, however, be, as it is stated, a grand review by the Queen in person of a large military force in Hyde-park. The displays of fireworks will take place in Hyde-park, the Green-park, on the summit of Primrose hill, and in the Victoria-park, at the east end of the metropolis. A general holiday will also be announced, probably in the course of the next week. In the Green-park, as well as in Hyde-park, a large number of workmen have been busily engaged during the past week in constructing a temporary wooden shed of enormous dimensions, which is to serve as the place of deposit for the fireworks, and also for their preparation and mounting previously to their discharge. These erections are totally devoid of anything like an architectural character, nor are they intended to produce any effect in the celebration of the fête. The building in the Green-park is 200 feet in length, 25 feet in height to the eaves, and 30 feet wide. The front of the building faces the St. James's-park, and is at present perfectly open, with the exception of the framework necessary to carry the roof. It will be covered in with tarpaulin while the workmen are making the necessary preparations. The back of the building towards Piccadilly is boarded up; but a row of eighteen windows, twelve feet in length and containing seven lengths of glass, affords light to the interior when the front is closed up. At about 100 feet in advance of the building a screen, extending the whole length of the building, and ten feet in height, is erected, which will prevent the movements of the workmen being seen by the crowds of spectators. Beyond this screen, again, and distant from it 200 yards, strong wooden rails have been put up, which extend in an elliptical form from the rails in Piccadilly, at the east side of the park, to its extreme western end, close by the Wellington statue. Within this vast inclosure no persons will be admitted except those actually employed. The whole of the railings on the north side of the park, extending along Piccadilly, have been closely boarded up, and the pavement will be occupied by a strong body of police, who will prevent persons crowding in that direction. Police will also be stationed around the outer rails. The site occupied by this building is close to the old reservoir, and, being upon the top of the rising ground, the spectators will be afforded an admirable view of the extraordinary and magnificent display of fireworks.

In Hyde-park the same active preparations are going on. The building erected there is of the same dimensions as the one in the Green-park, and its front faces Grosvenor-gate. It is four hundred yards from the Marble Arch on the north-west side of the park. In front of the shed there is a screen as in the other park, ten feet in height, and an immense area of three hundred yards square will be raised off, and which will be kept clear of spectators. The whole of the iron hurdles on the side of the thoroughfares throughout the park are in course of removal, so as to afford greater facilities for the movements of the operators, and to prevent the probability of any accidents arising from pressure against them. The display of pyrotechny in Hyde-park may be seen readily from the Edgware-road, and also thence embracing the whole of the interior as far round as the Albert-gate on the Knightsbridge side. The building in Hyde-park is of the greatest strength, and the roof is covered with painted calico for protection against the weather.

A building of the same size and description was commenced on Monday in the Victoria-park, and is to be completed within a week. On the top of Primrose-hill a similar structure is to be erected, and stages are to be provided for the discharge of an enormous number of rockets. By this arrangement the inhabitants of each part of the metropolis will be afforded an opportunity of witnessing in their own neighbourhood those extraordinary displays of pyrotechny, and will not be under the necessity of undergoing the fatigue of walking from one end of London to the other. It was intended to have had a fifth display at Battersea-park; but that idea has, we understand, been abandoned.

**PHOTOGRAPHY.**—On Wednesday a paper was read to the Society of Arts "On Photogalvanography, or Engraving by Light and Electricity," by Herr Paul Pretheil, late manager of the Imperial Printing-office, Vienna. The author, after bearing testimony to the valuable labours of Dr. Berres, of Vienna, Messrs. W. B. Grove, F.R.S., Fizeau, Niepce, de St. Victor, Lerebours, Barriwell, Lemerier, Fox Talbot, F.R.S., Halleux, and others, proceeded to describe his own process by which he obtains on a glass or other plate covered with glutinous substances mixed with photographic materials a raised or sunk design which may be copied by the electrotype process so as to produce plates for printing purposes. His process is based on the action of light on a film of glue mixed with bichromate of potash, nitrate of silver, and iodide of potassium. After exposure the plate is washed with water, a solution of borax, or carbonate of soda. The image then comes out in relief. When the image is thus sufficiently developed the plate is washed with spirits of wine, then covered with copal varnish, which is afterwards removed with spirits of turpentine, and then the plate is immersed in a weak solution of tannin. It is then ready for copying by the electrotype process. A sunk design is produced by a slight warmth being used after washing with the spirit of wine. A number of specimens were exhibited of plates in their different stages, together with prints of them. After the reading of the paper, a discussion took place, in which Mr. S. A. Malone, Mr. Hanhart, Mr. Claudet, Mr. Thurston Thompson, and the chairman took part.

**HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.**—The New Philharmonic Society intend giving a concert in aid of the funds of the above valuable institution. The bazaar on the grounds of the Toxophilitic Society in Regent's-park announced in behalf of the same benevolent object is to take place early in June. It is to be hoped that every success will attend the efforts of the committee, as they have recently enlarged the hospital to more than double its former extent, and they have consequently a far greater responsibility.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, APRIL 18.

**TICKET-OF-LEAVE SYSTEM.**—The Marquis of SALISBURY, in moving for some papers, called attention to the ticket-of-leave system, which he contended required immediate revision, having proved an almost total failure.—The Duke of ARGYLL cited returns, and referred to judicial authorities in support of his assumption that the experiment in question had not broken down to the extent alleged by its opponents. He offered no opposition to the production of the documents asked for respecting the tickets of leave, but submitted that the system should not be condemned without a more ample and deliberate trial.—Earl STANHOPE having commented upon the general question of secondary punishments, the subject was followed up with some prolonged remarks from Earl Granville, Lord Lyttelton, Earl Grey, the Earl of Derby, and Lord Harrowby. Ultimately Lord Stanhope gave notice that on some early day he should move the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate the subject.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, APRIL 18.

**INDIAN REVENUE.**—On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Sir E. PERRY invited attention to the state of the Indian revenue, which, he observed, presented a constant and increasing deficit as compared with the expenses of that empire. Parliament was interested in the question, since the payment of three millions per annum to British proprietors of India Stocks depended upon the solvency of the Indian Government; and if the existing deficiency remained uncorrected much longer the revenue of the mother country would in various ways be drawn upon to meet the accruing liabilities. The hon. and learned member proceeded to trace the causes which had produced this inequality between the receipt and expenditure of our Indian empire, assigning the chief place among these sources of fiscal embarrassments to the voracious appetite for territory, and the enormous system of taxation which had characterised the administration of India for many generations of governors, general.—Mr. V. SMITH, deprecated the introduction of so extensive a topic upon an indirect motion, contending that a more appropriate opportunity would speedily have been afforded when the Indian Budget was brought forward for discussion. He denied the facts, and questioned the conclusions set forth by Sir E. Perry, defending the policy which had led to recent annexations of territory, especially those accomplished by the Marquis of Dalhousie, on whose able and energetic administration he passed a high eulogium. The newly-acquired provinces would, he believed, ultimately prove profitable; and, with respect to the existing deficit, declared that it had chiefly arisen from the large expenditure upon public works. This deficiency was also now rapidly diminishing, and in the accounts for the last financial year would be shown to amount to only £1,900,000 instead of £2,500,000, as had been asserted.—Mr. OTWAY reiterated at much length the charges of ambition, ill-faith, and improvidence, which had been brought against the East India Company.—Sir J. W. HOGG analysed in detail the balance-sheet of revenue and expenditure received from India, contending that the financial position which they exhibited was perfectly sound, and that the existing deficit arose merely from temporary causes.—Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE having denounced with much warmth the policy of annexation, the subject was allowed to drop.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and the discussion of various votes belonging to the Civil Service Estimates chiefly occupied the remainder of the sitting.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

## ST. JAMES'S-PARK.

Earl GRANVILLE, in reply to the Marquis of Clanricarde, said it was not the intention of Government to proceed this year with any other plan than that of the opening from Pall-mall into St. James's-park by the German Chapel.

## CHURCH DISCIPLINE BILL.

The second reading of the Church Discipline Bill was moved by the LORD CHANCELLOR, who described the construction and authority of the tribunal which the measure was designed to create, for the adjudication of clerical controversies and the punishment of doctrinal errors.

The bill was opposed by the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, who moved as an amendment that the second reading should be deferred for six months.

In the ensuing discussion the measure was supported by the Bishop of Derry, the Earl of Harrowby, and the Bishop of Cashel. The Bishop of Exeter, the Earl of Derby, the Bishop of Bangor, and the Bishop of Oxford supported the amendment.

On a division there appeared for the second reading of the bill—Contents, 33; Non-contents, 41—8. The bill is consequently lost.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Captain HANDCOCK took the oaths and his seat as member for Athlone.

## PETITIONS.

Mr. MASTERMAN presented petitions from several of the City companies against the Corporation of London Reform Bill.

The following petitions were also presented:—For the Abolition of the Maynooth Grant.—By Mr. Shirley, from Warwickshire; by Mr. Smollett, from Dumbartonshire.

Against the Total Abolition of Church Rates.—By Mr. Shirley, from Warwickshire; by Lord H. Cholmondeley, from Droxford; by Sir G. Tyler, from Carmarthen and Glamorganshire.

Against the Corporation of London Reform Bill.—By Mr. Kendall, from the Carpenters' Company of the City of London; by Mr. Murrough, from the Tanners' Company of the City.

Against Opening the British Museum, &c., on Sunday.—By Mr. Baxter, from Nairn; by Mr. Shirley, from Warwickshire.

From Boston and other places in Lincolnshire.—Against further grants for State Education; against religious grants in Ireland; for increased remuneration to Medical Officers in the Vaccination Bill, &c., &c.

**CELEBRATION OF PEACE.**—The preparations making in the parks and elsewhere to celebrate the conclusion of peace furnished topics for a lively conversation. Various queries were urged respecting the purpose, excuse, authority, and cost of these displays; and upon the motion that the House, on rising, should adjourn to Thursday next, the subject was revived and the debate protracted in a more formal shape. Mr. Monsell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir G. Grey interposed many explanations and vindictory remarks; stating, among other facts, that the pyrotechnic exhibitions in question were ordered by the War Department, would cost about £8000, would be paid for out of the vote for war expenditure, and would be extended to the Victoria-park, so as to enable the dwellers in the eastern districts of London to participate in the show. In the discussion upon this topic some lively comments upon the reported terms of the Treaty of Peace were enunciated by Mr. T. Duncombe, Lord J. Manners, and other members; eliciting replies from the Home Secretary and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The question was at length allowed to drop.

**THE DEFECTIVE MORTARS.**—Mr. MALINS defended Messrs. Grissell and Co. from the serious imputations of the War Minister and the Clerk of the Ordnance (Mr. Monsell) respecting the alleged defects in certain mortars furnished by that firm to the Governments. Examining in detail the charges on which the Messrs. Grissell had been declared guilty of a fraudulent concealment of the defects in the iron castings in question, he contended that the facts of the case did not substantiate any allegations of criminality against the firm. It was denied that the mortars were imperfect; but he should come to the conclusion that the imperfections were either immaterial or unavoidable.—Mr. MONSELL urged that the Messrs. Grissell were blamed, not so much for the defects of the mortars they had supplied, as for the attempt to conceal and disguise them. This view of the case he supported by citing the reports of various well-qualified officers who had specially investigated the question.—Mr. G. DUNDAS expressed his conviction—arrived at, he said, after a full investigation—that the Messrs. Grissell were perfectly guiltless of the fraud laid to their charge.—Further remarks in exculpation of the contractors were offered by Col. Boldero, Mr. Evelyn, Mr. Alderman Cubitt, Sir J. Pakington, and Mr. Tite. The subject then dropped; and the motion for adjourning over until Thursday was agreed to.

The House afterwards went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service and Miscellaneous Estimates.

**BRITISH MUSEUM.**—On the vote of £60,000 for the British Museum, which was moved by Lord J. Russell, a prolonged discussion arose. The recent appointment of Mr. Panizzi was especially censured by Mr. Milnes, who considered the selection of a foreigner for the chief administration of the Museum as an undeserved disparagement of British literary men. The appointment in question was defended by the SPEAKER, who declared that in selecting Mr. Panizzi as chief librarian the only object that had been kept in view was his personal fitness for that office. The not being a native-born subject of England constituted, he submitted, no sufficient disqualification, and he pointed out as a matter of fact that two previous librarians had been also foreigners. The right hon. gentleman proceeded to vindicate the general principles on which the patronage belonging to the Museum establishment had been administered by the Prime Minister and the Lord Chancellor, his two colleagues in that trust, and himself. After some further conversation the vote was agreed to.

**FIRE INSURANCES BILL.**—THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER moved the second reading of the Fire Insurances Bill. Various remonstrances were urged against the measure, which extended to agencies opened on account of foreign insurance companies the tax at present imposed upon the British offices. The incompleteness of the remedy thus afforded against foreign competition was pointed out, and a reduction in the rate of duty from 3s. to 1s. per cent. recommended in preference by several hon. members.—THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER defended his bill, and pleaded that in the existing condition of the revenue he could not afford to risk any portion of an impost producing more than £1,200,000 per annum. The debate was ultimately adjourned on the motion of Mr. Kinnaird.

Mr. BRADY, in Committee of the whole House, obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the sale of beer and spirits in Ireland.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

**AFFAIRS OF ITALY.**—Lord LYNCHURST gave notice that on an early day he would bring under the notice of the House the consideration of the state of Italy, and the continued military occupation by Austria of extensive portions of that country beyond her own limits, thereby creating great and general dissatisfaction, disturbing the political equilibrium, and endangering the peace of Europe.

The Earl of MALMESBURY gave notice of his intention on Friday to move a resolution to the effect that the surrender of Kars was owing to the want of energy and of foresight of her Majesty's Government.

Lord RAVENSWORTH complained of the arrangements made by the Government for the accommodation of the members of that House at the Naval Review yesterday.

Earl GRANVILLE defended the arrangements made by the Government. The inconveniences which arose were such as no foresight of the Government could have prevented.

**THE POLICY OF AUSTRIA IN ITALY.**—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved for copies of the reports and correspondence of her Majesty's diplomatic and consular agents in Italy relating to the occupation of the territory and the assumption of the executive government of the Duchy of Parma by Austrian authorities; and for copies of any communications thereupon between her Majesty's Government and the Cabinet of Vienna.—The Earl of CLARENDON declined to enter into any general explanations upon this subject at that moment. When the proper time arrived he believed he would be able to show that the question of Italy had not been disregarded by her Majesty's Government. It appeared that ever since the assassination of the late Duke of Parma that Duchy was in an unsettled state. He did not, however, think that the Government of the Duchy was at all to blame for the existence of those troubles. He was led to believe that Parma was the resort of many persons who were desirous of promoting political disturbances. It was not true that an Austrian convention had been entered into in consequence of recent events. The presence of an Austrian battalion in the neighbourhood of Parma was owing to a treaty entered into between the Duke of Modena and the late Duke of Parma, in 1848, which enabled either of those Sovereigns to call in the assistance of Austrian troops in case of any disturbances arising in either of these duchies.

The motion was withdrawn.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

**THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.**—Lord PALMERSTON laid on the table of the House the correspondence with the United States' Government in connection with the Central American question, and promised that the papers relating to the Enlistment question should be presented in a few days.

## THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW.

Mr. STAFFORD called attention to the bad arrangement, made for the accommodation of the House at the Naval Review. He complained generally of the difficulty of getting down to Southampton, of the difficulty of getting on board the *Perseverance* when there, and the want of proper management throughout the day.

A very long and animated conversation took place across the House upon the subject, in the course of which

Mr. PEACOCK said it seemed to him very strange that the members of that House should have been put to so much inconvenience, when the Admiralty clerks and their wives met with every possible attention, and were provided with all the delicacies of the season.

Captain SCOBELL said that he could see very little of the sight. He thought it a pity that not a single sail had been set to show the imposing effect that could be produced by sailing vessels.

Lord PALMERSTON admitted that the inconveniences suffered by members had been very great. He had himself been kept five hours at the railway station waiting to go down to Southampton. The difficulty experienced in getting on board at Southampton was owing to the want of accommodation for the steamers themselves.

The Marquis of GRANBY said the whole thing appeared to him to be of the same character of mismanagement as had prevailed in the harbour of Balaklava.

Colonel NORTH wished to know why the members of the Houses of Parliament were not enabled to get as comfortably on board as the clerks of the Admiralty?

Several other hon. members having complained of the arrangements, Sir G. GREY said that the members of the Admiralty had been ordered to attend upon her Majesty, otherwise the House would have been officially received. He believed that Sir C. Wood had made the best arrangements in his power, but he had been unavoidably detained at Portsmouth. When the right hon. gentleman was in his place he would, no doubt, be prepared to give explanations.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Lord GODERICH moved an Address to thank her Majesty for having caused to be laid before the House the Report of the Civil Service Commissioners; to state humbly to her Majesty that this House has observed with much satisfaction the zeal and prudence with which the Commissioners have proceeded in applying a remedy to evils of a serious character, the previous existence of which have now been placed beyond dispute, and the progress that has been made with the sanction of the heads of various departments of the State towards the establishment of a system of competition among candidates for admission to the Civil Service; to assure her Majesty of the steady support of the House in the prosecution of the salutary measures which she has been graciously pleased to adopt; and humbly to make known to her Majesty that, if she shall see fit further to extend them, and make trial in the Civil Service of the method of open competition as a condition of entrance, this House will cheerfully provide for any charges which the adoption of that system may entail.

Sir S. NORTHGOTE seconded the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated the extent to which the competitive system had been adopted with very great success. He admitted that the principle might be still further extended, but objected to open in opposition to limited competition, that it would overthrow that guarantee which the latter afforded, upon the part of heads of departments, for the fitness of the individuals nominated for examination. As to open competition, how far did the noble Lord wish to extend it? Was it to apply to the Judges? If the principle were generally adopted, he could see no limit to its application, and if adopted in the civil service it must extend to all appointments under Government, and under municipal bodies throughout the country.

Mr. GLADSTONE cordially supported the motion.

Mr. LUSHINGTON opposed the motion, contending that the House ought not to rush upon novel changes when the competitive system recently adopted had produced all the benefits that could be desired.

Mr. Ewart, Mr. Tite, Mr. Rich, and Lord Ebrington supported the motion.

Mr. J. G. Phillimore, Mr. Phillips, and Lord R. Cecil severally spoke in opposition to it.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said that since he had been appointed to the head of the Colonial Office he had closely adhered to a limited competitive system. He did not think that it would be desirable to bind the House to the adoption of a more extended system of examination than that already in existence.

Lord GODERICH having replied, the House divided, when the numbers were—For Lord Goderich's motion, 108; against, 87: majority against the Government, 21.

Sir F. BARING moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the receipt, issue, and audit of public moneys in the Exchequer, the Pay Office, and the Audit Department. After some discussion the motion was assented to.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

**TESTIMONIALS.**—The Rev. Henry Christmas, M.A., F.R.S., and Professor of British History and Archaeology in the Royal Society of Literature, has been presented with a purse of one hundred sovereigns, by his late flock at Verulam Episcopal Chapel, Lambeth, and an address upon vellum, expressive of the regret of the congregation at the termination of Mr. Christmas's ministry for many years among them; as well as testimony of their appreciation of the rev. gentleman's "firm and consistent denunciation of error, and lucid and eloquent exposition of Gospel truth."—The Rev. P. M. Holden, late Curate of St. Helen's, Worcester, and now Curate of Hammersmith, and afternoon preacher at Cliswick, has been presented with a handsome silver inkstand and a pair of silver salvers, as a mark of regard from his present parishioners.—At Woodstock, on Monday week, a set of canonical robes and a clock were presented to the Rev. W. A. Scott, with an inscription signed by 157 contributors.—"In token of their high appreciation of his unwearied pastoral zeal."—On Thursday evening week the Rev. C. D. Marston, M.A., Incumbent of St. Stephen's Church, Tonbridge, was presented with a purse of sixty-five guineas by his congregation and friends, on his removal to Christ Church, Dover, as a slight mark of their esteem and affection, merited by the faithful discharge of his arduous duties as minister of a poor and populous district.—The congregation of St. Mary, Islington, have presented to the Rev. William Dix, Curate of that church, and Chaplain of the workhouse, a timepiece and a purse of one hundred and twenty sovereigns, on the termination of his duties in the parish, as a testimonial of their esteem and regard, and of their great satisfaction at the faithful and exemplary manner in which he has exercised the duties of his office, and especially for his undeviating kindness and attention to the poor.

Mr. Alan Ker, late Chief Justice of Nevis, has been appointed to the vacant Justiceship of Dominica.



## SALES OF AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

THERE are certain fragments of the mutilated wisdom of our ancestors which retain their proverbial after they have lost their representative character, and are good as aphorisms when they are extinct as truths. Among these *disjecta membra* may be reckoned that comfortable fiction by which an Englishman is still made to persuade himself, in terms, that his house is his castle. This dogma, which had once a moral as well as a legal significance—won for us originally out of that natural sense of the home sanctities, which is a part of our island temperament, and fostering in its turn a host of social inviolabilities that constitute its actual life—can scarcely be insisted on as a portion of our true prerogative in a day when the collector finds his way to our firesides by so many unexpected avenues;—taking stock of the furniture of our private strongholds, and assessing the very feelings which sit therein as our household gods. Among these collectors it is startling to find that there are some who make their levies not by virtue of any "warrant by the justices to them directed;" that we are occasionally paying moral income-tax quite unsuspectingly, and to parties having no competent authority to gather it. The fact is, we are giving up too much of our home defences. Our houses have a great deal too many doors for our moral security. We long to fall back on our domestic seigniories. The Englishman wants back his "castle;" and we must direct his attention to certain of the draw-bridges that need lifting for its protection. Society amongst us is becoming morally Paxton-ized. We are all tending towards life in glass houses, where the world may look in at us through all the walls. The condition is unwholesome. There is too much light for moral health; and we must insist on returning to our invaded privacies—our *sancta sanctorum*, and our Jerusalem Chambers.

There are probably few of our readers who have not reflected painfully on the tendency which our literature has exhibited for many years past towards this invasion of the sanctities and immunities of private life. The manner in which men of letters have too often pandered to the morbid desire that exists to take the valet's place and undress the great man has been a dishonouring feature in the literature of our age; but the case is far worse when this tampering with the social privacies has been a traffic originating in motives far meaner than a diseased curiosity or the desire to feed it. The question, like most questions, is not without difficulties at its boundaries. It is not easy strictly to define the line between what may be considered public property, and what is strictly private, in the lives of public men, nor is it quite a matter of course to determine who are public men in the sense which allows some latitude of interpretation as regards the former question, on behalf of the public, for the sake of public policy. But, leaving such extreme cases (to be severally dealt with after their own niceties, and as they arise,—and merely remarking that in some recent instances the questions involved have been handled very unsatisfactorily,—there are cases in which the wrong implied in compelled public presentation is of so concentrated a kind as to admit of no doubt and no palliation whatever. It is not very long, for instance, since we saw advertised a priced catalogue of autograph letters addressed by the poet Moore to his music-publisher, Mr. Power—letters which, for the most part, were likely to turn on business negotiations strictly confidential, and some portion of which we know from other sources must necessarily have been of a delicate and painful kind; and here, in the catalogue of a sale of autograph letters which is advertised to take place at Puttick and Simpson's on Monday next, we have before us so flagrant an example of the growing evil to which we have alluded, that we are moved at length to call in the social policeman for its suppression.

The catalogue before us professes to embody the collection of the late Mr. Francis Moore during a residence of nearly fifty years in Paris; and embraces, in the first instance, a great variety of historical documents, many of them purporting to illustrate the relations of France and its people to England and the English. With this department of the collection—of which we may observe, in passing, that it contains some curious particulars—we have, in our present object, nothing to do. It is followed by a section made up principally of autograph letters—the collection of the genuine collector, Mr. Moore himself—and which, also, because on the face of them they exhibit indications of being to some extent of a literary and documentary character, we will pass over, that we may come to the evil as it meets us in its intensity in a portion of the catalogue which may be called supplementary. Here we have a wholesale trafficking in private and unpremeditated communications that presents the disease in a form in which we venture to hope that its dangerous character will be at once perceived. The case has symptoms of uncommon virulence. The sections included in this supplement are stated to be contributed to the catalogue by another collector than Mr. Francis Moore; and scarcely a writer has been before the public, more or less conspicuously, during the last thirty years who has not unconsciously contributed to this forthcoming performance at Puttick's for the benefit of the collector. The wholesale nature of the collection gives it a very peculiar character. It sweeps into its mass such a variety of names, scarcely likely to have been sought—or to have been sought in their entirety, and found—by a mere collector, that it is difficult to look on this assemblage of letters as a collection in the ordinary and outside sense of the word. The idea is irresistibly suggested of a relation—and even a peculiar one—between the writers and the recipient himself; and thus of a violation of personal confidence, in addition to the other wrongs of publication. There is no evidence in the list itself that the letters have the slightest pretension to be considered documentary. For anything that appears, they are wanting in all the characters which could by possibility raise a presumption of right on the part of the public to their inspection. They make out no case for their own lawful appearance in the catalogue;—nay, that there may be no mistake in the matter, that is occasionally put forward as a bait to purchasers which we insist on as exactly the reason why the appearance of the particular item there is an immorality and a wrong. One—we will not give either names or numbers, that we may not add to the scandal, or help the spoil—one item is annotated as being "a receipt;"—a very significant instrument as coming from a poor author, but not a literary document, and an historical one only in exceptional cases. Another letter appeals to unwholesome curiosity, as being "relative to some dispute" with the husband of a literary lady—named. In another letter offered to competitive Paul Pryn, an eminent author returns thanks for a review of one of his works—also named. In one letter the lover of scandal may buy another well-known author's apology "for some indiscretion committed after the previous night's jollification."

The writer of another letter out of which this collector hopes to make money "promises payment of some claim on next pay-day," and confesses to his correspondent (but probably had no intention of telling by auction) that he is "as poor as a rat." This is a very ingenious case. Here the poverty of the writer is to be money's worth to the receiver—a form of interest certainly not contemplated at the time when the letter was written. Another lot makes a strong claim to the biddings of the quidnuncs; but for this Mr. Moore, or rather they who sell in his name, must be held responsible. It "sets forth his accumulated distresses":—"Je suis sans vêtement, sans linges, sans chausures, sans changeurs, sans draps, n'y couverture dans mon lit." The writer of this letter is a poor music-publisher, whose rank does not make his sufferings history, like Milton's blindness, and so justify this painful exposure.

Now, what right has any man to make his harvest out of all these faded sorrows, and to feed on all these mouldy scraps? They who are familiar with our manufacturing towns learn sometimes, with surprise, by what strange and out-of-the-way industries money is made. Surely not one of the labourers there, is a more strange collector than the literary chiffonier who scrapes together these rags—dirty, some of them, perhaps with the writer's tears, including such scraps as "Autograph Orders of Peers for Admission to the Gallery of the House of Lords," and "Envelopes directed by illustrious personages,"—to make the materials of a future bank-note for his own behoof. We have heard, it is true, of an

improvement in the method of conducting even this industry, but which we think is suggested almost as a matter of course out of the industry itself. We have heard of Peers being applied to for orders, and men of letters so addressed as to ensure an answer, with an express view to the collection in question as a commercial speculation—a form of the Begging-Letter imposture to which we here call the attention of the authorities engaged in its suppression. But what we are particularly struck with is the startled sentiment with which this catalogue is likely to be regarded by those of the contributors to its contents who have lived to find themselves thus put up for sale? What, some twenty years ago, perhaps, may they have written, in the trivial confidences of correspondence, which has thus unexpectedly risen into the dignity of document? Doubtless, many of them will feel with considerable alarm that, however eager they may have been their aspirations after the immortality which they have since found or missed, they certainly were not consciously writing for immortality by the particular document which is to be sold next week in their name at Puttick's. How little did the writer of lot No. 50—and so suspect, when he sat down to indite some interchange of social compliment, it may be, or confession of poverty, or plea of sickness, that he was drawing an order for 5s., payable to the bearer at a very long date! We can well understand that, for the future, many a man thus startled by the apparition of a forgotten letter in Puttick and Simpson's Dead-letter Office—sold now to defray the expenses of its long keeping—will fear to accept a common dinner invitation in black and white, unless, as we have already hinted, the policeman, in the shape of public opinion, will interfere, and bid the auctioneer "move on," as each of these letters is put fruitlessly up to sale.

## THE COURT.

The Queen has appeared in two important characters within a week—first, passing the night with her soldiers on Aldershot Heath, and, secondly, reviewing her magnificent fleet at Portsmouth. The interesting details in connection with these events are fully chronicled in another part of this journal. It will therefore suffice here to say that her Majesty returned to Buckingham Palace after the naval review on Thursday in perfect health, and with less appearance of fatigue than might have been anticipated from the exciting character of the day's proceedings.

Among other movements it may be stated that her Majesty has honoured the New Society of Painters in Water Colours with a visit at their gallery in Pall-mall.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Court, at which the Hon. and Rev. Montague Villiers had an audience, and did homage on being appointed Bishop of Carlisle. Her Majesty has several times enjoyed equestrian and driving exercises during the week, and almost daily dinner parties have been given.

The Prince Consort visited the military encampment at Colchester on Monday.

A further announcement of a Drawingroom and a Levee during the month of June has been made from the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

The Court, it is understood, will leave Buckingham Palace on the 10th of May, to spend between two and three weeks in the Isle of Wight; after which her Majesty will return to Buckingham Palace for her birthday on the 29th, and also to be in town at the celebration of the proposed peace festivities.

The Court will remain at Buckingham Palace until the first week in June, when her Majesty will go to Windsor, to dispense her hospitality to the distinguished company who will receive invitations to the Castle during the Ascot race week.

The Marchioness of Ely has succeeded the Countess of Desart as the Lady in Waiting to the Queen. Lord Byron and General Sir Edward Bouverie have relieved Lord De Tabley and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West in their duties as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent went to Frogmore on Wednesday morning, attended by Lady Fanny Howard and Sir George Couper. Her Royal Highness returned to Clarence-house, St. James's, in the afternoon.

His Excellency the Prussian Minister and the Countess Bernstorff have returned to Carlton-house-terrace from Torquay.

His Excellency M. Tricoupi, the Greek Minister, has returned from Paris to his residence in Portland-place.

The Marchioness of Breadalbane will give a grand ball on the 29th of May, in celebration of her Majesty's birthday.

The Earl of Clarendon arrived at his residence in Grosvenor-crescent on Monday evening from Paris.

The Ladies Elizabeth and Augusta Hay, daughters of the Earl and Countess of Kinnoull, were married at St. George's, Hanover-square, on Thursday—the former to Sir Frederick Arthur, Bart., and the latter to the Hon. John Twistleton Fiennes, eldest son of the Lord Saye and Sele.

## MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The lessee of her Majesty's Theatre has at length issued his prospectus of the season, which is to commence on the 10th May. Its contents have been in a great measure anticipated by the notice which we published last week; but one circumstance of great interest is added. Besides the three great Italian *prime donne* already mentioned—Piccolomini, Albini, and Albertini—Mr. Lumley has succeeded in effecting an engagement with the celebrated Johanna Wagner, who will make her first appearance in the beginning of June as *Romeo*, in Bellini's opera "I Capuletti e Montecchi." That Mr. Lumley should at length have succeeded in securing the services of that celebrated *prima donna* must be a matter of congratulation to all persons acquainted with the Wagner disputes and law proceedings of 1852. We heartily rejoice at this unlooked-for consummation. In addition to the performers already mentioned, the names of Madame Amadei and Signor Belletti are now inscribed. Both will be welcome. The company, in short, will be of extraordinary strength; and the curiosity of the public will be gratified by the appearance of several great stars, as yet known in this country only by reputation. Signor Bonetti, of the Italian Opera in Paris, is to be director of the music and conductor of the orchestra. For the ballet a number of dancers are mentioned, among whom the only ones known in England are Mlle. Rosati, Mlle. Marie Taglioni, and M. Paul Taglioni, who is to be the *maitre de ballet*. With respect to the other dancers, Mlles. Boschetti, Liserau, and Katrine, all we can say is that they enjoy a great reputation on the Continent, and cannot fail to be attractive accessories. Mr. Lumley, in his introductory address, expresses a hope that his patrons and the public will graciously take into consideration the shortness of the time he has had at his disposal; and in most unequivocal language hints at still further engagements. This is rather too modest. After bringing together one of the most powerful companies ever united on one stage, the lessee sues for grace. No grace, however, will be given him, but most cordial thanks for the spirited and generous manner with which, regardless alike of cost and difficulty, he has carried out his grand idea of the last few years—the re-establishment of the Italian Muse in its ancient temple. What the new engagements may be to which he refers it is impossible to divine; of this, however, the public may be sure, whatever they are they will be brilliant.

"IL TROVATORE," with which the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA began the season on Tuesday last week, was repeated on Thursday and Saturday. On Tuesday last there was a change of performance. The "Elixir d'Amore" was announced, with Madame Bosio, Gardoni, and Ronconi, in their old favourite parts. Bosio, however, was attacked by a sudden cold and hoarseness, which disabled her from singing, and the part of Adina was taken at the eleventh hour by Mlle. Marai. This deserving and useful young singer acquitted herself excellently well, and did not leave much room to regret Bosio's absence. She looked and acted the character of the little country coquette with captivating grace and sprightliness, and sang the music delightfully. With a pretty face and figure, intelligence, spirit, and feeling, Mlle. Marai might hold a first place on the Comic Opera stage were she possessed of greater strength and richness of voice. Its tones, though sweet and tunable, are thin, and incapable of those strong effects which are called for even in the lightest music. But she never fails to please, and often succeeds in charming the most fastidious audience. *Nemora* is one of Gardoni's best parts; he is the *beau idéal* of the enamoured country lad, and the music suits him so well that one would imagine it written for him. Ronconi is a perfect specimen of the Italian *buffo*, which is something quite different from the English *buffoon*. His *Dr. Dulcamara* is marvelously clever; so sharp, so whimsical, so eccentric, that it never allows the attention to flag for a moment, and keeps the audience in a constant state of pleasant excitement. Lastly, Signor Taglioni's portrait of the gallant *Sirgent Belcore* is inferior only (and not much) to that of Tamberini. So performed, this lively opera was a great treat, heightened by the excellence of the orchestra, of the chorus, and the whole *mise en scène*. This admirable performance was followed by a *divertissement*, in which several dancers, all with unknown names, made their appearance, and

certainly acquitted themselves well. The music, too, was pretty, and there were some splendid scenic displays. But the piece was so immoderately long that few of the audience had patience to sit it out—a lesson, we think, to the management of the theatre.

MR. HULLAH'S fourth and last ORCHESTRAL CONCERT was given at St. Martin's Hall on Saturday evening last. These concerts have been fully successful, and, we understand, are discontinued for the present; because, owing to the opera and other musical performances now going on, it is impossible for Mr. Hullah to keep his fine orchestra together. At this concert two flute-players (Messrs. Doppler, of Pesth) played a concerto for two flutes, and delighted the audience by their admirable performance.

THE AMATEUR SOCIETY had an admirable concert on Monday evening. Its most remarkable feature was a pianoforte concerto, composed and played by the young lady who, under the name of "Angelina," is creating so great a sensation in our musical world.

THE CONCERT of the NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, on Wednesday evening, was, on the whole, good and successful. There are always novelties at these concerts; and the novelty on this occasion was a symphony by M. Gounod, a young Parisian composer, not unknown to the English public. This symphony excited considerable interest; it has much merit, but lacks the one thing needful—originality. Spohr's violin concerto in E minor was superbly executed by Sainton; and John Barnett, the youthful pianist, greatly pleased the audience by his performance of Beethoven's Concerto in G major. A new overture by Macfarren, entitled "Hamlet," was extremely well played, and received with deserved applause. The singers were Herr Rokitsanski and Miss Sherrington.

M. SIGISMUND WOLOWSKI, a distinguished pianist and composer, gave a morning concert on Monday last at the Beethoven Rooms in Queen Anne-street. He showed himself, by various performances, to be an artist of very remarkable talent. He was assisted by Miss Hauford, Mr. Ransford, Mr. Henry Blagrove, and other eminent performers; and his concert was very satisfactory to a large and fashionable audience.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

PRINCESS'.—Mr. Charles Kean has anticipated the production of his great Shakespearean revival of the season, "A Winter's Tale," by the publication of the play as he purposes to produce it, together with a variety of interesting historical and critical notes and authorities for costume. By this plan the public will be enabled to form a distinct notion of the beautiful and imaginative drama upon which Mr. Kean has bestowed so much labour, taste, research, and expenditure. The preface explains his object, and the illustrative notes mark his anxiety to carry out that object with historical and classical accuracy. It is evident that the play admits of many pictorial effects to heighten the power of the acting, such as have never yet been attempted, and we feel confident that success will reward the labour and zeal of Mr. Kean. The present stage version of "A Winter's Tale" forms a companion to the Princess' version of "Henry VIII.," published last year. It will become valuable in future years—a lasting proof of the noble manner with which one of the noblest of Shakespeare's imaginative plays was produced upon the stage by one of Shakespeare's most zealous disciples.

The "Winter's Tale" will be produced on Monday next, being the benefit night of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean. Syracuse and Bithynia are the places to which are attributed the pictorial and architectural glories with which the audience of the Princess' is to be startled on Monday evening. The pastoral scenes also will receive careful attention; and the celebrated Dionysia will be introduced as part of the festival in which *Perdita* takes so distinguished a part. The scenic illustrations will, in fact, be presented on a scale of unparalleled magnificence, "inviting," to use Mr. Kean's own words, "the accessories of painting, music, and architecture, in conjunction with the rapid movements and multiplied life which belong to the stage alone." He trusts also that "the combination may be considered less an exhibition of pageantry appealing to the eye, than an illustration of history addressed to the understanding."

HAYMARKET.—The farce of "Grimshaw, Bagshaw, and Bradshaw" has been transferred to the boards of this theatre, with Miss Talbot, late of the Lyceum, whose appearance fits her for the stately class of characters that sometimes lends fashionable dignity to pieces slight in structure and depending more on manners than incident. The lady was well received; and the farce itself, aided by the drolleries of Mr. Buckstone, is likely to prove attractive.

SADLER'S WELLS.—A new actor of remarkable promise made his first appearance on Monday. The piece selected for his debut was "Belphegor; or, the Mountebank," the hero of which was performed by Mr. Charles Dillon with more than ordinary success. Those who recollect M. Lemaître or Mr. Webster in the character will appreciate its pathos and variety, and understand the talent required and implied in its assumption. Mr. Dillon will not suffer by comparison with either, and has special merits of his own which entitle him to critical recognition. He is in his style of execution by far the most natural actor that has yet claimed our attention; and, both in voice and gesture, constantly contrives to be expressive without the slightest exaggeration. The former is clear, distinct, flexible, and of sufficient compass, wanting no sustenance from artificial elocution, and passing without effort from one tone to another, being particularly rich in the lower tones. There is nothing hard, forced, or mechanical in his style; but all is free, flowing, and easy, whether in the more passionate or more familiar passages. In the domestic scenes of the first act Mr. Dillon presented a portrait of *Belphegor* that made the audience at once respect and compassionate the man. As the shadow of evil darkened on his humble prospects, and the feelings of the husband and father broke forth in their joy and their sorrow, the sympathies of the house were strongly excited, while tears attested the triumph of the actor and the pathos of the scene. The curtain fell, and Mr. Dillon was recalled to receive the plaudits of an enraptured audience. The same honour was bestowed on him at the end of the next act; and when the performance concluded the extraordinary success of the new candidate for public approbation was placed beyond dispute. Mr. Dillon, we believe, has had much provincial practice, and has not ventured on the London stage without having sufficiently tested his powers, and cultivated them to maturity and brilliance. He is manifestly an accomplished artist, armed at all points, and must speedily attain a high and lasting reputation. He was well assisted by his wife, who supported the heroine with much grace and feeling. Mr. Rogers, also, in the part of *Kanjaronnade*, was exceedingly humorous; and altogether the drama was very respectably acted. The production of a new actor so meritorious as an artist is much to the credit of the provisional management that now rules the destinies of this theatre.

## EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

We are inclined to look upon this, the Twenty-second Exhibition of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, as one of the best the society has yet had. We have seen, it is true, other exhibitions in the same gallery in which the landscapes were of a higher class, but we cannot call to mind any exhibition in which the inventive powers of the contributors were seen to more advantage.

The strength of the Exhibition is contributed and maintained by three persons: Mr. Haphe, Mr. Corbould, and Mr. Warren. That strange but clever melody by Mr. Corbould, "The Lymnere, hys Dreame," is full of ingenious invention. Seldom have we seen a better hash of good things. What a marine-store shop of thought is that picture! What a museum it is of odd fancies such as dreams are made of. Very admirable is it, too, in point of colour. Not less excellent, though in a different line, is (No. 27) "Griselda," by the same artist; and very characteristic is No. 282, from the old song "Nobodie axed you, sir, she said," though the man, Mr. Corbould, is a little too clownish.

Mr. Warren delights us as of old in finding his subjects in the Book of Genesis. He works with true pictorial liking among camels, camel-drivers, yellow sands, and burning effects of mid-day sun. His "Rebekah first sees Isaac" is a careful and novel treatment of an often-painted subject. His "Hagar," however (No. 91), is more to our liking, and will find a purchaser at the price asked—fifty guineas.

Mr. Haghe's three pictures are hung together. Two are interiors, with figures of the old type and excellence; the third is an exterior, a view of Venice. The Venice is treated in a manner that none but Mr. Haghe could execute with equal effect. The contrast of colours is marvellously pleasing; the result a picture of extraordinary excellence.

Mr. Wehnert is not up (we are sorry to say) to his old mark; and Miss Setchell is, alas! still an absentee. Mr. Edmund Warren has made two years' progress in one year; and Mr. Whympers has made a stride from comparative obscurity into a well-earned reputation. The "Nutting" of Mr. Edmund Warren (No. 16) is a delightful drawing. Mrs. Margetts excels, as of old, in fruit and flowers. Her "Lilac and Hedge-sparrow's Nest" (No. 295) is perfect in its way.

We shall soon have something more to say about the Exhibition.



### THE FORT AT THORN ISLAND, AT THE ENTRANCE TO MILFORD HAVEN.

THORN ISLAND, or Thorney, is a barren precipitous rock, lying on the southern side of the entrance into Milford Haven, about 200 yards from the main land at Thorn Point, and three or four miles from the lighthouse at St. Ann's Head, the extreme point of the main land on the northern side. Upon this island rock there has been erected, in the course of the last three years, the fortification of which we now furnish an illustration. Before that period it had remained desolate and useless, save, perchance, in so far as its narrow dimensions might serve as a break-water to the harbour against the heavy sea which, in stormy weather, foams around it so angrily. The fort is of no specific form, but seems to have been adapted by the architect to the shape of the rock upon which it is built, and, being strongly made of limestone, has a solid, compact appearance, and seems well suited for the purpose designed. The garrison of Thorn Island consists at present of a lieutenant, three non-commissioned officers, and twenty-four men of the Pembroke Artillery Militia; and the place is defended by nine guns, all sixty-eight pounders, and is pierced for musketry. Another fort has been also erected, a couple of miles off, upon a similar barren island rock, called "The Stack," which occupies a position more in the interior of the Haven. Stack Rock, not so



MR. FRANCIS PETTIT SMITH,  
FIRST PRACTICAL INTRODUCER OF THE SCREW-PROPELLER.—FROM  
A PHOTOGRAPH BY LAWRENCE.—(SEE MEMOIR, PAGE 442.)

large as Thorn Island, is now garrisoned by a sergeant's party of fifteen of the Pembroke Militia, and is defended by five guns. Provisions, &c., are brought for these little garrisons thrice a week from Pembroke Dock. A third fort is in course of erection at Dale Point, on the northern side of the entrance to Milford Haven; and it is to be hoped, now that the attention of the authorities has been directed to the protection of this hitherto almost defenceless coast, and the



THORN FORT, MILFORD HAVEN.

important Royal building-arsenal at Pembroke, that a complete and thoroughly scientific series of fortifications will soon be raised, strong enough to defy and resist any attack that may be made upon them.

### OPENING OF THE SOUTH WALES RAILWAY TO MILFORD HAVEN.

When, in 1853, the projectors of the railway to Milford Haven went to Manchester, to lay before its commercial potentates a few facts relating to the advantages which Milford possesses, in the hope that they might be induced to embark some capital to aid in the formation of certain necessary docks there, they were met by two or three gentlemen, who, in somewhat similar language to that which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of *Cymbeline*—"How far is't to this blessed Milford?"—desired to be shown where Milford is situated on the map. It may, therefore, be perhaps necessary for us to observe, although we can scarcely believe in the possibility of any one being ignorant of the locality of the "far-famed Milford," that it lies almost due west of London, and is in the county of Pembroke. This remote harbour, 285 miles from the metropolis, has, within the last few days, been connected therewith by railway; by means of which it may be reached in nine hours. In the belief that it will speedily become a most important commercial port now that it enjoys speedy inland communication, we present our readers this week with an illustration showing the situation of the Railway Terminus at Neyland, and the appearance it presented at the time of the arrival of the first train on Tuesday, the 15th inst. Neyland is a small village on the north-eastern shore of Milford Haven, where it is considerably narrower than a few miles nearer the sea. The terminus almost faces the Royal Pembroke Dockyard, from which it is distant about a mile and

a half. It is four miles from the little town of Milford, and nine from Haverfordwest. Pembroke Dock is at present garrisoned chiefly by the Montgomery, North Gloucester, and Monmouthshire Militia; and our Engraving shows the position of their huts upon the Pembroke side of the Haven. It was at first intended that the leviathan steam-ship now building at Mare and Co's, Blackwall, should sail from Neyland; but, partly from a want of proper docks and wharfage at Neyland, and partly from other reasons, it appears probable that Liverpool will be the port from which she will first sail. Money and enterprise are both required before Milford will be furnished with the appliances for carrying on much business. Great, indeed, will be the importance of the South Wales Railway extension to Milford, should the expectation of its shareholders and directors prove well founded; for it is anticipated that it will elevate Milford from being simply a harbour of refuge to the position of an extensive *dépôt* for maritime commerce. Until now its trade has languished on account of its distance from the manufacturing districts and want of means of transit for merchandise, although its position is more favourable than that of any western port. It may be entered by the largest vessel at almost any period of the tide, and is believed to be capable of affording secure anchorage for the fleets of the entire world. It is said that, compared with Liverpool, a vessel would save in Channel navigation, by making Milford, 180 miles; compared with Bristol, 110 miles; with Southampton, 175 miles; and that it also possesses a considerable advantage as a port over Falmouth and Plymouth. Thousands of vessels annually seek refuge in Milford Haven from the heavy gales encountered in St. George's Channel; and it is so easy and safe of approach that very few casualties have ensued, even in instances when it has been entered without a pilot. Nelson pronounced it to be the finest haven in the world, and took especial interest in its advancement.



OPENING OF THE SOUTH WALES EXTENSION RAILWAY, TO MILFORD HAVEN.





THE BAND OF THE ROYAL HORSE-GUARDS, BLUE PLAYING IN KENSINGTON-GARDENS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## THE MILITARY BAND IN KENSINGTON GARDENS.

On Sunday last the band of the Blues again played in Kensington Gardens, where the fineness of the weather attracted an enormous crowd. The total number of persons who entered the Gardens during the day was about 80,000. The pieces played were, without exception, of a sacred character, in deference to the general disapproval created by the first Sunday's performance, the very opposite extreme being adopted. Instead of a programme composed of vulgar dance tunes, the band adopted one exclusively devoted to sacred music of the gravest character.

The fault of last Sunday's performance was its extreme monotony. All the compositions were very good, but they were too much of a colour. In the selection from the "Stabat Mater," for instance, three long pieces immediately succeeded each other in minor keys—the "Pro peccatis," the "Indammatus," and the fugued finale. Now, it is more than probable that the difference between major and minor keys, and the precise nature of a fugue, were as far from the comprehension of 99 out of 100 present as the peculiar philosophy of the Rosicrucians; nevertheless, although its scientific distinctions might have been *caviare* to the multitude, the effect of so great a prevalence of sombre music was felt, and the general impression derived from the performances was one of heaviness, if not of actual *bore*. More than one artisan was heard to recognise the choruses of Handel and Haydn; but the three long pieces in minor keys, from Rossini's "Stabat," were evidently oppressive, even to these intelligent persons. Why not contrive an agreeable *mélange*? By no means resort to polkas, galops, and waltzes; but let the pieces from oratorios and masses be discreetly varied with secular music, such as the overtures of Weber, Rossini, Auber, &c.; slow movements, or *scherzos*, from the symphonies of Mozart, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn; reminiscences from the operas of Meyerbeer and others which, although what is conventionally termed *profane* music, never, we are convinced, engendered anything worse than harmless delight in the minds of listeners. None would object to passages from the poets being read or pictures of the great painters contemplated on a Sunday; there can, therefore, be no reason why beautiful music—which is just as edifying and just as innocuous—should not be heard with impunity.

Let the will, however, be taken for the deed. The intention on Sunday last was good; and the whole proceedings, balancing merits and defects, were entitled to respect. The crowd, though so much greater, was quite as well behaved as on the first day, and everything passed off with such unimpeachable gratification to all present, that there is reason to hope the question, whether the mass of people in this immense metropolis is better employed on Sundays in healthful recreation out of doors than in gloomy and silent seclusion, may be looked upon as settled.

The following is the official return of the number of persons who entered the Gardens on Sunday last:—

1. Gate near the Palace, south side .. .. .	1,292
2. Gate near the Palace-gate .. .. .	3,505
3. Gate near the Horse-barracks .. .. .	3,035
4. Main-gate .. .. .	1,560
5. Ditto, S.E. corner of Gardens, south gate .. .. .	2,524
6. Ditto, ditto, north gate .. .. .	6,223
7. Gate on bridge, south end .. .. .	3,883
8. Archway gate under bridge, south end .. .. .	1,320
9. New gate on north end of bridge .. .. .	12,745
10. Gate on north end of bridge .. .. .	11,765
11. Archway gate under bridge, north end .. .. .	1,388
12. Buckle-lane gate .. .. .	17,253
13. New gates, Uxbridge-road .. .. .	2,957
14. Byewater gate .. .. .	9,836

Total number of persons entering the Gardens during the day 79,241

Before quitting the subject of the music in Kensington Gardens, we must protest against the general shabbiness of the proceedings. Why should here be only one regimental band, when it would be easy to combine two or three?—why should the performers be ill accommodated?—are they, since it might be effected so easily, and at a mere nominal outlay, to be the platform so constructed as to render the band both visible and audible to the majority? At present it can neither be heard nor seen with anything like distinctness, unless by those who do not care about personal discomfort in the search after pleasure. Since the authorities have decided on making this concession to popular opinion, why not do it in the best possible manner?

We understand that there will henceforth be a musical performance on Sunday afternoon in the Regent's-park, and shortly afterwards in Victoria-park, for the benefit of the humbler classes at the east end of the town. It is also contemplated that, on the return of the Crimean army, similar performances shall take place in the vicinity of the head-quarters of each regiment throughout the country.

At Cremorne Gardens, Mr. Simpson followed the Government example on Sunday, by placing before the public music during the afternoon promenade. The band was chosen especially for the occasion, and the pieces selected were principally from our finest sacred composers. The most marked attention was paid by the visitors, and the utmost decorum was maintained.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The great Newmarket meeting of the year will occupy five days of next week, and seeing the doubt which the defeat of Cannobie and Ellington and the downfall of Fly-by-Night have shed upon speculation, the Two Thousand Guineas, on Tuesday, will be especially interesting. If the late Malton crack does not go, we conclude that the field will be composed from Peter Wilkins, Pit-a-Pat, Bird-in-Hand, Enchanter, Yellow Jack, Polmadie, Porto Rico, &c. The opinion which the Richmond men have of Bird-in-Hand is patent from the fact that one of the trainers has laid £1000 (some say £10,000) to £60 against him, and will not hedge a penny. We are told, on the other hand, that his owner says that he is in form; but reports of his lameness have been rife, and we expect Porto Rico and Enchanter to be about first and second. Yellow Jack we have no belief in. Verdict Green will not improbably come out for the Rowley Mile Plate, on Monday; and there are two Yearling Course Matches between Mr. Greville and the Duke of Bedford, on Wednesday, when Pandango and Rifman, each with 6 lb. extra, are in a three-mile race. Manganees, Mary Cope, Theodora, and Mincepie, are the heroines of the One Thousand Guineas; and it is hinted that the latter will find the distance more to her taste than the Oaks, though Manganees will be difficult to shake off. Wentworth is engaged on Friday in a D.M. race with Peter Flat and West Langton, and if he cannot win it his private trials will have been a mere will o' the wisp.

Lord Zetland had no small luck on the latter days of the Newmarket Craven with Pandango and Tyrus; but the meeting was wholly damped by the award in the Cannobie case, which Lord Glasgow, it is averred, refused to sign; thus giving Messrs. Pexley and Howard a good earnest of success when they appeal to Westminster-hall to overthrow the decision of Lord Anglesey and Admiral Rous. Cannobie is a large starting sort of horse, and was beat for speed by Sarabard, who gave him only 9 lb. for his year. Rumour has it that Lord John Scott has refused 6000 guineas for him, the same sum which he refused for the Mever, and 500 guineas less than he got for Hobbie Noble. There seems some truth in the report that a very enormous sum has been offered for Yellow Jack and Corcoran by a gentleman who is believed to have jumped into a £100,000 legacy, but the uncertainty about the matter tends to depress them in the market. Wentworth is still very firm; and the equally dark Fazzoletto, who was highly tried on Monday, has come into good favour for the Two Thousand Guineas, now that Fly-by-Night seems hopelessly gone. The Great Northern Handicap at York fell to the lot of "One Act," a three-year-old filly, who never won a race at two years old. Pandango essayed to give her 42 lb. for his year; but, thorough race-horse as he is, the attempt was beyond his powers, and he was cleverly beaten by half a length. Lord Zetland is singularly unlucky at York, as this is the seventh second his horses have run there for really good stakes within the last two years. The race for the Zetland Stakes was, perhaps, with the exception that the riders were all young jocks, the finest race that has ever been seen. If the judge had made it a dead heat of five, the crowd would not have been a bit the wiser; but as it was, Magnifier, a really magnificent Derby and St. Leger colt, finished level with the 410 guineas Nougat; while Blink Bonny, Madame Cluquot, and Saunterer, came at "short head" spaces in the order we have named. The stakes were divided, and Nougat won the Spring Biennial on the Wednesday. In this race Skirmisher again disappointed Lord Zetland. Hospodar, who is said to have broken down, must have misled them in the trial; but the Catterick blame has been laid on to Job Marson, who has not had a mount for his Lordship since. Ellington, who looked "big," was beaten a head by Fisherman, but he gave him 6 lb., and had to make his own running, which was uncommonly slow till the last three-quarters of a mile, and he must not be despised for the Derby.

Lord Londesborough has taken stables at Hambleton, and his Lordship's string will be trained there, privately, in future, along with Lord Conyngham's. They will, we hear, leave John Scott's directly, but the name of the new trainer has not transpired.

The hunting for the season has come to an end at last, though it was

said of the Beaufort Hunt last year that they killed foxes, with the exception of June, all the year round, and even then had plenty left. Steeple-chasing will last a little longer, and six come off at Westmeath on Monday and Tuesday; three at the Limerick Hunt on Tuesday; and five at Skerries; and two or three at North Tyne (Wark) on Thursday. Sales are beginning to be thick on the ground. Eighteen of Lord Orford's horses come to the hammer at Newmarket on Wednesday, as well as eight of Capt. Lane's. On May 5th the 6000 Guinea Oulston, and seventeen more, will be put up at Tattersall's; the Dudding-hill yearlings' sale is fixed for the 19th; and that of the Pytchley stud, half a hundred strong, for the 22nd.

The Oxford boat-races commence on Monday; and on Thursday M'Neill and Brown row a sculler's race on the Clyde, the former staking £60 to the latter's £50, while Saturday is appointed for the opening trip of the Royal London Yacht-club—yachts to assemble at Blackwall. Racing publishers are beginning to bestir themselves for the summer. Messrs. Fores are shortly about to bring out their quartet of racing pictures after Herring, sen, and the very best that great "master of the horse" ever painted; and THE DRUID also announces his new work, "The Post and the Paddock," with all its anecdotes of George IV., Lord Darlington, Mr. Kirby, Sam Chifney, &c., on May-morning.

## YORK SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Selling Stakes.—Wellington, 1. Bright, 2. Great Northern Handicap.—One Act, 1. Pandango, 2. Zealand Stakes.—Dead heat with Magnifier and The Nougat for first place. Magnifier afterwards walked over, and divided the stakes with The Nougat. Longesborough Cup.—The Assayer, 1. Panmure, 2. Spring St. Leger.—Fisherman, 1. Heir of Linne, 2.

## WEDNESDAY.

Match for 100 sovs.—Sichaus, 1. Marmion, 2. Consolation Scramble of 80 sovs.—D. O., 1. The Medway, 2. First York Spring Biennial Stakes.—Fisherman, 1. Ellington, 2. City Plate.—Bright, 1. Tom Perkins, 2. Flying Dutchman's Handicap.—One Act, 1. King of Trumps, 2. Second York Spring Biennial Stakes.—Nougat, 1. August, 2. MALTON RACES.—THURSDAY. Birdshell Handicap.—Bracken, 1. Pembew, 2. Union Hunt Cup.—Sir Richard, 1. Venture, 2. Menton Handicap.—Maid of Derwent, 1. Assayer, 2. Two-year-old Stakes.—Peto, 1. Marmion, 2.

THE RUGBY CASE.—At the Court of Queen's Bench, on Thursday, the rule for the removal of the indictment and depositions against William Palmer from Stafford to the Central Criminal Court was made absolute. The trial will take place on Wednesday, the 14th May, before the learned judges Lord Campbell, Mr. Baron Alderson, and Mr. Justice Cresswell.

THE PITCAIRN ISLANDERS.—At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday, the President, Rear-Admiral F.W. Beechey, announced the removal of the Pitcairn islanders to Norfolk Island; and, in answer to a request from the chair, the Bishop of Oxford dwelt on the benefits likely to ensue from the removal of these highly moral people to Norfolk Island, particularly to the inhabitants of the neighbouring islands, the more especially if countenanced and helped by the British Government. Sir Thomas Fremantle stated that he had received information from his brother, Captain Fremantle, to the effect that he had proceeded to the Pitcairn Islands to propose that the islanders should remove to Norfolk Island; and that, having assembled the inhabitants—150 in number—and read the proposals to them, they, after much deliberation, resolved to accept with thanks the offer of the British Government, being convinced that their own island was not large enough for them; but wished to stipulate, however, that, as they had lived happily without the access of strangers, they might have the exclusive possession of Norfolk Island.

A CONSCIENTIOUS DESERTER.—At the Justice of Peace Court, on Thursday, a young man named John Weir, accompanied by a private soldier, stepped forward at the conclusion of the court business, and made the following statement:—"In August, 1852, I enlisted in the 33rd Regiment of Foot, at that time lying in Glasgow. A month after I deserted. A short time after my desertion I got employment, and, not being discovered, I was allowed to work unmolested. Thrifty habits and perseverance have enabled me to save from my small weekly earnings the sum of £20—the amount necessary to purchase my discharge. So soon as I obtained this sum I could not rest until I had given myself up to the military authorities. Accordingly I marched into the barracks on Thursday, and surrendered to the soldier who now accompanies me." The usual oath having been administered, he deposed to being a deserter, and the necessary warrant was made out. He was committed to prison, where he will remain till the decision of the Secretary at War has been received. In all probability this young man's desertion saved his life, for it will be remembered that the 33rd Regiment was fearfully cut up in the Crimea.—*Glasgow Saturday Post*.

THE new Catholic Cologne Journal has been confiscated for inserting the translation of an article of the *Siecle*, relative to M. de Falloux, the Duc de Broglie, and the aristocracy. The *Cross* journal, by way of compensation, has been seized at Vienna for an article upon the Concordat.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that a very limited business has been transacted in all national securities this week, both for Money and Time, the fluctuations in prices have been trifling. We may observe, however, that, up to Wednesday evening, the quotations were rather drooping. The last payment upon the English loan was made on Thursday without difficulty; and we may further state that the supply of money for discount purposes has rather increased, but without leading to any change in the rates of discount, either at the Bank of England or in Lombard-street.

The imports of bullion have been very limited—viz., about £70,000 from America, and £20,000—the latter silver—from Belgium. We understand that another parcel of gold has been forwarded to Constantinople; but the demand for the Bank of France appears to have wholly ceased.

The following return shows the extent of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending the 15th of March:—

Bank of England .. .. .	£18,617,494
Private banks .. .. .	3,689,511
Joint-stock banks .. .. .	2,993,542
Scotland .. .. .	3,819,813
Ireland .. .. .	6,591,153
Total .. .. .	35,711,903

Compared with March, 1855, the above return shows a decrease in the circulation of £52,112.

From a return just issued it appears that the total imports of bullion into England in the first quarter of the present year amounted to £4,191,100—£1,551,500 being from Australia, £565,100 from the United States, and £1,074,500 from Mexico, the West Indies, &c. Compared with the corresponding quarter in 1855, the decrease in the arrivals is £2,000,000.

The transactions in the English house on Monday were wholly confined to small parcels of stock, as follows:—Bank Stock, 212; Three per Cents Reduced, 92½; Three per Cent Consols, 92½; Consols for Account, 92½; New Three per Cents, 92½ to 93; Long Annuities, 1850, 34; Ditto, 1859, 34; Ditto, 1855, 17-18; India Stock, 200 to 205; Exchequer Bills, March, 18, prem.; June, 28, discount; Exchequer Bonds, 92½. On Tuesday the market was very flat, yet very little change took place in prices. Bank Stock, 211½ to 213; Three per Cents Reduced, 92 to 92½; Three per Cents, 92½ to 93; Consols for Account, 92½; New Three per Cents, 92½; Long Annuities, 1850, 34-16; Ditto, 1855, 17-18; India Stock, 227½; India Bonds, ss. dis.; Exchequer Bills, March, par; June, 38, dis. to par; Exchequer Bonds, 92½. The following day's transactions were limited:—Bank Stock, 211½; Three per Cents Reduced, 91½; Three per Cent Consols, 92½; Consols for Account, 92½; New Three per Cents, 92½; Long Annuities, 1850, 34-16; Ditto, 1855, 17½; Exchequer Bills, March, 38, prem. to par; June, 38, dis. to par. There was rather more doing in Consols on Thursday, and prices had an upward tendency:—The Three per Cents for Transfer were 93 to 93½; and for the Account, 93½. The New Three per Cents marked 92½; and Reduced, 91½ to 92. The March Exchequer Bills were 18, to 38, prem.; and the June Ditto, 38, dis. to par. Many of the discount-houses took large sums of money on "call," at 5½ to 5½ per cent.

Most Foreign Bonds have been steady as regards price, but the dealings in them have been limited compared with some previous weeks:—Brazilian Five per Cents have realized 99½ to 100; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 94½; Chilean Six per Cents, 104; Ditto, Three per Cents, 69; Mexican Three per Cents, 22½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 77½; Ditto, Three per Cents, 64; Russian Five per Cents, 106; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 95½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 95½; Spanish Three per Cents, 45½; Ditto, New Deferred, 24½; Turkish Six per Cents, 94½ ex div.; Ditto, Four per Cents, 102; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 94½; Dutch Four per Cents, 93½ ex div.; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 60½; Ecuador, New Consolidated, 15½; Granada Deferred, 73.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been rather heavy, as follows:—Bank of Egypt, 68; Bank of London, 64; City, 64; London and County, 34½; Oriental, 42½; Ottoman Bank, 64; Union of London, 27½; Western Bank of London, 26½.

There has been a moderate demand for Miscellaneous Securities, and the quotations have been fairly supported:—Canada Company's Bonds realized 141; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 110½; Crystal Palace, 3½; Electric Telegraph, 97½; Netherlands Land, 1½; North of Europe Steam, 13½; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 68½; South Australian Land, 38; St. Katharine Dock, 83; Victoria Docks, 19; Berlin Waterworks have marked 7; East London, 109½; Kent, 80; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; Hungerford-bridge Shares, 8; Waterloo, New 47, 26; Vauxhall, 20½.

The market for Railway Shares has been without animation, and, in some instances, prices have ruled lower. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 26½; Chester and Holyhead, 16½; East Anglian, 16½; Eastern Counties, 10½; Eastern Union, B Stock, 24½; East Lancashire, 77; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 61½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 28; Great Northern, 94½; Ditto, B Stock, 125; Great Western, 62; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 88½; London and Blackwall, 71; London and North-Western, 100½; Ditto, Fifths, 16; Ditto, Eighth, 1½; London and South-Western, 94½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 28½; Midland, 74½; Norfolk, 54; North-Eastern—Berwick, 73; Ditto, Leeds, 15½; Ditto, York, 56; North Staffordshire, 11½; Shropshire Union, 46½; South-Eastern, 72½; Waterford and Limerick, 22; West End of London and Crystal Palace, 68.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 90½; London and Greenwich, 12½; Northern and Eastern, 57; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 71.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, Six per Cent, 118; Caledonian, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 97½; East Anglian, Seven per Cent, 100; Eastern Counties, New Six per Cent, 12½; Great Northern, Five per Cent, 108; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 97; Midland Consolidated, Bristol and Birmingham, 136½; North-Eastern—York, H. and S. Purchase, 9.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 88; Bombay and Central India, 61; Dutch Rhenish, 128; Eastern of France, 41½; East Indian Extension, 23½; Great Central of France, 23½; Great Indian Peninsula, New, 4½; Great Luxembourg Shares, 7; Ditto, Obligations, 3½; Great Western of Canada, 26½; ex div.; Ditto, New, 9, ex div.; Lyons and Geneva, 22; Paris and Lyons, 56½; Sambre and Meuse, 12½; Scinde, 7½; West Flanders, 48.

Mining Shares were firm on Thursday:—Brazilian Imperial were done at 3½; Ditto, St. John del Rey, 2½; Cobre Copper, 65; Copiapo, 16; Mariquita, 3; Santiago de Cuba, 3½; South Australian, 8; United Mexican, 4.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, April 21.—There was only a moderate supply of English wheat on sale in to-day's market. For most kinds the demand was steady, at last week's quotations. Fine foreign wheats were held at full prices; but secondary and inferior qualities were lower to purchase. The few samples of barley on offer were speedily disposed of, and malted kinds advanced 1s. per quarter. Malt sold to a fair extent, at very full prices. We had a large supply of oats in the market, and the oat trade was dull, at 1s. per quarter less money. Beans gave way 1s. per quarter, with a dull inquiry. Peas and flour moved off heavily, at last week's currency.

April 22.—The supplies of most articles of grain on offer to day were moderate. The business done was in a more extensive, at Monday's quotations. English—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 58s. to 70s.; ditto, white, 60s. to 73s.; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 58s. to 68s.; rye, 47s. to 48s.; grinding barley, 33s. to 35s.; distilling malt, 38s. to 40s.; malted ditto, 41s. to 44s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 78s. to 79s.; brown ditto, 68s. to 69s.; Kingston and Ware, 73s. to 76s.; Chevalier, 80s. to 81s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire red oats, 41s. to 42s.; potato ditto, 24s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 20s.; ditto, white, 18s. to 20s.; tick beans, 75s. to 78s.; grey peas, 38s. to 39s.; mangel, 12s. to 15s.; white, 38s. to 41s.; lupins, 48s. to 41s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 68s. to 69s.; Lincoln, 41s. to 42s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 45s. to 47s. per 48 lbs.; American flour, 38s. to 37s. per barrel.

Needs.—Our market generally is heavy, and prices continue to give way. Linseed, English, crushing, 54s. to 55s.; Mediterranean, 52s. to 55s.; hempeed, 54s. to 56s. per quarter. Coriander, 20s. to 24s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 14s. to 23s.; white, 10s. to 12s.; rye, 7s. to 8s.; ditto, 8s. to 9s. per bushel. English rapeseed, 88s. to 90s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £12 0s. to £12 10s.; ditto, foreign, £12 0s. to £12 10s.; rape cakes, £10 10s. to £10 15s. per ton. Canary, 60s. to 62s. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9½d. to 10d.; of household ditto, 7½d. to 9d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 68s. 0d.; barley, 39s. 2d.; oats, 23s. 7d.; rye, 44s. 7d.; peas, 41s. 8d.; beans, 37s. 4d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 68s. 8d.; barley, 38s. 1d.; oats, 23s. 6d.; rye, 44s. 1d.; beans, 41s. 1d.; peas, 39s. 1d.

English Grain sold last week.—Wheat, 114,34½; barley, 50,354; oats, 12,281; rye, 81; beans, 5848; peas, 768 quarters.

Tea.—We have to report a better demand for most kinds of tea, and late rates are well supported. Common solid cargo, 9d. per lb.

Sugar.—There is a much better feeling in the demand for all raw sugars, and, in most transactions, prices have advanced 6d. to 1s. per cwt. Barbadoes has realised 37s. to 41s.; Mauritius, 38s. to 40s.; and Bengal, 40s. to 47s. per cwt. Refined goods move off steadily, at 22s. 6d. to 25s. per cwt.

Coffee.—The amount of business done in this market is very moderate. In prices, however, scarcely any change has taken place. Common qualities of Ceylon, 5s. per cwt.

Rice.—There is a slight improvement in the demand, but we have no advance to notice in the quotations. The stock is unusually large.

Provisions.—The transactions in all kinds of butter, this week, have been very moderate. In prices, however, scarcely any change has taken place. Bacon is in request, and primo Waterford, on board, has realised 72s. per cwt. Hams have advanced 2s. to 3s. 1d. to 2s. per cwt.

Yallow.—We have to report a slow sale for all kinds, and prices are a shade easier. P.Y.C., on the spot, 47s. to 47s. 3d. per cwt.

Oils.—Lined oil is quoted at 59s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. All other oils are dull and lower to purchase. Turpentine moves off slowly, at 9s. to 9s. 6d. per cwt. for rough.

Spirits.—There is a fair sale for rum, at about stationary prices. Proof Lowlands, 2s. to 2s. 2d.; East India, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 1d. per gallon. We have no change to notice in the value of brandy. Raw spirit, 16s. 8d.; Geneva, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 8d. per gallon.

Coal.—Eden Main, 16s. 6d.; Haswell, 15s. 3d.; Hilton, 15s.; Lambton, 17s.; Stewart's, 18s.; Tees, 18s. per ton. Trade dull.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 10s. to £6 0s.; clover ditto, £5 0s. to £6 10s.; and straw, £1 5s. to £1 11s. per ton.

Hops.—There is a moderate demand for most kinds of hops—the show of which is good—as follows:—Mild and East Kent pockets, 80s. to 120s.; Wexford of Kent, 70s. to 100s.; Sussex, 60s. to 85s. per cwt.

Wool.—The next public sales of colonial wool—at which over 40,000 bales will be offered—are appointed to commence on the 5th proximo. The market continues very firm.

Woolfats.—The arrivals continue good, and the trade is steady, at from 40s. to 95s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—The supplies of beasts and sheep have continued very moderate, and the demand for all breeds has ruled brisk, at an advance of fully 2d. per 8 lbs. in the value of other kinds of stock very little change has taken place:—

Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; mutton, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.; lamb, 6s. 0d. to 7s. 2d.; veal, 4s. 1d. to 5s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lbs., to sink the offals.

Yergham and Leadenhall.—The market of meat has moved off steadily, on higher terms:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; lamb, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; pork, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18.

WAR DEPARTMENT, APRIL 18.

5th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. H. L. Payne to be Lieutenant.  
3rd Light Dragoons: Lieut. R. P. Ridley to be Cornet.  
9th: Lieut. A. G. B. Martin to be Lieutenant.  
12th: G. F. Morant to be Cornet.  
17th: Regimental Serg.-Major W. Garland to be Quartermaster.  
1st Foot: Ensigns, T. H. Townshend, G. Turner, R. L. Roberts, to be Lieutenants; Serg.-Major E. Teale to be Ensign; Ensign E. Teale to be Adjutant.  
10th: Serg.-Major H. Erskine to be Ensign.  
16th: Brevet Major J. W. P. Audain to be Major; Lieut. C. C. Grant to be Captain.  
17th: J. U. Mosse to be Ensign.  
26th: J. R. A. Colebrooke and W. Mangin to be Ensigns.

LAND TRANSPORT CORPS.—O. Williams, B. R. James, W. Stevens, J. Scott, R. Boyd, to be Paymasters.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assistant-Surgeon P. Frank, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces.

BREVET.—Major-General Sir H. R. Rose, K.C.B., to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General in Turkey; Captains S. J. Hise and A. G. C. Sutherland to be Majors in the Army; Major A. Munro to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, the rank being honorary only.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.  
W. S. SLATER, Birkenhead, timber merchant.—A. SIMPSON, Kingston-upon-Hull, warehouseman.

BANKRUPTS.  
J. L. HARVEY, Chichester-place, King's-cross, draper.—S. THOMAS, Wigan, cabinet-maker.—J. G. GOREY, late of Tipton, Somersetshire, coachmaker, but now of Greenwich, St. Michael, Somersetshire.—J. ROBERTS, Heywood, shipbuilder.—JANE F. O'NEILL, Yeovil, glover and grocer.—E. POLKARD, Drury-lane, grocer.—H. THOMPSON (otherwise H. Thomas), Crofton, pastrycook and confectioner.—W. O. TOLN, Sun-seat, Cornhill, City, Manchester, and Liverpool, ship and insurance broker, underwriter, and merchant.—G. F. PARSONS, Cunningham-place, Pentonville, jeweller.—W. SCHOLEFIELD, Romby, Cheshire, coal dealer and commission merchant.—J. E. B. STRIFFELLER and A. ABEL, Inverth, Cegleshall, Essex, steam-engine makers, millwrights, and machinists.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.  
J. LOWE, Chetwynd Aston, Salop, maltster.

BANKRUPTS.  
C. S. DUNCAN, Charing-cross, dealer in cutlery.—T. PYRKE, Grays, Essex, iron-draper.—J. MERRILL, Coleman-street, City, commission merchant.—P. Z. JENKINS, Cornhill-street, Ludgate-square, St. Paul's, licensed victualler.—J. W. PRICE, Wolverhampton, commission agent.—W. SHIRLEY, Huddersfield, Staffordshire, heavy-station-keeper.—J. TAYLOR, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, licensed victualler.—S. S. PHILLIPS, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, provision merchant.—E. ROWE and E. ROWE, Jan, Penzance, Cornwall, stationers.—W. GAISTANG and T. GAISTANG, Wigan, Lancashire, coal dealers.—S. WHITTAKER, Manchester, licensed victualler.—G. CUREDALE, Burnley, Lancashire, manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.  
R. GOURLIE, Motherwell, grocer.



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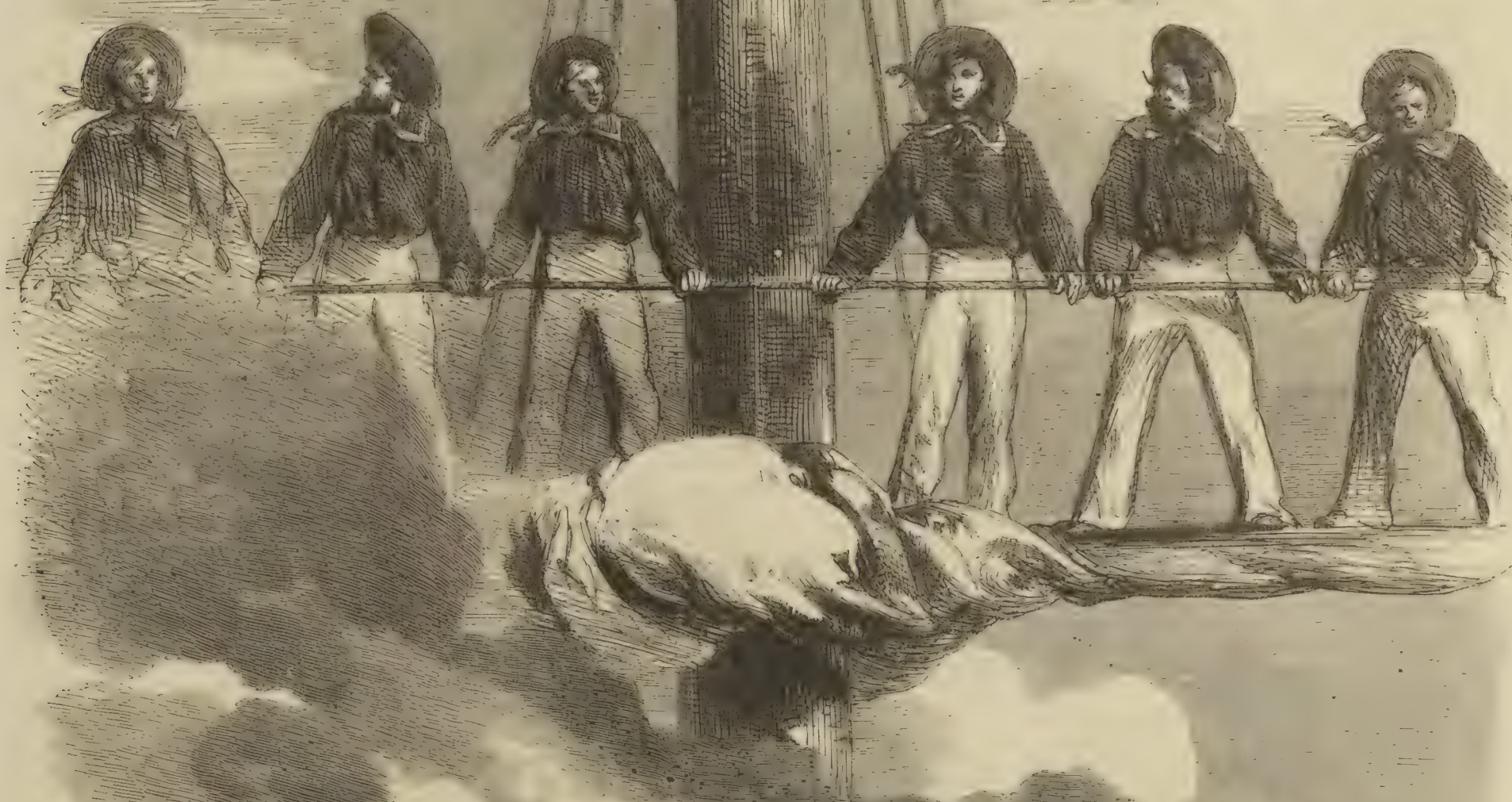




THE GRAND NAVAL REVIEW.—YACHTS TAKING OUT PASSENGERS TO VIEW THE FLEET, SKETCHED FROM SOUTHSEA COMMON.



# THE GRAND NAVAL REVIEW.



## SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 796.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1856.

[Vol. xxviii.]

### THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

PORTSMOUTH, Tuesday Evening.

FAMILIAR for the past two years with the story of naval and military achievements, we close the period of a successful war by the exhibition of our unimpaired strength, and splendid training. Never at any period of our history have we been able, even at the outbreak of a war, to boast of a fleet as powerful in numbers and metal as that which floats at Spithead. Such a mighty gathering of first-rates and gun-boats may not for years again be witnessed in these waters; and the rehearsal for the benefit of peaceful spectators of a few mimic episodes in real warfare is an appropriate termination to the series of sterner and more dangerous actions in which the English have lately been engaged.

The people who met in 1854 and 1855 to cheer our gallant sailors to their duty again assemble to cheer them for its performance. Peace has come, and with it—at least for the present—the naval and military labours of the country end. Animated with this sentiment, countless numbers have thronged to Portsmouth, and fill its houses, mingling together in a ceaseless hum the accents of Hampshire and those of distant towns and places. In the same proportion as the fleet of 1856 exceeds that of Lord Howe in 1791, so the number of spectators now exceeds that of seventy-five years since. It was then considered a splendid effort to bring together a single line of ships extending for five miles—from Stokes Bay to Spithead; now we have a double line, stretching from off Lee Point to the Nab, whilst hundreds of gun-boats,

floating-batteries, and mortar-vessels crown the outer spaces off Ryde and Portsmouth.

On Saturday, after some days spent in evolutions of a preparatory nature, the fleet anchored in a stately line, with the *Duke of Wellington* at its head, bearing the Admiral's ensign. The *Rodney* and *London* had already taken up their positions near the Nab, as pivot-ships, round which the fleet was to sail. In the open spaces, between the two divisions, the water was sprinkled with boats carrying spectators; steamers filled with visitors steering like pigmies through their colossal sisters; gun-boats puffing like locomotive engines; whilst in a mass off Ryde lay a host of craft forming clumps, with their masts relieved in yellow on the houses and trees of the town. At no great distance off Southsea Castle lay the heavy forms of the floating batteries, rising and falling on the swell like whales; and stretching from their vicinity far away past Monckton towards Browdown were the heavy round hulls of the mortar-vessels, reposing in a sort of grim, grey rest, that seemed to have its attractions. The sun shone brightly on the white walls of Southsea Castle, with its tower soaring above the low embankments, bristling with guns, on the varied crowd which covered the esplanade, and on the green embrasures of the main defences. The Sallyport and Blockhouse, the long line of white which joins Fort Monckton to the latter, contrasted but feebly with the pale green water; and the entrance to the harbour was thronged with boats, some of which, filled with merry, bearded faces, were carrying liberty-men from the ships of war to the shore; others were

crowded and laden to the thwarts with curious spectators anxious to gain a view from the water. Passenger steamers, gun boats, and tenders to the fleet, were perpetually passing in and out of harbour, bewildering the eye by the rapidity of their motion and the quick succession of their numbers.

Visitors, numerous enough on Saturday, increased on Sunday, the weather favouring those who came down by the railways from London or elsewhere. Streaming down the streets of the town, curiously viewing the great guns in the embrasures, and peering into their muzzles, they were not induced to pause long before these curiosities; but, rushing to the piers, invaded the steamers which left the quays swaying to and fro with their loads in an alarming manner. Numbers, unable to reach the steamers, or afraid of the crush, loitered about the walls, or peeped at the fleet through the embrasures; or, following in a gentle sort of stream from James's-gate, spread themselves over Southsea Common, and walked up the Clarence Esplanade. Awful in our view as were the two statues of Wellington and Nelson decorating the entrance to this favourite walk, we did not find the mass much disgusted by the enormities here committed in the shape of sculpture—their object, the “cynosure of every eye,” was the fleet. From every seaport—great or small—that intervenes between Deal and Portsmouth, strange boats had arrived, and offered their varied attractions to the lieges with unceasing pertinacity and noise. The lugger from Ramsgate and cutter from Brighton competed with Portsmouth wherries for the holiday traffic—all sharing in it alike. Whilst liberty-sailors, too glad to be ashore, dis-



ported themselves in the taverns of the town, filled the Hard and neighbouring streets; foreigners in their peculiar costumes, with bags slung round them, rushed away to the shore, mingled with the cooler and more phlegmatic people around them, and contended with obdurate boatmen for a reduction of their exorbitant demands. The day was fine and the fleet motionless; a slight breeze rippled the water and gave it that white sparkle which makes artists despair. The Isle of Wight reposed in a pleasant grey haze, and the holiday folk had their enjoyments without stint.

On Monday again the scene changed. In the morning all Portsmouth was in motion. Sailors in various phases of oblivion or jollity were to go back to their ships; they covered the Hard and quays, forming picturesque and perpetually-changing groups. But as the day wore on these gradually thinned and disappeared, leaving the streets to the busy of every class. There was not a boat in Portsmouth harbour that had not its repairs or adornment to be seen to. Floating things which had found no employment for months were likely to do so now, and their owners were everywhere seen washing, painting, and tarring or mending, patching, and cutting them. The walls were covered with advertisements of vessels preparing to follow the fleet in its evolutions, at charges varying from ten shillings to four guineas. Yachts were for sale or to be let, houses were at the disposal of the highest bidder, and £50 was a modest price for two nights' lodging for a family of three. It is almost needless to say that the usual accommodation to travellers in the shape of hotels and taverns had long been pre-engaged and taken; those who trusted to chance to find a bed being wofully disappointed in the endeavour to discover a resting-place. Every officer in the great fleet lying at Spithead had asked his friends in far greater number than the ships could give room for. Some had twenty, some thirty; others—the lucky ones—less. Fortunately the Admiralty stepped in, and, limiting gun-room officers to about 80-95ths of a visitor each, no doubt cast consternation throughout more than one family circle at a distance. In the midst of all the noise of preparation fresh streams of pleasure-seekers came in hourly, and gave the streets an unusually crowded appearance. A deputation of French officers, recently arrived in the *Duchayla*, and headed by Admiral Jurien de la Gravière, landed during the day, and added their glittering uniforms, cocked hats, and aiguillettes to the motley mass which already varied the streets. The Lieutenant-Governor thought it a fit occasion to have a field day; and the troops, both of the regular and militia regiments, performed a series of evolutions on the common at Southsea. The day being pure and cloudless, like the last, rendered the positions of the ships in the fleet easily distinguishable. But little movement was, however, visible amongst them. The gun-boats alone appeared to be under orders to move, and they were observed for a considerable time throwing off their long stripes of steam, and then finally proceeding in the order of their squadrons—Red, White, Blue, and Striped—down the centre of the line formed by the line-of-battle ships, screw-frigates, and sloops-of-war. A great deal of signalling, and a few mishaps, such as lost bowsprits and damaged rigging, were amongst the unavoidable catastrophes.

Although it was generally known, and had been authoritatively announced, that there would be an attack on the Browndown batteries, and the mortar-vessels in front of them, on Southsea Castle and Fort Monckton, it was not distinctly ascertained what might be the manner of the attack, or its detailed features. In them a laudable desire was entertained of giving to the affair as much of the unforeseen as was possible, consistent with preconcerted arrangement. We saw, however, that great preparations were being made for resisting an enemy both at Browndown and Monckton, as well as at Southsea Castle. Supplies of powder had been forwarded in considerable quantities to those three places; and fatigue parties of artillerymen were diligently employed in extracting from the touchholes the chalk which stops them up and preserves the guns, fixing running gear to the carriages, and oiling the interior of the pieces. Ramrods were taken out of store, wads made—in fact, all the preparations required to repel the enemy with vigour. On board the ships so recently returned from encountering a real enemy we need not say such preparations were not required.

In the vicinity of Southsea Castle a grand stand was in course of erection, and seemed somewhat in close proximity to the fort. It served to give the approaching engagement its true theatrical value, by demonstrating to the eye how little danger was really to be apprehended, at the same time affording the best opportunity of a near view to those who were anxious for one.

To-day the morning broke hazily, and the sky became rapidly overcast. A light wind from the east prevailed, and the day was cool. Still there was no sign of rain, and it was anticipated that fine weather would as usual greet the Queen on her arrival at Portsmouth. The South-Western Railway brought such a stream of new-comers into the town that the streets were filled with people, many of whom being strangers appeared totally at a loss how to spend the night, on account of the difficulty of finding lodgings. Tired groups might be seen wandering from street to street, followed by carpet-bags, and making fruitless attempts at admittance to various houses where the prices of a night's rest seemed too exorbitant for any but millionaires. The beach near the Esplanade was crowded with numerous fresh crews of pleasure-boats from Deal and Southampton; and these little vessels at anchor near the shore formed by themselves a small forest of masts. Booths and tents sprang up in all directions on the Common; and two stands, in addition to that which had first been planned near Southsea Castle, arose as if by enchantment—one of them to the eastward of the fort, the other in rear of the large one already mentioned.

The fleet had not in the mean while made any alterations in its movements, if we except the withdrawal of the *Meander* from Stokes Bay where she had lain—the general belief being until now that she would form one of the points of attack by the gun-boat flotilla. During the day the latter again went through some evolutions, and passed up the lines of the fleet. The ships to-morrow are, it is said, to have six rounds a gun.

PORTSMOUTH, Wednesday.

The day fixed for the grand celebration broke in the brightest and most auspicious manner. It was a cold, grey, silvery dawn that threw every part of the vast scene into a misty tone, increasing the distance of distant objects, and causing the Isle of Wight to assume a pale and dim aspect.

The masses of people of every class which had assembled in Portsmouth had begun early to throng the places where the best view could be gained of the scene. Those who had slept soundly in the various beds furnished by the inhabitants of Portsmouth and the surrounding places; those who had slept less comfortably on chairs and tables at the rate of ten shillings each; those who had not slept at all—and they were the majority—streamed out of Portsmouth towards Southsea Common on the one hand and Gosport Common the other. On the esplanade the boats of every harbour for upwards of a hundred miles on each side of the coast, and many from distant French ports, contended for the favour of the multitude, gaily dressed out in colours, and sails set

in readiness for motion. The masses, however, attracted by the idea of an attack on Southsea Castle, took up their positions on the glacis of the works, which they soon covered, leaving not a particle of the white stone forming it unoccupied by their moving bodies. Round and round this centre of attraction crowds moved about and fluttered, the esplanade gradually losing its hue of white for the dark one of the circulating crowd. The grand stand remained for a long time comparatively empty, but many others were filled at an early hour with many people. A careful guard was set over the green earthworks that cover the outer bastions, so that they retained their brightness unsullied by the contact of human feet, and preserved on a distant view the contrasts between budding and luxuriant grass and the weather-beaten towers and steeples that rise at intervals above the low level of the works. In the harbour, the piers crowded with anxious forms desirous of joining the vessels destined for them contended and jostled with each other without ceasing. As each gaily-decorated boat received its complement of people it left the shore and steamed out passing on the bubbling waters many a light skiff heavily laden with people, many a heavy collier's boat filled with men and women, many a graceful cutter or fast wherry dancing along merrily under all sail. For all Portsmouth, all London, and even distant parts of England, this was a holiday; and before eleven o'clock Portsmouth and its attendant suburbs presented the picture of a city deserted by all but the aged and infirm, and only a few belated individuals hastening along, vaguely apprehensive of losing some of the sight.

Whilst the greater part of the crowds streamed away to Southsea Common, another took the direction of Gosport, and, covering the decks of the floating-bridge with its numbers, glided into the sandy level, interspersed with furze bushes and water, which forms the beach between Fort Monckton and Stokes Bay. The neighbourhood of Haslar had also its numbers of spectators, crowded together on foot, in carts on waggons, and every species of accommodation.

The ships lay still as they had remained for a few previous days: the largest men-of-war forming that imposing double column which has already been noticed; the floating batteries and mortar-boats forming a confused line nearer the shore; and the gun-boats in the extreme distance towards Southampton, appearing smaller even than the reality from their distance. The whole dressed out in lines of flags, forming polygons of colour, gave a gaudy appearance to the surrounding water, already so variegated by moving craft of every sort.

Crossing the harbour to the Blockhouse Fort, where the Hampshire Artillery in all the pride of their best costumes stood in groups betokening disappointment rather than any other sentiment, we emerged upon the green meadows of Haslar, learning to our astonishment that the forts were not to fire any salute. Passing onwards through the crowds which were already formed and momentarily increasing, we entered Fort Monckton, where the Hampshire Militia, under Col. Stretton, was drawn out in full array. The bastions showed signs of recent preparation; but strangely enough, were unmanned by gunners. From Fort Monckton the view extended over every part of the fleet, commanding the egress from the harbour, the esplanade and castle of Southsea, the confused forest of masts and flags marking the position of the floating batteries and mortar-vessels—the line of first-rates stretching up from the vicinity of the Nab to that of Cowes—the flotilla of gun-boats, and all the attendant shipping that covered the waters in every direction. Sunken low on the shore of the point known as Gilkicker, Fort Monckton is surrounded by a ditch, has a large earthwork in its north-western front, and crosses fire with Blockhouse Fort close by. It carries forty long 68 and 32 pounders. West of it are the new batteries of Browndown, all armed with very heavy ordnance, where it was supposed that an attack was intended similar to those arranged against Southsea Castle and Fort Monckton. All the ships in the fleet began early to get up steam, and their white funnels were everywhere vomiting out their volume of vapour before any signs of the Royal party were given. Many of the steamers and pleasure-boats had already taken up a position to windward of the starboard line, before any signs of motion were visible in the neighbourhood of the dockyard. At half-past eleven, however, a Royal salute from the old *Victory*, and the yards of that veteran liner manned with the blue form of our sailors, proclaimed the arrival of the Queen; and then there was a hush, during which all eyes were turned towards the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour. The tall masts bearing the Royal standard were seen swiftly gliding down the waters, and then as the noble yacht, filled with its Royal freight, emerged from the space between the Blockhouse and the Round Tower, a cheer came rolling to us over the waters proclaiming the joy of the crowds around us looking on at the ceremony. Behind the Queen's yacht followed numerous vessels—the *Fairy*, *Elfin*, a steam-frigate of large proportions, the *Chanticleer*, and others, about thirty in number.

The Foreign Ministers were afloat in the elegant Admiralty steam-yacht *Vivid*. The House of Peers had the *Transit*; the House of Commons was on board that most unlucky of ships the *Perseverance*—many members of the Lower House were in the *Porcupine*. The Board of Admiralty dashed about in their fine yachts *Black Eagle* and *Princess Alice*; while the Port Admiral and the Governor of Portsmouth were cruising slowly along in the *Fire Queen*. Besides these Government vessels there were the *Avon*, the *Wildfire*, *Sprightly*, *Vulcan*, *Himalaya*, *Driver*, *Megara*, *Prometheus*, *Otter*, *Pigmy*, &c., all with large parties of fashionable visitors on board. But, though these men-of-war were (some of them at least) smart vessels, they were now eclipsed by the magnificent fleet sent out by the various great companies. Of the Peninsular and Oriental Company there were the *Euxine*, *Ripon*, *Sultan*, *Simla*, *Manilla*, and *Alma*—the last with a party of the directors on board. The West India Mail Company turned out such leviathans as the *Atrato*, *La Plata*, *Tay*, and *Trent*. The *Indian* and the *Pacific* were also among the colossal merchantmen; and the steamers *Vivid*, *Garland*, and *Imperatrice*, though not among the largest, were certainly among the fastest present.

As the Royal yacht steamed past the walls the saluting battery fired in her honour, and then the people in the embrasures of the forts, on the slopes of the esplanade from Portsmouth to Southsea, from Blockhouse Fort to Monckton, crowded together to watch her. As she glided past the shore and the glacis of the castle, past the stands and sailing vessels filled with crowds congregated there in masses, cheers burst from them and filled the air, sounds of music then came stealing over the water from the ships to the shore, and added another feature of harmony to the scene. The approach to the Spit Buoy was marked by breathless expectation shown in every face turned anxiously towards the fast-sailing yacht and her attendant steamers. As she rounded the buoy and dashed out into the open water of Spithead, a scene of apparent momentary confusion was noticeable throughout the whole fleet. Dark blue masses rushed up rigging, gliding like wild cats till the very Royal yards were manned with human forms. At the same moment the fleet gave forth their salute—their guns roaring out from deck to deck, from ship to ship—until the air was obscured by the smoke and the fleet was involved in a cloud of vapour. Each vessel, at first partially darkened, then veiled up to the highest truck of its tapering mast, offered a beautiful sight, only equalled in diversity of

effect by the partial rolling off of the mist, as the flaws of wind rent and played through them, revealing here a portion of a hull, there some dim tracery of mast and rigging, until finally through a silvery haze the whole fleet again burst into view. The blue-jackets mingling their colours with the gaudy hues of the bunting, gave a pretty effect, combining straight lines of spars and rigging with fluttering prismatic tints. As the Queen then proceeded rapidly past between the Starboard line and the Mortar Squadron, thousands of voices cheered and hurraed, bands of music threw out tones that grew mellow as they stole along the waters, and the attendant shipping and spectators joined in the pleasing demonstration.

The Queen's yacht, emerging from the surrounding smoke, proceeded rapidly past Fort Monckton, meeting everywhere the same enthusiastic reception, and, having rounded into a position to return down the centre line, entered the squadron of gun-boats, disposed in double rows on each side of her course, and majestically proceeded on her way. She glided past the small vessels of the flotilla, passed steam-frigates of various strength and speed, passed the giant screw line-of-battle ships, till she reached the *Duke of Wellington*, greeted in all directions by the most enthusiastic cheers. Whilst she paused the gun-boat flotilla had got under way, and was slowly advancing against the tide in double column, the Red and White leading. The manner in which each tiny vessel kept her position and distance, the orderly manner in which each of them weighed anchor, was deserving of the utmost praise. The thin streaks of steam that issued from their high-pressure boilers showed clear against the sides of the ships through whose lines they passed, and added another to the numerous pictorial effects so remarkable during the day. Some time elapsed during the performance of this portion of the day's proceedings, on account as much of the number of gun-boats that had to weigh anchor as because of the comparatively slow speed of the vessels working against the tide. The Queen had paused at the end of the line and remained stationary, when the foremost gun-boats of the Red and White Squadrons were observed to round again and proceed—the first to starboard, the second to port, in the opposite direction to that which they had been taking. Their intricate lines of opposite motion in the midst of the two rows of stationary men-of-war were extremely curious and interesting, giving an appearance mechanical regularity to the scene which was highly pleasing.

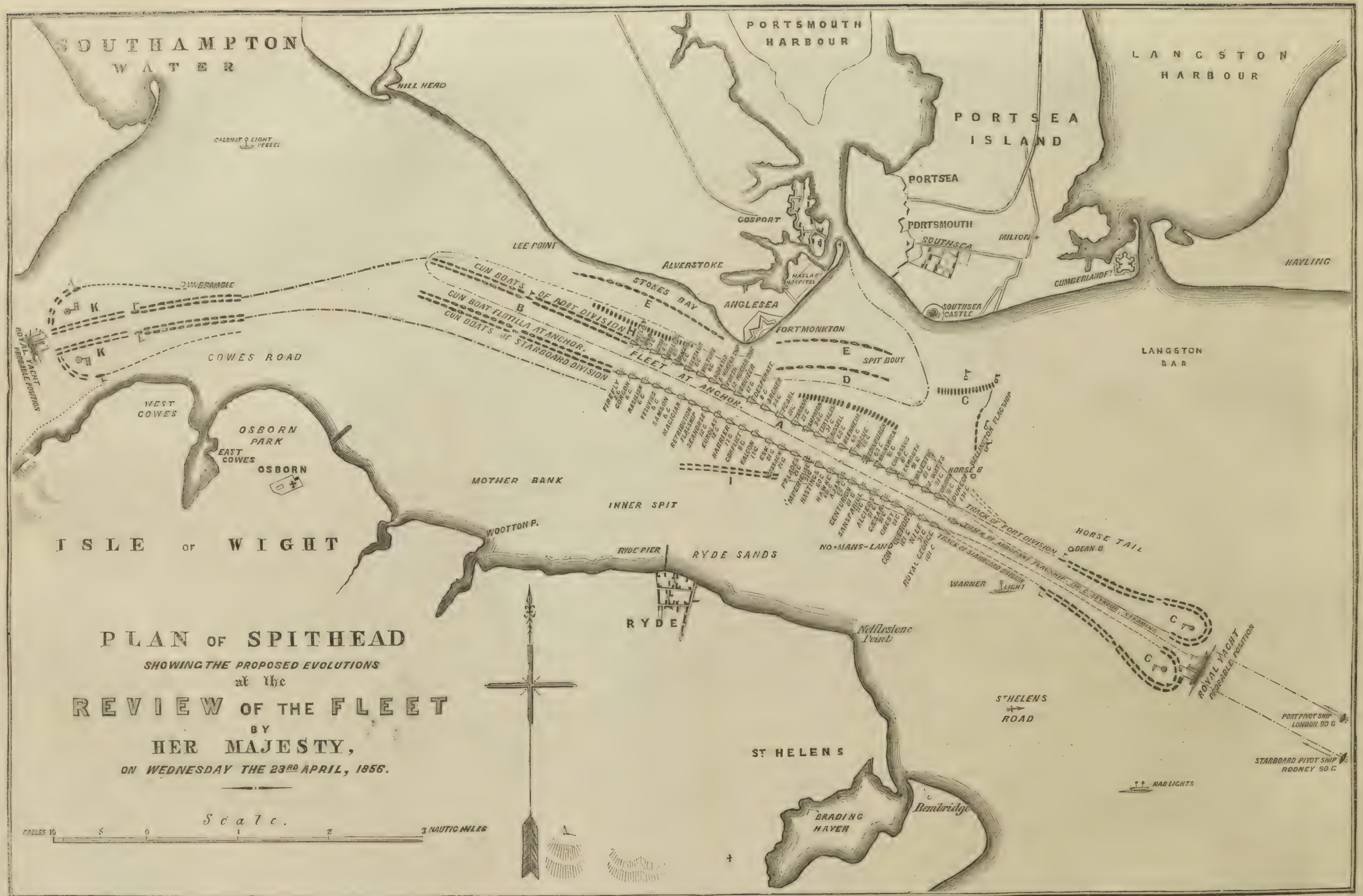
The head of the White Division having anchored abreast of Fort Monckton, the remaining ships of that denomination formed an imposing front of attack against the gun-boats and floating batteries moored parallel to them. These, lolling like porpoises in the water as it was lashed into waves by the screws of their opponents, seemed silently and somewhat contemptuously to look on the preparations made against them. The Red squadron, having sailed up on the other side of the double row of first-rates, was seen taking up a position opposite Browndown, supported by the Light, which followed at its heels. At the same moment the Blue squadron made its way in the direction of Southsea Castle, and anchored in line before that work. Undismayed at these hostile preparations, the people who covered the glacis and the numerous boats that plied between the castle and the attacking force seemed rather fixed in their intentions to remain than to have any idea of retreat. It was obvious that they anticipated the disappointment which was about to ensue.

The Light and Blue divisions had not had time to complete their line of attack before we observed the *Duke of Wellington* divesting its masts of the flags with which it had hitherto been dressed. With the speed of lightning every ship followed its example. Fold upon fold of bunting was lowered from view, and slowly the anchors having tripped were weighed, and the grand line of men-of-war began, at first imperceptibly, but instantly after with majestic solemnity, to move in the direction of the Nab. This was the noblest sight of the day. The large broad hulls of the largest ships in the world moving in this orderly manner, apparently through a mass of smaller craft, whose tiny forms and filmy white streaks of steam everywhere dotted the water, the large tall spars and rigging overtopping the horizon and every smaller object, were splendid in the contrasts which they afforded.

At the head of this imposing squadron was the *Duke of Wellington*, her 131 ports shining in the sun, which showed her chequered sides, bright with paint. Behind her the *Orion*, the *James Watt* (one of the most perfect specimens of modern naval architecture), the *Majestic*, the *Exmouth*, *Colossus*, *Brunswick*, *Edinburgh*, *Hogue*, *Blenheim*, *Russell*, and a long list of screw-frigates, corvettes, and paddle-wheel vessels. Abreast of the Port line the *Royal George* led the Starboard, gigantic in proportions as the *Duke*, if not as elegant in form. Then came the *Nile*, the *Conqueror*—superior in most respects to such competitors, noble as they are, as the *Algiers*, *St. Jean d'Acre*, and *Agamemnon*—the *Cressy*, *Cesar*—almost as large at the stern as a 130-gun ship—the *Algiers*, the lumbering *Sanspareil* of Balaklava celebrity, the *Centurion*, *Ajar*, *Hawke*, *Hastings*, and others which we have not space to mention.

The order having been given to steam at five miles an hour, the double column, under the orders of Admiral Sir R. Dundas and Rear-Admiral Baynes, was slow in receding from our view; but it was lost in the smoke and steam of its own creating for some time before the Royal yacht was seen again to emerge from the confused and intricate mass of ships on the horizon. Her masts, distinct from the rest by their tall and tapering forms capped by the heavy folds of the Royal standard, were first visible, and then the hull appeared as she sailed rapidly up to a station near the centre of the intended attacks on Southsea Browndown, and the gun-boats and mortar-vessels. Then, at a signal from the Admiral, the attack was ordered to commence. The bunting in answer was scarcely down from each tiny masthead when a tremendous cannonade commenced. The Blue Squadron opened on Southsea Castle with tremendous roar, heavy guns replying to heavy guns, the sounds of which reverberated through the air with unceasing din. The White Division opened on the gun-boats and mortar-vessels with similar vigour and alacrity; whilst the Red and Light blazed unmercifully at Browndown and Monckton. White clouds of smoke receding before the wind enveloped the crowds covering Southsea Castle and glacis; the thousands who filled the beach and common, the grand stands, and carts and booths, were enveloped in wreaths of smoke, which relieved themselves in light on a bank of heavy dark smoke floating in the rear from the funnels of the first-rates then coming up to their anchorages. Over that black bank of smoke again came rushing that of the flotilla, attacking the mortar-vessels, the stream of their steam blowing off, and puffs from their guns mingling together, and obscuring the space through which the tall spars of the Queen's yacht might still be seen, as she took advantage of the attack to make the best of her way homeward. Opposite Monckton Fort and Browndown the effect of the action was less visible, because the ships were not so clustered; but the energies of the crews of the gun-boats were unflagging, so long as their six rounds of ammunition per gun lasted. Whilst, however, with the energy which real action had imparted to our sailors, they hurled their fire at the walls of the Portsmouth defences, those works remained entirely silent in return. The great pivot-guns on the walls, the 32-pounders in the embrasures, were all silent, the ammunition







## THE GRAND NAVAL REVIEW, AT SPITHEAD.



THE FLEET FROM THE SOUTH.—SKETCHED BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.



MAIN-DECK OF "THE BLENHEIM."—SKETCHED BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.



THE GRAND NAVAL REVIEW, AT SPITHEAD.



GETTING UNDER WAY, AND MANNING THE YARDS.



made ready for days previously was not expended, and the soldiers in the redoubts looked on in grim disappointment at the attack, which they were not at liberty to return. The only explanation we obtained of this was that the order to fire had been countermanded at all the forts, in consequence of the discovery that the Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth would be obliged to pay for every shot fired on the occasion. A parallel instance cited was that of General Don, at Gibraltar, who on one occasion fired three rounds from several guns, and had to pay for all the ammunition expended.

After about half an hour's firing the whole scene was enveloped in smoke and darkness, leaving nothing to gratify the eye but a heavy mist, impenetrable and choking. Her Majesty had already taken the van and steamed into harbour as the last guns of the attack boomed over the waters. She was speedily followed by all the steamers afloat, whilst at the same time the crowds of spectators wandered home; the fleet meanwhile proceeding to resume the quiescent state at anchor in which we left it.

#### DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY AND THE LORDS AND COMMONS.

The London stations of the South-Western Railway were the scene of great excitement on Wednesday morning. Long before the sun was up the vicinity of the terminus in Waterloo-road was in a commotion, owing to the thousands of persons which literally besieged this place of departure. Trains, each following the other in quick succession, and all apparently surcharged, were dispatched as early as five o'clock. Peers and commoners, regardless each of his position and state, or quality, were there intermingled in one only object—the obtaining a position in the train whereby to be conveyed to the place of embarkation. Coronated carriages private phaetons, and numbered cabs were converging to the one common centre. The Waterloo-road, Lambeth, has never presented such an appearance since the opening of the terminus as at four o'clock, owing to the continued arrival of carriages and hackney-cabs. At one time there were upwards of 2000 vehicles of different descriptions at the terminus and along the Waterloo-road; in fact, so crowded was the thoroughfare, that it was impossible for anything like one-half of the carriages to drive into the courtyard of the station. "Noble Lords" and "honourable members," whose train left for Southampton at seven o'clock, although unused to being thus early astir, had managed to "shake off" their soporific indulgences, and appeared at the pre-arranged hour. The foreign Ambassadors in official costume excited some degree of admiration and amusement to the bystanders, and one or two of them were received with anything but a courteous reception.

The arrangements made both by the police and railway officials were of so effective a character that, notwithstanding the immense concourse of persons, not the slightest confusion ensued. Ladies and gentlemen, regardless of the danger, never hesitated for a moment in crossing the rails whilst the trains were being made up; but such was the vigilance of the railway authorities, under Mr. Young, the superintendent, and Messrs. Inspectors Narwood, Parker, and Bent, with a powerful body of the L division of police, that no accident took place.

Precisely at five o'clock the first train was started, considerably sooner than the time advertised. This was in reality a "monster train;" but it is only justice to the company to state that none of the carriages contained more than the regular number of persons. In a quarter of an hour afterwards another train, as large as the former, was started, filled with company; and at each succeeding quarter of an hour up to eight o'clock other trains left the terminus. In addition to the above a special train left at 6.45, containing the Cabinet Ministers and Foreign Ambassadors. At seven o'clock another special train, containing the members of the Houses of Peers and Commons, started; and at half-past seven the whole of the Queen's household left in a special train.

It had been arranged that the Royal train should leave by the Nine Elms station; and accordingly, at about half-past eight o'clock, Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Royal children, attended by a brilliant retinue, arrived at the Nine Elms Royal private station of the London and South-Western Railway, Vauxhall, at which place the Royal party were received by the directors and other of the company's officials. The Royal train, which was drawn by a powerful engine, named the "Duke," was intrusted to the charge of Mr. G. Anwell, consisting of two state carriages, which left the Nine Elms station at 8.45, and proceeded to Gosport; whence the Royal party, after embarkation, proceeded to Spithead. The news of the safe arrival of the Royal train at its destination, as well as that of each of the other passenger trains dispatched, was forwarded to London by electric telegraph.

Not fewer than 867 carriages, some containing as many as forty passengers each, left the Waterloo station on Tuesday; and during the three hours on Wednesday morning almost as many more left. The receipts of the company for the two days it was stated would exceed £13,000.

#### ILLUMINATION OF THE FLEET.

The most interesting and only novel feature in the day's movements was that reserved for the night, as an Emerald might say; and was a thorough novelty to such of the present generation as accidentally witnessed it. We say "accidentally," because no notice of an intention to illuminate was given in the Admiralty's programme, and consequently thousands who had borne the cold and languor of the day had left on their return to distant homes before the ships made this grand and brilliant demonstration. This was effected by simultaneously lighting up the yards and portholes with bluelights. At nine o'clock, gun fire, the whole fleet at anchor burst into light as by magic; the jets one above another, maintopmast high aloft, and the ports of each opened at once, showing a vivid glare between decks, caused an unusual roar of cheering from the shore, which was echoed and given back with interest from the boats of the legion afloat. This in the stillness of the calm night had an effect as imposing as it was rare, and cheer upon cheer applauded the spectacle. From nine to ten rockets were sent up thickly from the ships, and rained a golden shower upon the "floating capital." The Commander-in-Chief, Sir George Seymour, entertained the Admirals, Captains, and other officers of the fleet at the Admiralty-house in the evening, where the French Admiral and staff were the honoured guests. The *Ercebus*, one of the three monster floating batteries built of wrought iron by Napier, arrived at Spithead, from Glasgow, just in time to be a feature in the finale.

**THE DECIMAL SYSTEM IN SWEDEN.**—Sweden has adopted the decimal system, the denominations of the old coins being at the same time maintained. The rixdaler (1*l*. 4*o*.) will still be the base of the monetary system; but, instead of being divided into forty-eight shillings, will be composed of 100 *ort*. Formerly there were four different kinds of rixdalers; but three of them will be abolished. As to measure, the foot will in future be of ten inches instead of twelve, whilst the inch will be divided into ten fractions, to be called lines. The base of liquid measure will be the cubic foot, called *kanna*. In weight, the former pound will be divided into 100 *orts*, and the *ort* into 100 grains. The definitive introduction of this system will not, however, take place before five years, in order to accustom the nation gradually to the change.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of the 15th April publishes a despatch from General Liders, to the effect that since the declaration of peace the greatest friendship exists between the Russian and French soldiers.

## THE REVIEW OF THE FLEET AT SPITHEAD BY THE QUEEN.

(From another Correspondent.)

NEVER had Monarch a greater opportunity of witnessing a people's loyalty and devotion than our august and beloved Queen (whom God save!) had on the occasion of her reviewing her mighty and magnificent fleet on Wednesday last. The moment of her Majesty's appearance in the port was a signal for that enthusiasm which is always displayed whenever she is graciously pleased to appear among her subjects. Simultaneous cheers burst from tens of thousands of loyal hearts, showing the hearty welcome of our "Sea Queen" by her delighted people.

The review of such a fleet as the world never before beheld, equipped with an efficiency which all the newest appliances of art and science have enabled us to give to each of these powerful engines of war which composed it, and manned by seamen whose services our vast commercial wealth enables us to command without limit, was most gratifying to all who witnessed it. This gorgeous and truly national pageant was a fitting spectacle in celebration of peace, and one which illustrates the greatness of our triumph, the immensity of our resources, and the solid basis of our strength.

The fleet, as it appeared at anchor on the morning of the review, extending in a line east and west from pivot-ship to pivot-ship, covered a space of more than twelve miles, and comprised, in line-of-battle-ships, frigates, corvettes, sloops, floating batteries, mortar-ships, mortar-boats, and gun-boats, upwards of 240 sail, of which not more than ten were without steam power. There never was a time when the British Navy was more efficient than it is at present. Whatever may have been done in former days by our sailing vessels, however great the deeds they may have achieved, it is clear that for the future they cannot form the chief body of our naval power. It is, indeed, scarcely a question whether they should not be altogether superseded. The employment of steam-ships reduces them (the sailing ones) to the subaltern position of the siege artillery of an army by land. It is true, by the employment of a squadron of steamers a certain object in an expedition may be carried into effect by means of these sailing vessels—namely, when it is necessary to act against a fort or fortified maritime city, which must be destroyed by bringing together a large mass of cannon to bear upon one point. Beyond that no other service can be required of them. Here, again, the same service can be rendered with greater efficacy by the substitution of large steam-vessels like the line-of-battle ships forming part of the present fleet.

Too much credit cannot be given to the various Boards of Admiralty under whose directions the old instruments of the naval power of this country have been discarded, and replaced by other and far more powerful ones. Most assuredly, if anywhere it were desirable to uphold squadrons of sailing vessels, it must have been in the councils of the British Admiralty; but they have listened to the voice of experience, and they have found that sailing vessels become useless when a new power capable of effecting every object in spite of them has entered into competition. We find there is in this fleet alone 230 steam-vessels of all classes, from the powerful three-decker, with her 131 guns and 1100 men, to the small gun-boat of 2 guns and 25 men. But this is not all. To give an idea of the real power of this steam fleet, it is necessary to inspect closely all that its armaments possess of the appropriate and formidable, and with what clever foresight the whole has been studied. The war-steamers of England have not been built for all services indiscriminately: in their construction there has been but one idea, one aim—that of war: they unite with wonderful aptitude to the things peculiarly belonging to the sea—extreme swiftness, powerful artillery, and great space for the occasional conveyance of troops. And yet this armament is indeed formidable, and he who beholds it may truly with the poet exclaim,—

Britannia needs no bulwarks,  
No towers along the steep;  
Her course is o'er the ocean wave,  
Her home is on the deep.

The following is the list of the fleet, with their order of sailing:—

STARBOARD DIVISION.					
Vice-Admiral Sir G. Seymour, Commander-in-Chief.					
Names of Ships.	Captains.	Guns.	Tons.	H.P.	Crew.
Royal George	Robinson	102	2816	400	920
Nile	Mundy	91	2593	500	850
Conqueror	Symonds	100	3283	600	930
Cressy	Warren	80	2573	400	750
Cesar	Mobb	91	3100	400	850
Algiers	Codrington	90	3340	450	850
Sanspareil	Key	70	2354	400	625
Centurion	Williams	80	2590	400	750
Ajax	Warden	60	1761	450	600
Hawke	Omanney	60	1763	200	600
Hastings	Fanshawe	60	1763	200	600
Imperieuse	Watson	51	2357	300	530
Amphion	Chads	34	1474	300	342
Pylades	D'Encourt	20	1267	350	260
Cossack	Cockburn	20	1393	250	250
Esk	McClure	21	1153	250	240
Falcon	Pullea	16	747	100	160
Conflict	Cochran	8	1013	400	185
Harrier	Derriman	17	747	100	160
Eurotas	Moorsom	12	1168	200	200
Seahorse	Heath	12	1168	200	200
Vulture	Glasse	6	1190	470	200
Magicienne	Vansittart	16	1255	400	220
Samson	Hand	6	1297	467	200
Vesuvius	Hore	6	976	230	160
Basilik	Crofton	6	950	400	160
Gorgon	Crawford	6	1111	320	160
Firefly	Otter	5	550	220	100

PORT DIVISION.					
Rear-Admiral Sir R. Dundas.					
Names of Ships.	Captains.	Guns.	Tons.	H.P.	Crew.
Duke of Wellington	Caldwell	131	3759	700	1100
Orion	Erekin	91	3281	600	850
James Watt	Elknot	80	3083	600	850
Majestic	Hope	80	2566	400	750
Exmouth	Eyres	90	3108	400	860
Colossus	Keppel	80	2569	400	750
Brunswick	Yelverton	80	2494	400	750
Edinburgh	Howlett	60	1772	450	600
Hogue	W. Ramsay	60	1750	450	600
Blenheim	Hall	60	1711	450	600
Russell	Scott	60	1751	200	600
Euryalus	G. Ramsay	51	2371	400	530

Rear-Admiral R. L. Baynes.					
Names of Ships.	Captains.	Guns.	Tons.	H.P.	Crew.
Arrogant	Lyster	41	1872	360	450
Pearl	Sotheby	20	1462	400	260
Tartar	Dunlop	20	1322	250	250
Archer	Heathcote	14	973	202	175
Desperate	White	8	1100	400	165
Cruiser	Douglas	17	750	60	160
Rattler	Fellowes	11	900	200	180
Forth	Lord John Hay	12	1229	200	200
Horatio	Cochrane	8	1090	250	200
Retribution	Fisher	28	1641	400	300
Centaur	Clifford	6	1269	540	200
Dragon	Stewart	6	1270	560	200
Buildog	Gordon	6	1123	590	180
Geyser	Tower	6	1054	280	160
Merlin	Sullivan	6	899	310	110
Hecla	Aplin	6	817	240	185
Hydra	Morris	6	813	220	185

FLOATING BATTERIES.					
Names of Ships.	Captains.	Guns.	Tons.	H.P.	Crew.
Meteor	Seymour	14	1460	200	200
Glutton	Cumming	14	1469	200	200
Thunder	Randolph	14	1469	200	200
Trusty	Campbell	14	1469	200	200

SAILING SHIPS.					
Names of Ships.	Captains.	Guns.	Tons.	H.P.	Crew.
London	Jervis	90	2593	—	880
Rodney	Wilson	90	2560	—	820
Belleisle	Hoskens	6	—	—	244

GUN-BOAT FLOTILLA.			
CENTRE—RED.	VAN—WHITE.	REAR—BLUE.	LIGHT—STRIPED.
Divisional ship	Divisional ship	Divisional ship	Divisional ship
Algiers, 91, Capt. Codrington	Colossal, 81, Hon. H. Keppel	Brunswick, 81, Capt. Yelverton	Sanspareil, 71, Captain Key
Flying Fish, 6	Victor, 6	Intrepid, 6	Surprise, 6
Ringdove, 6	Pelter, 4	Mohawk, 6	Cheerful, 2
Biter, 4	Thistle, 4	Stork, 4	Daisy, 2
Starling, 4	Sandfly, 4	Dapper, 4	Pert, 2
Snapper, 4	Plover, 4	Gleaner, 4	Drake, 2
Bustard, 4	Carnation, 4	Magpie, 4	Angler, 2
Dove, 4	Insolent, 4	Redwing, 4	Pet, 2
Leveret, 4	Mayflower, 4	Badger, 4	Hambler, 2
Fervent, 4	Spanker, 4	Skipjack, 4	Wanderer, 6
Beaver, 4	Traveller, 4	Forward, 4	Chub, 2
Opossum, 4	Louisa, 4	Banterer, 4	Onyx, 2
Firm, 4	Erne, 4	Haughty, 4	Janus, 2
Blazer, 4	Mastiff, 4	Assurance, 6	Ant, 2
Brazen, 4	Lively, 4	Procurer, 4	Nettle, 2
Rainbow, 4	Ruby, 4	Goshawk, 4	Decoy, 2
Redbreast, 4	Tickler, 4	Grappler, 4	
Havock, 4	Seagull, 4	Hyena, 4	
Pioneer, 6	Bulldog, 4	Violet, 4	
Lapwing, 6	Hasty, 4	Weasel, 4	
Swinger, 4	Herring, 4	Jackdaw, 4	
Skylark, 4	Griper, 4	Hind, 4	
Pincher, 4	Thrasher, 4	Lark, 4	
Charger, 4	Julia, 4	Snap, 4	
Grasshopper, 4	Sepoy, 4	Sheldrake, 4	
Mackerel, 4	Manly, 4	Cockchafer, 4	
Forester, 4	Mistletoe, 4	Stanch, 4	
Whiting, 4	Magnet, 4	Charon, 4	
Partridge, 4		Tilbury, 4	
Coquette, 6		Sparrowhawk, 4	
Beacon, 4		Goldfinch, 4	
Brave, 4		Delight, 4	
Bullfinch, 4		Bouncer, 4	
Raven, 4		Nightingale, 4	
Hardy, 4			

In addition to the foregoing there was a flotilla of forty mortar-boats and floats. The sailing line-of-battle ships *London* and *Rodney* were placed as the pivot-vessels.

Every precaution was adopted by the Government for the prevention of accidents, and for the safety and convenience of the thousands and tens of thousands of spectators who accompanied the fleet to sea. The Board of Trade issued notices to the masters of steamers cautioning them against carrying more passengers than the number allowed by the Act of Parliament, with the assurance that the pains and penalties under that Act would be fully carried out against all who might be found offending.

For the guidance of the masters of vessels, and to prevent collision between them and the ships of her Majesty's fleet during the Review, the Admiralty issued instructions that steamers, sailing vessels, and boats, were not to attempt to cross the line of the ships-of-war, nor on any account to pass between the columns; nor were they to occupy any part of the man-of-war channel between Spithead and St. Helen's during the evolutions. Steamers were to keep to leeward of the columns of ships in the order of sailing, as their smoke might prevent signals being quickly noticed, thereby causing accident. Vessels were not on any account to pass to windward of the Royal yacht, if it could possibly be avoided. Masters of vessels were reminded that the evolutions of so large a number of men-of-war required a considerable space, and they were, therefore, to steer accordingly, and not close in, to interrupt them, and that they themselves would alone be answerable should any accident occur. Instructions were also issued by the Admiralty that the passenger-steamers should use the anthracite coal, in order to prevent the atmosphere being obscured by the smoke usually evolved from all other description of coal.

In addition to these regulations steam-vessels of the Royal Navy were appointed to clear passages whenever any obstacle might appear likely to impede the progress of the Royal yacht or the manoeuvring of the fleet: these vessels carried two balls at the fore as distinguishing marks. The weather was most suitable. Indeed, so proverbial has it become when the Queen goes forth on any great occasion, that the weather is certain to be fine, that to find it otherwise would be an exception to the rule. And fine it was; for never did a more delightful day shine upon the myriads of spectators congregated at the various points commanding a view of the fleet and its evolutions. And splendid was the sight it was destined to shine upon, for never was there a more magnificent and gorgeous spectacle in ancient or modern times. "The Serpent of the Nile," great Cleopatra, could she have risen from her sarcophagus and been witness to it, would have envied our "Island Queen" her rule of a nation which can boast possession of the greatest and most splendid armament that ever floated.

The town of Portsmouth was crowded to an excess never witnessed before. For days previously the railways had been bringing thousands of visitors from all parts of the kingdom; and steamers from every port on the southern coast, teeming with human freight, had been, day by day, discharging their living cargoes. So great was the influx of persons on the Tuesday evening, the day immediately preceding the review, that hundreds of persons were unable to procure any sleeping accommodation at all; while those who were more fortunate and were able to procure beds did so at great pecuniary sacrifice. But it was on the morning of the review that the town presented the most extraordinary appearance. From a very early hour and up to mid-day thousands of excursionists were seen issuing from the various railway termini, and wending their way in one continued stream towards the shore, to secure a good position to witness the sight. Southsea Common was literally teeming with human beings. From the ramparts, and along the esplanade to a considerable distance beyond Southsea Castle, there was one dense living mass. An immense grand stand was erected on the esplanade for the accommodation of those who preferred witnessing the review from the land. The admission fee was fixed at 10*s*.—a moderate demand when compared to the prices required for accommodation on board any of the steamers.

But it was not only upon the land that the scene was interesting, nor was the interest confined to the water exclusively to the Royal fleet. There was another fleet, important in itself, and which contributed greatly to the splendour of the scene. Our mercantile steamers are of a class that astonish and command the admiration of all who behold them. Among them are some of the largest steamers in the world. Several of these were present—the *Stimla*, *Ripon*, *Alma*, *Manilla*, *Sultan*, and *Euxine*, belonging to the Oriental and Peninsular Steam Navigation Company; and the *Atrato* (the largest paddle-wheel steamer in the world), *La Plata*, *Trent*, and *Tay*, belonging to the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company. These were all thronged with visitors. The directors of the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company, and their friends, were on board the *Atrato*. The steamers of the South-Eastern Company, from Folkestone, and those belonging to the South-Western Company, were also present; together with many others from various ports, far and adjacent, all swarming with passengers. The French steam *L'Imperatrice*, from Calais, with a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen on board, was among the list. She had a splendid brass band, which, on passing the Admiralty yacht off the pier, struck up "Rule Britannia!"—a graceful and by no means an ill-timed compliment. Nearly all the large steamers carried the French flag at the fore in compliment to our gallant Allies.

#### ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY.

Precisely at half-past eleven o'clock the train conveying her Majesty and suite arrived at the terminus in the Royal Clarence Victualling-yard. She was at once conveyed by her state barge on board the Royal yacht, accompanied by Prince Albert and the other members of the Royal party and suite. The *Victory* and the other ships in the harbour manned yards and fired a salute so soon as the Royal standard was seen flying at the masthead. Her Majesty was accompanied on board by the Lords of the Admiralty, Sir Edmund Lyons, Admiral De la Gravière, and Mr. Osborne, Secretary to the Admiralty. After a short interval the yacht rapidly steamed out of the harbour, when the forts immediately saluted. The Queen was most enthusiastically cheered by the assembled thousands on the shore as the yacht pursued her course towards the Spit Buoy, on rounding which the whole of the fleet manned their yards and commenced a Royal salute. The scene was most imposing at this period.



The yacht then proceeded rapidly towards the westward, followed by a large fleet of steamers which were desirous to keep pace with her, but which her superior speed rendered a matter of impossibility. She passed to the westward of the fleet, and then proceeded between the two lines to the extreme east, where the flag-ships were at anchor. She was followed by the flotilla in the same order in which they lay at anchor. As she passed along the line each of the men-of-war manned their rigging and cheered her Majesty. The French corvette-of-war *La Chavale* manned yards, and joined in the cheer of welcome. When the yacht arrived at the end of the line she lay to a little to the eastward of the flag-ships, until the squadron of gun-boats should have passed, and proceeded to take up their position to attack the forts, and the floating batteries and mortar-vessels. It was originally intended that the flotilla should follow the yacht to the Nab, between the two lines of the fleet, but this arrangement was abandoned.

It was a most singular and novel sight to see a fleet of nearly 150 sail reviewed within a fleet, and by no means the least interesting portion of the day's proceedings. When the flotilla arrived abreast of the Royal yacht the White and Blue Squadrons went round the flag-ship of Admiral Dundas, the *Duke of Wellington*, to port, while the Red and Light Squadrons rounded the *Royal George*, the flag-ship of the Commander-in-Chief, to port. The ease with which these manoeuvres were executed spoke well for the officers and crews, as well as for the handiness of the craft themselves.

When the gun-boat flotilla had all passed, signal was made for the fleet to get under way. They were already hove short with their steam up, so that the signal was scarcely conveyed than it was promptly obeyed; and the whole fleet were quietly stealing from their anchorage in the same order in which they lay—the Port Division being headed by the *Duke of Wellington*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Dundas, and the Starboard Division by the *Royal George*, with the flag of the Commander-in-Chief; and her Majesty heading both divisions in the Royal yacht. In this manner they proceeded to the pivot-ships *London* (90) and *Rodney* (90), which were anchored about a mile to the E.N.E. of the Nab light, when the Royal yacht hove to ahead of these vessels, while the Starboard Division passed to starboard of the pivot-ship and the Port Division to port, and in this manner returning to their anchorage.

#### THE ATTACK.

In the mean time, while the fleet had been steering to the Nab, the gun-boat flotilla had taken up its position for attacking the forts and floating batteries. The Blue Squadron, under the command of Captain Yelverton had anchored in order of battle to attack Southsea Castle. The White Squadron, commanded by Captain Keppel, was anchored in line to oppose the floating batteries and the forty mortar-vessels, extending upwards of a mile and a half in length. The Red was opposed to the fort in Stokes Bay, and the Light to Fort Monckton: these were commanded by Captain Codrington and Captain Astley Cooper Key.

The line extended nearly four miles. This fleet is, perhaps, one of the most wonderful of our recent improvements. It has been brought into existence in a most incredibly short time, and is a most formidable engine in shoal water where a line-of-battle ship cannot reach. This will at once be perceived by their description and armament.

The first class of gun-boats is composed of screw-ships of 200 feet length, and carrying six long 68-pounders, provided with engines of 360 horse power, and a crew of a 100 men. This class is intended as subdivisional ships.

The second class are about 150 feet long, and carry four 68-pounders are provided with engines of 200-horse power, and the crew numbers 80 hands.

The third class are about 100 feet long, of 60-horse power engines, armed with one 68-pounder pivot-gun, one 32-pounder pivot-gun, and two brass howitzers, 24-pounders, on the broadside. This class is by far the most useful and numerous of the whole flotilla, their extraordinary light draught (generally averaging from 4 to 6 feet) enabling them to steam in the shallowest creeks and inlets, while their heavy armament renders them effective against the strongest forts. The whole bulwarks are provided with moveable wrought-iron plates, perfectly rifle-proof, and reaching about seven feet above the deck, so as to protect the men from the enemy's riflemen, in case of having to force the passage of narrow rivers defended by sharpshooters.

The fourth class is also a useful flotilla for very shallow streams and close in-shore service. It comprises vessels of about eighty feet long, the engines averaging 20-horse power; each boat carrying two 32-pounder pivot-guns amidships, the crew usually numbering thirty-six hands, exclusive of officers. These boats are very little larger than the small steamers which ply upon the Thames, though they are certainly considerably broader, in order to admit of working the guns without danger to the craft. Their draught of water, with stores, ammunition, provisions, and guns on board, does not exceed from 3½ to 4 feet.

The whole flotilla is provided with high-pressure locomotive boilers, the place necessarily devoted to the machinery rendering this expedient absolutely imperative, to economise the limited area at disposal of the engineers. Yet small as the horse-power appears, the speed of the fleet of gun vessels is by no means contemptible, the average being from seven to nine knots.

Having described the power and armament of the gun-boats, of which there are nearly 200 in existence, it may be as well to explain those of the floating batteries and mortar-vessels, to which the White Squadron are now opposed in mimic warfare. Each of these tremendous floating batteries carries fourteen 68-pounders, and is sh-athed from the bulwarks to three feet below the water line with massive plates of wrought iron, 14 feet 6 inches in length, 20 inches wide, and 4½ inches thick; and each of these plates is bolted to the timber sides of the vessel with forty screw-nuts. When French floating batteries of the same construction were used in the combined attack on the fortress of Kinburn one vessel was struck fifty-eight times in the hull without injury, except that where she was hit her wrought-iron plates were dented to depths varying from ½ to 1½ inches. The mortar-boats are all most formidable vessels. They are cutter-rigged, with light and small spars. Their tonnage averages 120 tons, while their draught of water is only from four to five feet. Each is about forty feet long and eighteen broad, and armed with one 13-inch mortar, weighing, with stand, &c., nearly nine tons. These terrific ordnance, when mounted in their places, leave no more space than two feet on each side; the most limited at which the gun can be worked. Some idea may be formed of the immense strength of the construction of these boats when it is mentioned that under each discharge the mortar recoils upon the vessel with a pressure of nearly seventy-five tons. That fortress must indeed be strong which could withstand the united attack of these vessels now opposed in mimic warfare against each other.

While the fleet was rapidly returning to anchor the spectators on shore watching with considerable interest the movements of the gun-boats, anxious for the commencement of the attack. The signal was at length made, and the firing was opened by the Blue Squadron against Southsea Castle. The White Squadron next commenced the attack against the mortar-vessels and floating batteries, and almost immediately after the Red and Light Squadrons opened fire against the Fort in Stokes Bay and Fort Monckton. When the firing was commenced against Southsea Castle, there were many thousand persons assembled under its walls, who, although expecting it, appeared considerably astonished as the loud report of the heavy guns suddenly crashed upon their ears. The gun-boats lay right across the entrance of Portsmouth Harbour, from shore to shore, nearly four miles, and the firing from such an extended line of heavy guns had a very imposing effect, though it was considered rather deficient, from the fortresses not returning their fire. After firing a few rounds each against their supposed foes, the gun-boats as well as the spectators were completely enveloped in smoke, which did not clear away until the firing ceased. There is no question that they would have proved most formidable had their services been required in those seas where it was originally intended they were to be sent. Happily, however, peace has reduced the requirements of those services to the display of this day.

After the signal was made to cease firing, the Royal yacht proceeded at speed to the harbour, under the salute of the fleet of ships-of-war who had returned to their anchorage. Her Majesty was then conveyed to London by special train, where she arrived about eight o'clock.

## THE TREATY OF PEACE.

(From the *Daily News*.)

THE following is an authentic Copy of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris:—

[TRANSLATION.]

The Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their plenary powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

#### ARTICLE 1.

From the day of the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty there shall be peace and friendship between his Majesty the Emperor of the French, her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Majesty the King of Sardinia, his Majesty the Sultan of the one part, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias of the other part, as well as between their heirs and successors, their respective States, and subjects in perpetuity.

#### ARTICLE 2.

Peace being happily established between their aforesaid Majesties, the territories conquered or occupied by their armies during the war shall be reciprocally evacuated.

Special arrangements shall regulate the mode of evacuation, which shall be effected as soon as possible (*aussi promptement que faire se pourra*).

#### ARTICLE 3.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias engages to restore to his Majesty the Sultan the town and citadel of Kars, as well as all the other parts of the Ottoman territory of which the Russian troops are in possession.

#### ARTICLE 4.

Their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the King of Sardinia, and the Sultan engage to restore to his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias the towns and ports of Sebastopol, Balaklava, Kamiesch, Eupatoria, Kerch.

[A vexatious accident occurring at the last moment, has occasioned the loss of two or three slips of this portion of the M.S.]

#### ARTICLE 5.

His Majesty the Sultan, in his constant anxiety for the well-being of his subjects, having granted (*octroyé*) a firman which, in ameliorating their lot without distinction of religion or race, proves his generous intentions towards the Christian populations of his empire, and desiring to give a further proof of his sentiments in this regard, has resolved to communicate to the contracting Powers the said firman, spontaneously emanating from his sovereign will.

The contracting Powers acknowledge (*constatent*) the great value of this communication. It is quite understood that the fact of this communication cannot in any case give to the said Powers a right to interfere, either collectively or separately, in the relations of his Majesty the Sultan with his subjects, or in the internal administration of his empire.

#### ARTICLE 10.

The Convention of July 13, 1841, which maintains the old regulations of the Ottoman empire relative to the closing of the Straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, has been revised by common accord.

The act concluded with this view, and conformably to that principle, between the high contracting parties is and remains annexed to the present treaty, and shall have the same force and value as if it had formed an integral part of it.

#### ARTICLE 11.

The Black Sea is neutralised. Open to the mercantile marine of all nations, its waters and ports are formally and in perpetuity interdicted to flags of war, whether belonging to the bordering Powers (*puissances riveraines*) or to any other Power, save and except the exceptions mentioned in Articles 14 and 19 of the present treaty.

#### ARTICLE 12.

Freed from all impediments (*entraves*), trade in the ports and waters of the Black Sea shall only be subjected to regulations of health, customs, and police, conceived in a spirit favourable to the development of commercial transactions.

In order to give every desirable security to the commercial and maritime interests of all nations, Russia and the Sublime Porte will admit Consuls in ports situated on the coasts (*littoral*) of the Black Sea, conformably to the principles of international law.

#### ARTICLE 13.

The Black Sea being neutralised according to the terms of Article 11, the maintenance or establishment on its coasts of military-maritime arsenals (*arsenaux militaires-maritimes*) becomes as unnecessary as without object (*devient sans nécessité comme sans objet*). In consequence his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and his Majesty the Sultan engage neither to construct nor to preserve any military-maritime arsenal upon that coast.

#### ARTICLE 14.

Their Majesties the Emperor of all the Russias and the Sultan have concluded a convention for the purpose of determining the force and number of light-vessels necessary for the service of their coasts, which they reserve to themselves the right of keeping up in the Black Sea. This convention is annexed to the present treaty, and shall have the same force and value as if it had formed an integral part of it. This convention can neither be annulled nor modified without the assent of the Powers parties to the present treaty.

#### ARTICLE 15.

The act of the Congress of Vienna having established the principles destined to regulate the navigation of the rivers which separate or traverse several States, the contracting Powers stipulate between themselves that for the future these principles shall be also applicable to the Danube and to its embouchures. They declare that this disposition constitutes henceforth a part of the public law of Europe, and they take it (the disposition) under their guarantee.

The navigation of the Danube cannot be subjected to any hindrance (*entrave*) or dues (*redressement*) which shall not be expressly provided for by the stipulations contained in the following articles. In consequence no toll (*piège*) shall be taken that may be based solely upon the fact of the navigation of the river, nor any duty (*droit*) upon merchandise which may be on board vessels. The police and quarantine regulations to be established for the security of the States separated or traversed by this river shall be conceived in such a manner as to favour the circulation of vessels as much as possible (*autant que faire se pourra*). Save these regulations, no obstacle whatever shall be placed in the way of the free navigation.

#### ARTICLE 16.

With the object of realising the dispositions of the preceding article, a commission, in which France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, shall each be represented by a delegate, shall be charged to design and cause to be executed the necessary works from Isatcha downwards (*depuis Isatcha*) in order to clear the mouths of the Danube as well as the neighbouring parts of the sea from the sand and other obstacles which obstruct them, so as to put that part of the river, and the said parts of the sea, in the best possible state of navigability.

To cover the expenses of these works, as well as of the establishments having for their object to assure and facilitate the navigation of the mouths of the Danube, fixed duties at a proper (*convenable*) rate, to be settled by the Commission by a majority of votes, may be levied, on the express conditions that, in this respect, as in all others, the flags of all nations shall be treated on a footing of perfect equality.

#### ARTICLE 17.

A Commission shall be appointed, composed of delegates of Austria, Bavaria, the Sublime Porte, and Wurtemberg (one for each of these Powers), to which Commission the Commission of the three Danubian Principalities, whose nomination shall have been approved of by the Porte, shall be joined. This Commission, which shall be permanent, will first draw up the regulations of navigation and of fluvial police; secondly, remove the obstacles (*entraves*), of whatever nature they may be, which as yet prevent the application of the dispositions of the Treaty of Vienna to the Danube; thirdly, give orders for and cause to be executed the necessary works throughout the whole course of the river (*sur tout le parcours du fleuve*); and, fourthly, after the dissolution of the European Commission, see to the maintenance of the navigability of the mouths of the Danube, and the neighbouring parts of the sea.

#### ARTICLE 18.

It is understood that the European Commission will have fulfilled its task, and that the bordering (*riveraine*) Commission will have terminated the works designated in the preceding article under the Nos. 1 and 2, within the space of two years. The Powers parties to this treaty, assembled in conference and informed of these facts, will, after having taken note of them (*après en avoir pris acte*), pronounce the dissolution of the European Commission, and thenceforth the permanent bordering (*riveraine*) Commission shall enjoy the same powers as those with which the European Commission will have been invested up to that time.

#### ARTICLE 19.

In order to assure the execution of the regulations which shall have been settled by common accord, in accordance with the principles hereinbefore enunciated, each of the contracting Powers shall have the right at all times to station two light-vessels at the mouths of the Danube.

#### ARTICLE 20.

In exchange for the towns, ports, and territories enumerated in Article 4 of the present treaty, and in order the better to assure the liberty of the navigation of the Danube, his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias consents to the rectification of his frontier in Bes-arabia.

The new frontier will start from the Black Sea at one kilometre to the east of Lake Bournasola, will perpendicularly rejoin the Akerman road, follow this road as far as the valley of Trajan, pass to the south of Belgrade, reascend along the river Yalpuck as far as Saratsika, and will terminate at Kakamori on the Pruth. Above this point the old frontier between the two empires will undergo no modification.

Delegates of the contracting Powers will settle, in its details, the boundary line of the new frontier.

#### ARTICLE 21.

The territory ceded by Russia shall be annexed to the Principality of Moldavia, under the suzerainty of the Sublime Porte.

The inhabitants of this territory will enjoy the rights and privileges assured to the Principalities, and during the space of three years they shall be permitted to remove their domicile elsewhere, freely disposing of their property.

#### ARTICLE 22.

The Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia will continue to enjoy, under the suzerainty of the Porte, and under the guarantee of the contracting Powers, the privileges and immunities of which they are in possession. No exclusive protection shall be exercised over them by any one of the guaranteeing Powers. There shall be no private (*particulier*) right of interference with their internal affairs.

#### ARTICLE 23.

The Sublime Porte engages to preserve to the aforesaid Principalities an independent and national administration, as well as full liberty of worship, legislation, commerce, and navigation.

The laws and statutes now in force shall be revised. To establish a complete accord as to this revision, a special Commission, with regard to the composition of which the high contracting parties will come to an understanding, will assemble without delay at Bucharest, together with a Commission of the Sublime Porte.

The task of this Commission will be to inquire into the actual state and condition of the Principalities, and to propose the bases of their future organisation.

#### ARTICLE 24.

His Majesty the Sultan promises to convoke immediately in each of the two provinces a divan *ad hoc*, composed in such a manner as to constitute the most exact representation of the interests of all classes of society. These divans are to give expression to the wishes of the population relative to the definitive organisation of the Principalities. An instruction of the Congress will regulate the relations of the Commission with these divans.

#### ARTICLE 25.

Taking into consideration the opinion expressed by the two divans, the Commission will, without delay, transmit the result of its own labours to the present seat of the Conferences. The final understanding with the Suzerain Power will be recorded (*consacré*) in a convention concluded at Paris between the high contracting parties, and a hatti-scherif conformable to the stipulations of the convention will definitively constitute the organisation of these provinces—placed thenceforth under the collective guarantee of all the Powers parties to the treaty.

#### ARTICLE 26.

It is agreed that there shall be in the Principalities an armed national force organised with the object of maintaining the security of the interior, and assuring that of the frontiers. No impediment (*entrave*) is to be placed in the way of such extraordinary measures of defence as, in accordance with the Sublime Porte, the Principalities may be under the necessity of taking (*seraient appelés à prendre*) to repulse any foreign aggression.

#### ARTICLE 27.

If the internal tranquillity of the Principalities should be menaced or compromised, the Sublime Porte will come to an understanding with the other contracting Powers as to the measures to be taken to maintain or re-establish legal order. No armed intervention can take place without a previous accord with these Powers.

#### ARTICLE 28.

The Principality of Servia will continue to be dependent upon (*à relever de*) the Sublime Porte, conformably to the Imperial hatti, which fix and determine its rights and immunities placed henceforth under the collective guarantee of the contracting Powers.

In consequence the said Principality will preserve its independent and national administration, as well as full liberty of worship, legislation, commerce, and navigation.

#### ARTICLE 29.

The right of garrison of the Sublime Porte, such as is stipulated for by anterior regulations, is maintained. No armed intervention is to take place in Servia without a previous accord between all the contracting Powers.

#### ARTICLE 30.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and his Majesty the Sultan keep in its integrity the state of their possessions in Asia, such as it existed legally before the rupture.

In order to prevent any local contest, the boundary of the frontier will be verified, and if need be rectified, but so as that no territorial prejudice shall result to either of the two parties from any such rectification.

With this view a mixed Commission, composed of two Russian Commissioners, two Ottoman Commissioners, one French Commissioner, and one English Commissioner, shall be sent to the locality (*sur les lieux*) immediately after the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the Court of Russia and the Sublime Porte. The labours of this Commission are to be terminated within the space of eight months, dating from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

#### ARTICLE 31.

The territories occupied during the war by the troops of their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the King of Sardinia, under the terms of the convention signed at Constantinople on March 12, 1854, between France, Great Britain, and the Sublime Porte, the 14th of June of the same year, between Austria and the Sublime Porte, and the 15th of March, 1855, between Sardinia and the Sublime Porte, shall be evacuated as soon as possible (*aussitôt que faire se pourra*) after the ratification of the present treaty. The time within which the evacuation is to be effected (*les délais*) and the means of execution will be the subject of a convention between the Sublime Porte and the Powers whose troops occupy the territories.

#### ARTICLE 32.

Until the treaties or conventions which existed before the war between the belligerent Powers shall have been renewed or replaced by new acts, the commerce of importation and exportation shall go on reciprocally upon the footing of the rules in force before the war, and their subjects shall in all other respects (*en toute autre manière*) be respectively treated upon the footing of the most favoured nation.

#### ARTICLE 33.

The convention concluded this day between their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of the one part, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias of the other part, relative to the Aland Isles, is, and remains, annexed to the present treaty, and shall have the same force and value as if it had made part of it.

#### ARTICLE 34.

The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Paris within the space of four weeks, or sooner, if possible.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have hereto affixed the seal of their arms.

**TREASURE TROVE.**—A rumour prevails at Cracow of an immense treasure which a young peasant has by chance discovered near Schwyz, on the Viadua, the rain having washed away the earth by which it had been covered. His attention was attracted by seeing something shining, and, on closer inspection, he saw a large barrel, with copper hoops, filled with silver coin. It is supposed to be a military chest of the French army, which was buried there in 1813, in order that it might not fall into the hands of the Cossacks. It is known that, about twenty-five years ago, several Frenchmen came to Schwyz, and for some time were occupied in making search for something in the neighbourhood.

—*Augsburg Gazette.*  
A sum of £46,000 has already been subscribed as a guarantee fund for the contemplated art exhibition in Manchester.





THE GRAND NAVAL REVIEW.—LIBERTY-MEN GOING ON SHORE.—SKETCHED BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.



## THE GRAND NAVAL REVIEW, AT SPITHEAD.



JAMES GATE, PORTSMOUTH.—LIBERTY-MEN RETURNING.

## THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

The following is the Official Programme of the Review, as arranged by the authorities of the Admiralty:—

On the occasion of her Majesty reviewing the fleet, the ships will be anchored at Spithead in two columns, at three cables' distance; the ships of the line at one and a half cables apart; smaller ships at one cable. The ships of the line will anchor to the eastward, then the screw frigates, screw corvettes, and paddle-wheel steamers. The divisions of gun-boats will continue the line to the westward, two divisions in each line, formed each into two subdivisional columns (half a cable apart) to the west of its divisional leader.

The *Meander*, *Belleisle*, floating batteries, exercising brigs, and the

mortar-vessels, will anchor and form a stationary line from the Spit Buoy to the western end of Stokes Bay.

The *London* and the *Rodney* will take up a position as pivot-ships to the E.N.E. of the Nab Light, at four cables apart. Two other pivot vessels will be similarly placed at one mile west of Cowes.

A Royal salute will be fired by the fleet on her Majesty's yacht reaching the Spit Buoy, and the same on her Majesty returning into harbour after the review, but not until the Royal yacht shall have reached the inside of the Spit Buoy. No other salute is to be fired.

The *Meander* and floating batteries will not salute, nor any vessel under the number of guns prescribed by the Admiralty order.

All the ships, while at anchor, are to be dressed in colours, and, on the Royal yacht passing, each ship is to man the rigging, and the

crews are to cheer. The *Meander* and stationary ships are to man yards and cheer.

If the weather is tolerably fine, and there is not much swell in the offing, the fleet will have steam ready (but with the fires banked), and be hove short by eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Her Majesty's yacht, on leaving Portsmouth harbour, will probably steam past Galkicker Point, and, entering between the columns at the western or Cowes end, will proceed through their whole extent. As soon as her Majesty shall have passed the eastern vessels of the flotilla, the flotilla will weigh, and will follow the Queen's yacht between the lines in the same order in which they were anchored, preceded by the officer in command of the division in one of the larger gun-vessels.

On reaching the flagships the van and rear squadrons of the flotilla will



GUN-BOATS ATTACKING SOUTHSEA CASTLE.—SKETCHED BY E. WEEDON.



return in succession to port round the *Duke of Wellington*. The van squadron (White) will take up a position, at anchor, for attacking the *Meander* and stationary line, their right opposite to the floating batteries near the Spit Buoy, extending to the westward in line. The rear squadron (Blue) will place itself to the eastward of the Boque Buoy, opposite to Southsea Castle, the centre and light squadron of the flotilla will turn in succession to starboard round the *Royal George*, and, passing to the southward of the south column of the line of ships, will cross the westward of both columns. The centre squadron (Red) will take up a position, and anchor their left opposite to the *Meander* and *Belleisle*, in Stokes Bay, and extending thence to the east, and opposite to the mortar-vessels. The light squadron (White and Red) will follow the centre division, and will place itself in opposition between the centre and van squadrons. Gun-boats ordered to attack are not to fire more than six rounds.

The whole flotilla will be prepared to open fire on a signal from the Royal yacht or Commander-in-Chief. As soon as the flotilla shall have passed the flag-ships in the van of the columns the whole fleet will weigh on the signal being made by the Commander-in-Chief, lowering their flags simultaneously with the flag-ship, and will proceed in close order of sailing towards the pivot ships, at such a rate as will allow the prescribed order to be maintained, closing the columns to a cable's length apart.

On reaching the pivot ships to E.N.E. of the Nab, each column, after passing between them, will turn outwards round these ships, the starboard turning to starboard, and the port column to port. Manning the rigging, and cheering the Royal yacht as they pass, they will then return to Spithead in the same order—closing their columns after the ships returning westward shall have passed the rear of the fleet, and thus regain their anchorage at Spithead, unless otherwise directed by signal.

Plan to be adopted in case a signal shall be made for the purpose:—

The position of the fleet at anchor as in No. 1, and prepare to weigh; but should the signal be made for the flotilla alone to weigh, accompanied by the signal which will refer to this plan, the gun-boats, after passing round the flag-ship, as in No. 1, instead of proceeding at once to the points of attack, will return to the westward outside the columns; having passed beyond which they will close the squadrons, each of which will remain in their original order of formation, and, passing between the pivot vessels off Cores, the White and Blue squadrons will turn in succession to starboard and the Red and Light squadrons to port, and return to the eastward. When the whole have passed the pivot vessels, the flotilla will form into single columns of squadrons—White leading, Blue second, Red third, and Light fourth—and will pass on north of the fleet (which will have remained at anchor), to their respective positions of attack in the order prescribed, and be ready to open their fire on the signal being given for the purpose.

#### F. P. SMITH, FIRST PRACTICAL INTRODUCER OF THE SCREW PROPELLER.

(See Portrait, engraved at page 428.)

THE magnificent spectacle presented by our screw fleet at the naval review just concluded at Portsmouth naturally directs public attention to the history of the screw propeller—an instrument which though proposed centuries ago for the propulsion of vessels has only lately been reduced to successful practice. Although many persons have aided in the introduction of this important improvement it is mainly to the talent and persistency of one man that we are indebted for its practical realisation; and rarely has it fallen to the lot of any one man within his own lifetime to confer upon his country benefits more timely or more momentous. That man is Mr. Francis Pettit Smith, the main incidents of whose career we propose here briefly to record, and whose merits are only exceeded by his singlemindedness and very unpretending manners.

Mr. Francis Pettit Smith was born at Hythe, in Kent, on the 9th February, 1808. He is the only son of the late Mr. Charles Smith, who was for upwards of forty years the postmaster of Hythe, in which capacity he manifested so much zeal and integrity as to obtain the marked commendation of his superiors on numerous occasions. At the age of ten young Smith was sent to a school at Ashford, kept by the Rev. Alexander Power, and when he grew up to man's estate he adopted the business of a grazing farmer, first in Romney-marsh, in Kent, and afterwards at Hendon, in Middlesex. He had all his life been addicted to the construction of models of boats, and had contrived various modes of propulsion; but in 1834 a model which he had constructed and which was propelled by a screw driven by a spring, answered so well that he arrived at the conclusion that this would be a preferable propeller for vessels to paddles, which at that time were exclusively employed. In 1835 he constructed a superior model, with which he performed a great number of experiments on one of the horse ponds of his farm at Hendon and at the Adelaide Gallery; and in 1836 he took out his patent for propelling vessels by the means of a screw revolving beneath the water at the stern. At this stage of his progress he was joined by the late Mr. Wright, the banker, and Mr. C. A. Caldwell, who had the penetration to perceive that the invention was one of much promise, and who were therefore desirous to assist its progress. In 1836 a small steam-vessel of ten tons burden and six horses' power was built, and was tried on the Paddington Canal, and also on the Thames, with satisfactory results. In the construction and working of this boat Mr. Smith was very materially assisted by Mr. Thomas Pilgrim, a clever practical engineer, whose services he had engaged, and who subsequently acted as chief engineer of the *Archimedes* and other later vessels. In 1837 the tiny craft put to sea and visited Dover, Folkestone, &c., encountering some very severe weather, and demonstrating that the screw would answer in rough as well as in smooth water. In 1838 the vessel was visited by the Lords of the Admiralty, who considered Mr. Smith's progress to have been so successful that they contemplated trying his invention in the Navy; but before taking this step they were desirous of having it tried by Mr. Smith and his friends in a larger vessel. To meet this requisition the *Archimedes* was built. She was of 237 tons burden, and ninety-horse power; and in October, 1838, she was launched on the Thames at Millwall. It was agreed that her performance would be considered satisfactory, and that the screw would in all probability be adopted in the Navy if she realised a speed of five miles an hour. Near twice that speed was actually obtained.

Up to this point Mr. Smith had been compelled to contend against not merely the physical difficulties which are incidental to all new inventions, but against the almost universal sentiment of the engineering world which regarded the project of propelling vessels by means of a screw as visionary and preposterous. Undaunted, however, by this unfavourable opinion, and undeterred by mechanical difficulties—such as might be expected to spring up in the prosecution of so novel a scheme where there was no experience either of the principle or details, but everything was yet to learn—Mr. Smith laboured steadily onward, maintaining his own faith unshaken, and upholding the faith of those gentlemen who were now associated with him in the prosecution of the invention. Of these, one of the most effective and energetic was Mr. Henry Currie, the banker, who was one of the directors of a small company which was formed to urge forward the application of the screw, and has given to Mr. Smith an earnest support throughout his whole career; and it may well be a source of congratulation to any man to have aided in the introduction of so momentous an improvement as that of screw-propelling. The remarkable success achieved by the *Archimedes* took the engineering world by surprise; and, although a vast amount of inertia had yet to be overcome before the screw could be practically introduced in an effective manner, yet it now became clear that the original unfavourable sentiment regarding it had been erroneous. Of all arts steam navigation is perhaps the most conservative, since the effects of any wrong step are so serious and so irreparable; and, although, therefore, the performance of the *Archimedes* demonstrated the success of the screw propeller, it was a considerable time before any other person would adopt it. Mankind looked on with a vague sentiment of wonder, mingled with doubt; they inquired, praised, and rejected; and several years had to elapse, and a long series of most expensive demonstrations had to be made before confidence had so far ripened into security as to cause the screw to be practically adopted.

In May, 1839, the *Archimedes* visited Sheerness, Portsmouth, &c., where her performance excited universal admiration. In May, 1840, she was tested by order of the Admiralty, by trying her against some of the best packets on the Dover station; and Captain Chappell, of the Royal Navy, and Mr. Lloyd, Chief Engineer of the Navy, by whom the investigation was conducted, reported in the most favourable manner of her performance. In the same year the *Archimedes* visited every principal port in Great Britain, and crossed the Bay of Biscay to Oporto. In 1841 a small vessel, named the *Bee*, was built at Chatham by order of the Admiralty, and was fitted both with paddles and the screw, in order that it might be ascertained which instrument of propulsion gave the best result. In 1842 the *Rattler* was commenced at Sheerness; and in 1843 Mr. Lloyd, assisted by Mr. Smith and Mr. Brunel, made a number of experiments with her, to determine the best proportions of the screw; and the proportions as thus ascertained have ever since been the guide of engineering practice. In 1844 the *Rattler* was commissioned by Captain Henry Smith, R.N.; and, in 1845, an elaborate series of experiments was made, with the view of ascertaining the comparative efficacy, under all circum-

stances of wind and water, of the screw-steamer *Rattler* and the paddle-steamer *Alecto*,—the vessels being purposely constructed from the same lines, and of the same size and power, in order that this relation might be accurately ascertained. The vessels were each of about 800 tons and 200-horse power; and, under nearly all the circumstances, the *Rattler* showed a superiority of performance, which led the Admiralty to order at once H.M. yacht *Fairy*, and twenty other ships of various classes, to be fitted with the screw, under Mr. Smith's advice and superintendence, which he continued till 1850, by which time nearly 100 ships had been built, and ordered to be built, on the screw principle. Meanwhile the fourteen years' patent had expired, and an extension of it for five years had been granted; no returns had yet been obtained from it, but very heavy expenses had been incurred; and, to add to Mr. Smith's perplexities, his success was no sooner made clear, and the prejudices of the public in a great measure surmounted, than he was beset by a host of pirates and pretenders who had not been before heard of—who had in no wise contributed to the success or progress of the invention—but who now started from their obscurity to endeavour to wrest from Mr. Smith the fruits of his ingenuity, his endurance, and his toil. Some turned up forgotten patents to show that screw propellers had been proposed before. Others brought evidence to show that they had also tried to propel vessels by a screw, but their efforts ended in failure, and had long been forgotten. As is usual in such cases, both parties went into a court of law, where both the judges and the counsel were supremely ignorant of everything relating to the matter in dispute, and the usual legal sophistries were employed to show that Mr. Smith had done nothing whatever of a useful character. The very same language had been employed in the case of Watt half a century before, when he was beset by pirates, who sought to deprive him of the right to his improvements on the steam-engine; but the indignation of posterity has redressed that injustice, as it will also do in the case before us. Here has been an improvement of great public advantage successfully worked out with great labour, against great incredulity and at great expense. Somebody must have worked it out; and, if Mr. Smith is not the person who has done it, who then is? Any argument which implies that it is to other agency than Mr. Smith's exertions that we are indebted for the practical realization and present possession of the art of screw propulsion is clearly untenable, as nearly every engineer who has used the screw, or has given the subject his attention, has for years been an attentive spectator of Mr. Smith's proceedings, and has watched every step of his career. Engineers know whence they obtained their information respecting the screw, whence they first acquired their confidence in its efficacy, and whence they derived those principles and proportions which now regulate their practice. In the face of an experience of this kind all other arguments and pretensions sink into insignificance; and the verdict which the engineering community has already pronounced on this subject is as just as it is irrevocable. Evidence the most incontestable, all pointing to the same conclusion, could easily be collected, but such a proceeding would now be quite superfluous, as the matter has gone beyond this stage, and has passed into the category of admitted facts commanding universal acquiescence.

To enable some approximate estimate to be arrived at of the amount of the benefit which has been conferred by Mr. Smith upon his country by accomplishing the introduction of the principle of screw propulsion into the Navy, it will be useful to recapitulate the following statistics:—There are in all 30 war-steamer with paddle-wheels in the Navy of the collective power of 11,035 horses, and carrying in all 268 guns; so that, taking the average of the whole of the paddle vessels of this class in the Navy, it takes about 41-horse power to carry each gun into action; but if we take only the seven best and most recent paddle vessels as the standard of comparison, then it takes about 25-horse power to take each gun into action. There are in the Navy in all 327 screw vessels, of which 19 are transports and store-ships and 168 gun-boats and floating batteries. Setting these aside, as vessels for special service, there remain 72 sloops and corvettes, 25 frigates, and 43 line-of-battle ships. These vessels, which may be considered the ordinary fighting ships of the Navy, mount collectively 5493 guns; and are propelled by 49,312 collective horses' power, being at the rate of somewhat under 9-horse power to bring each gun into action. The speed of the screw vessels is upon the whole much the same as that of the paddle vessels; but in the screw vessels each gun is brought into action with nearly one-third of the power.

If then paddle vessels had still been in exclusive use in the Navy, nearly 100,000-horse power more of engines would have been required than is at present necessary, the cost of which would have been five or six millions sterling, to which must be added a similar amount for the hulls of a requisite number of ships, and these sums together, therefore, represent the saving of engine power and ships in the Navy achieved by the introduction of the screw propeller. Even this result, however startling it may appear, falls far short of representing the amount of advantage realised, and indeed it may be asserted, that but for the introduction of the screw, a fleet of the strength and efficiency of that with which the nation is now provided could not have existed at all. In the merchant and naval transport service, the benefits conferred by the introduction of the screw are quite as momentous, and the best proof that these benefits are appreciated is the fact that none other than screw vessels are now being built for the navigation of the ocean.

But while Mr. Smith has confessedly rendered such important services to his country by the introduction of the screw, he has not advanced his own private interests—but, on the contrary, has sacrificed them altogether. He has spent the best years of his life in the prosecution of this undertaking, and has expended upon it an amount of talent and perseverance which, if spent in any of the ordinary pursuits by which wealth is acquired would, in all probability, have raised him to opulence. But partly from the magnitude of the achievement which rendered it necessary to spend so many years before practical success could be reached, and partly from the imperfection of our laws, which place the inventor in fact only on the same footing as the inventor on paper—the barren propounder of theoretical ideas—Mr. Smith, has never derived any return from his invention. Her Majesty the Queen, it is true, has been pleased, most graciously, to grant Mr. Smith a pension from the Civil List of £200 a year, in consideration of his personal services to the Navy; and the leading engineers of the country, wishing to mark their sense of Mr. Smith's merits, of the great difficulties he has surmounted, and of the weighty benefits he has conferred, have subscribed about two thousand pounds as the commencement of a national testimonial fund, intended to mark the national appreciation of Mr. Smith's exertions. But are such slight contributions as these an adequate recompense to such a man and for such an achievement? The people of this country have no interest and no desire that those who render real service to the State should meet with any other than a corresponding recompense, and the national sense of equity cannot be satisfied unless Mr. Smith receive some emolument more commensurate with the arduous nature of the task he has successfully performed and the public benefits he has conferred. Why should not a grant be made to him of thirty or forty thousand pounds? Such a grant would meet with the approbation of the country; it cannot be said that it would be too large a sum for the services rendered, and whatever is to be given should be given promptly and with a good grace. It will never do to let it be supposed that plebeian services, however great, must go comparatively unrequited. In fact, the moment when honorary distinctions and substantial rewards are being somewhat profusely bestowed for meritorious conduct in the late war seems to be an extremely fitting one so to recognise the result of Mr. Smith's labours, which have contributed so largely to the success of that war, and to the comfort of those who have had the honour to be engaged in it.

The introduction of the screw propeller is an achievement which will appear larger in the eyes of posterity than it does in ours; and those who have had any part in that great work will be remembered in connection with it when other names at present of far greater magnitude in the public eye will have been forgotten. The introduction of a new and important art constitutes an epoch in history, and the name of the man by whom such a boon has been conferred upon humanity looms larger through the mists of time, which, while it obliterates all conventional distinctions, and hides the faint hues of fictitious renown, brings out in grader proportions those great features of progress which give individually to particular epochs, and by which the destinies of nations are controlled.

**THE UNION-JACK.**—The British Flag consists of the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, united; but the etymology of the term "Union-Jack" has never, it is presumed, been explained, for it does not occur in any lexicon or glossary. The word "Union" obviously arose from the event to which the flag owes its origin (the Union of Ireland, in 1801); the only difficulty, therefore, is as to the expression "Jack." As the alteration in the banner of St. George occurred in the reign of James I., it may with great probability be supposed to be a corruption of "Jacques." If, however, this hypothesis be rejected, the following is submitted. English soldiers were formerly accustomed to wear the cross of St. George on their upper garment; and as it appears from early writers that the upper dress of a horseman, and, according to others, a coat of mail, was called a "Jack," it admits of the inference that a small flag containing the cross in question was termed "a Jack," when used at sea; after the banner, which, more properly speaking, is confined to the field, fell into comparative disuse. The former of these conjectures appears, however, the more probable.—*Sir Harris Nicolas. From "Things Not Generally Known."*

#### EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Empress Eugénie daily takes an airing in the garden of the Tuileries when the weather is fine. The health of her Majesty is rapidly in course of restoration.

A step in the peerage has been offered to the Earl of Clarendon, and respectfully declined by his Lordship.

It is reported at Berlin, semi-officially, that Prince Oscar Frederick, Duke of East Gothland, is about to become a wooer to the Princess Mary of Cambridge. Prince Oscar will accompany the Dowager Queen of Sweden to Paris—where she is to be godmother to the Prince Imperial—and will afterwards present himself to the English Court.

The Emperor Alexander returned to St. Petersburg from Moscow on the 14th inst.

The arrival of the Marquis of Dalhousie from India is hourly expected at Walmer. The castle has been prepared for his reception as the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, succeeding the late Duke of Wellington.

General Pelissier is expected at Marseilles about the 27th of this month. A grand banquet will be given to him at that place by the municipal authorities.

The general belief in St. Petersburg is that the coronation of the Emperor will take place on the 30th August, the day of the patron saint of the Emperor Alexander.

The report that the Emperor and Empress of Russia intend to visit Berlin this summer is renewed.

The *Herald* states that Viscount Palmerston and Earl Fortescue are to have the vacant Garters.

The thirty-eighth birthday of the Queen of Hanover was celebrated on the 18th inst. at the Hanoverian Court with all possible pomp. There was a drawingroom and ball in the splendid apartments of the old palace.

Lord Clarendon, accompanied by Lady Clarendon and family, arrived at Dover on Monday, from Paris, per the *Virid*, from Boulogne. After partaking of some refreshment at the Lord Warden Hotel, his Lordship resumed his journey, and travelled to London per express train.

Baron C. Rothschild has left Frankfurt for Munich, to form a company for executing several Bavarian railways. The King of Bavaria has conferred on him the Order of St. Michael.

Count Walewski has expressed a wish to obtain possession of the estates which formerly belonged to his family in Russian Poland.

Count Buol and Baron de Manteuffel took leave of the Emperor of the French on the 17th inst., and next day they left Paris together by the early train—the Count for Vienna, the Baron for Berlin.

A letter from Munich states that the King of Greece will visit Germany during the summer, and remain for some time at the Court of his brother.

The Prince and Princess de Joinville, the Count de Neuilly, and the Duke and Duchess d'Anmale, arrived at the Midland Hotel, Derby, on the 17th inst. Next morning their Royal Highnesses took their departure en route for Chatsworth.

The King of Sardinia and the Prince of Carignan visited the Exhibition of Fine Arts at Turin on the 15th inst., and purchased several works there.

Count Nesselrode will retire from the Department of Foreign Affairs, and be succeeded by Prince Gortschakoff, the late Ambassador at Vienna. Count Nesselrode will preserve his position as Arch-Chancellor of the Empire.

Two sabres and two saddles of the most glittering and costly character have just arrived at the Turkish Embassy in Paris, as a present from the Sultan to the Emperor Napoleon.

It has been decided that M. de Morny will represent the Emperor of the French at the coronation of the Czar. It is not yet known who will be the French Ambassador at Constantinople.

The Sultan has authorised the formation of a medical society at Constantinople, and has sanctioned its title as the Imperial Medical Society of Constantinople. The new institution was started by the English medical men at Scutari.

Mr. Greene, M.P. for Lancaster, has signified his intention to retire from Parliament when it dissolves. He has been a representative for the borough for upwards of thirty years.

It is now said that M. de Brunnow is to proceed to London after the exchange of ratifications, as Extraordinary Ambassador, to announce to her Majesty the accession of the Emperor to the throne. But it is not decided whether he will be reappointed to the permanent mission.

Baron Steiglitz has arrived at Paris. It is generally understood that his mission is connected with monetary transactions, which the financial condition of Russia renders necessary.

Lord Panmure has given £100 towards the expense of erecting the theatre at Aldershot Camp.

Marshal Radetzky has permitted M.M. Cassick, Hafner, Milich, Mainardi, Count Buresch, Antonibon, and Castorardo, late officers in the Austrian navy, and political refugees, to return to the Austrian dominions.

The *Epoca* says that King Ferdinand of Portugal, whose visit to Seville and Granada has been announced, does not intend to visit Madrid, in order to avoid the embarrassments of etiquette, unless, indeed, the Queen shall insist on seeing him.

General Kisseleff goes from St. Petersburg to Rome, to conclude a Concordat with the Papal Chair.

General Williams, whose health has now for some time been re-established, is expected to arrive very shortly at Constantinople.

M. Christopoulos, the Greek Minister of Public Instruction, had ordered the researches at the Acropolis to be resumed. They were discontinued in 1840.

Cardinal Viole Prela gave a grand dinner at Vienna on the 15th to the principal members of the Episcopal Conference. On the 17th the Archbishop of Vienna entertained all the archbishops now in that capital at his table.

Lord Sydney is to succeed Lord Cowper as Lord Lieutenant of Kent.

Baron de Keller will, it is said, represent Austria at the conference which is to take place at Bucharest for the organisation of the Friacipalities.

Lord Brougham arrived in Paris on the 20th from his seat at Cannes. On Monday he was present at the meeting of the French Academy of Science.

The homoeopathic physician of the late Emperor Nicholas, Dr. Mandt, who, after the decease of his Imperial patient, retired to Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, where his wife and family reside, has been summoned by the Empress Mother to return to Russia and give her the benefit of his medical advice.

General Kochanowitch, who was made prisoner when Kinburn was taken, and whose conduct was brought before a court-martial, has been honourably acquitted.

Miss Victoria Fowler, of Newry, has been appointed by the Commissioners of the National Board of Education, Dublin, to take charge of the National School at Melbourne, at a salary of £250 a year.

The court-martial at Berlin has given its decision on the affair of the duel between M. de Rochow and M. de Hildebrand. As, however, the decision is not valid until it has been confirmed by the King, nothing has yet transpired on the subject.

Prince Gortschakoff has announced that large quantities of flour and biscuit will be publicly sold by Government in the kingdom of Poland.

The electors of Bridgwater have signed an address to the members of that borough, calling upon them to support Mr. Ewart for the total repeal of the punishment of death.

The Vienna tribunal has condemned to death by default three political refugees, Drs. Antonio Fuster, Joseph Goldmark, and Ernest de Violand. These leaders of the Vienna revolution are declared guilty of high treason, and of having been implicated in the murder of M. Latour.

The sentence of death passed at the late Devon and Suffolk Assizes upon Mary Weeks and Emma Mussett, both of whom were convicted of murdering their children, has been commuted to transportation for life.

The disarming of the National Militia at Valencia has been effected quietly. Fifteen hundred muskets were obtained.

The site of the new Théâtre du Peuple, which is shortly to be erected in Paris, is changed to the Place du Chatelet.

The state apartments at Windsor Castle are now open on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, between the hours of one and four o'clock, until October 31st.

There are at present no less than five rival competitors in St. Petersburg for the Government concession or license to erect there a monetary institution according to the pattern of the Parisian and other Continental *Crédits Mobiliers*. Among them is the house of Baring Brothers, the Vienna Bank, and the Parisian *Crédits Mobiliers*.



## LIMITED LIABILITY.\*

We quite agree with Mr. Lindsay that "a mighty race of competition is going on between ourselves, America, France, and other nations—all bidding for the markets of the world." A similar remark is made in an American journal, which sees in the rapid development of industry in Europe one of the present extraordinary phenomena of the Old World. The one great desire now apparently prevalent among the nations—kindled, too, by our own great success—is to obtain wealth and power by manufacturing and commercial activity. Everywhere Banks, and all the resources of credit, are called into life; and if we cannot thrive under the most vigorous and enlightened competition we shall sink and decay. It is now, therefore, as Mr. Lindsay also says, "of vast importance to us to use every means in our power to develop our energy and genius." We shall not win in this mighty race if we be unduly weighted; and our peculiar Law of Partnership, which subjects every man who enters into trade to responsibility to the extent of his whole substance, has long been justly deemed to be a most unnecessary encumbrance. To remove it, Mr. Lowe introduced a bill into the House of Commons, "sound in principle," and "simple in detail," as Mr. Lindsay says, but which did not satisfy the House. It did not carry out practically, according to its views, the principle of limited liability, to which the House has given its assent, and Mr. Lowe was obliged to withdraw his bill. Under these circumstances, Mr. Lindsay, an earnest and honest reformer, who much desires to see the principle carried practically into operation, after consulting with Mr. Cobden, and calling in the assistance of Mr. Lavie, a great solicitor in the City, has presented the public with a bill "meant for Cheapside," and "worded in a way that men of business can understand it." Mr. Cobden says—"It seems to carry out what we have in view;" and that Mr. Lindsay, when he states "the difficulty of marrying capital to ingenuity under the present law, hits the bull's-eye of the case." Quite poetical this for Cheapside and Manchester; and it adds to the regret we feel at being unable to express entire approbation of a measure—plainly, tersely, and eloquently explained—intended to carry into effect a principle in which we cordially concur.

Mr. Lindsay's bill has for us, in contrast to that of Mr. Lowe, the disadvantage of being a great deal longer. The best legal draughtsman rarely puts twenty-five clauses on paper in the shape of a bill with six paragraphs of preamble without stating something that others will be sure to find discordant. Mr. Lindsay himself does not fully agree in all the clauses drawn up by Mr. Lavie. The twelfth clause, which takes away all the mutual rights of partners against each other, and all their rights as against third parties, unless the partnership be duly registered, and yet makes them liable as general partners to all *bona fide* creditors, seems to us harshly compulsory. Again, the twentieth clause, which renders a partner with limited liability responsible to the extent of his liability for six months after his retirement from the firm for all the debts existing at the time of his retirement, whatever means he may have adopted to provide for their liquidation, and whatever may have been subsequently done by his partners, would, in our opinion, enact gross injustice. Mr. Lavie, rather than Mr. Lindsay, speaks in these clauses, and they, with some others, seem to us better calculated to suit the purposes of an opponent of limited liability than promote the objects of its advocates.

Mr. Lindsay admits that "he adopts registration, which, when arguing the question on broad principles, he had been forced to condemn." He gives up his own principle, therefore, to conciliate the opponents of limited liability. At the same time he will make registration general. He will call on every trader to record the names of the partners in the firm under which they trade. Every person carrying on business, though there be no partnership, is to be registered. A department of the Customs or Inland Revenue is to require every "House" to make a return. Directories of trade for particular districts or cities, would thus be kept at each Custom-house or office of Inland Revenue. A small fee, too, of a shilling might be charged for the entry. Mr. Mr. Lindsay thinks the public have a right to know who form partnerships; and to carry out the principles of limited liability he would accordingly subject every trader to registration.

We are disposed to deny the right of the public or the State, claimed by Mr. Lindsay, to take any special notice of individuals carrying on business, or maintain a register of them, whatever may be the rights of individuals dealing with them. But we will not discuss such an abstruse question, being disposed to believe that his plan for conciliating the opponents of limited liability is more likely to render its very name hateful than to promote its success with the mercantile body. Our chief objection is to the very principle of concession coming from our side. We believe that we are right. We demand perfect freedom to form partnerships, and employ capital in small or large masses, making ourselves responsible to the extent of any sum we think proper; and why should we, in argument, give up such a principle? Why is concession for ever to be made by those who believe they stand on the right? Reformers have, in fact, no other ground to stand on; and when they quit it, and advocate anything else but the right, they go over to the camp of the enemy and advocate wrong. It is for the opponents of right to make concessions. Something not right, something short of what we consider to be justly due, may be accepted, because something perfectly right cannot be obtained. Such a deference may be necessary in the world, but those who accept the imperfection should never lose sight of what they deem perfection, and never propose what they themselves condemn. We differ from Mr. Lindsay, and from Mr. Cobden if he approve of Mr. Lindsay's bill, as to the propriety of conceding to the opponents of limited liability: we differ from them with regret, and with many misgivings as to our own judgment; but we do differ, after careful consideration; and it would be neither honest nor candid did we not, however reluctantly, express our difference.

**ORNAMENTAL PRINTING.**—The stewards' books for the recent Croton Park races are very elegant specimens of ornamental printing, executed by Mr. John Day, of Melton, and are entitled to special commendation. The race lists are printed in large and blue, within a triple gold and colour border, and are headed by the arms of the stewards, properly emblazoned. The cases or covers for the lists are, however, most superb; the design being an oval and corners of embossed gold and silver leaves and stalks, bearing white roses in high relief; the centre oval inclosing the emblazoned arms of the stewards. Then, the first day's list is in gold, with the Rutland arms; and that for the second day is in silver, with the Earl of Wilton's arms; the arms of Lord Forester being at the head of both days' racing.

**PROBABLE POPULATION OF KANSAS NEXT AUTUMN.**—The St. Louis Democrat believes, "from a careful examination of reliable data, that there will be one hundred thousand persons added to the population of that fair and fertile territory before the ripening of the harvest." This seems a pretty large estimate, but perhaps not larger than present indications will fairly warrant. The whole country seems to be roused upon the subject, and from every quarter—north, south, east, and west—companies are forming with a view of making Kansas their future home. The popular idea seems to be that a country which has been so talked about and fought for must needs be a good one, and no number of ruffians will prevent adventurers from going there. We think there is no question that at least the ninety-three odd thousand required by Mr. Douglas in his bill providing for the admission of Kansas into the Union will be on the ground before next August, and not improbably before the end of the present session of Congress.—Chicago Democrat.

\* Remarks on the Law of Partnership and Limited Liability. By W. S. Lindsay, Esq., M.P. Birmingham Wilson.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

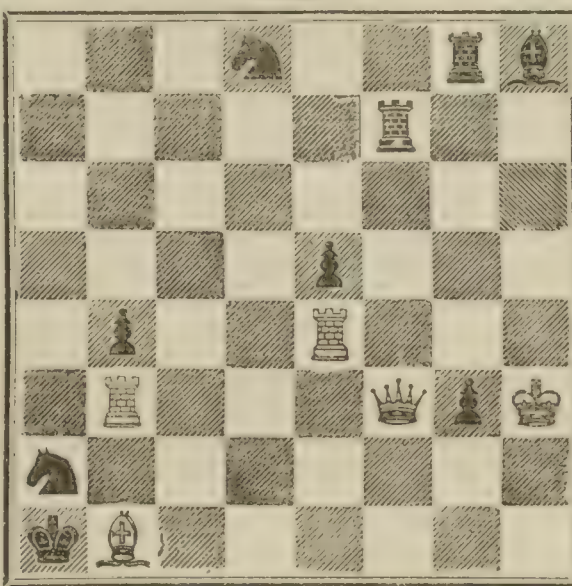
E. T. B., Dublin University Club.—It shall be reported on next week.  
T. M., Boston.—The German "Handbuch," by Hilgner and Der Laza.  
BYRON.—The solution is simple enough. Move the Rook back to Queen's square; if the Black be played to King's square move the Rook to K B sq., and then Mate next move. In like manner, if the Black King be moved to Q B sq., play your Rook to Q Kt sq., &c.  
H. TURTON; W. GRIMSHAW; J. B., of Bridport; HERR KLING; W. C., are warmly thanked for their obliging contributions.  
J. H. F.; G. T., of Brighton.—Now under consideration.  
JOHN DE RIXTON.—We dare say you are right.  
D. D.—Your query shall be submitted to the composer, J. B., of Bridport.  
A SUBSCRIBER.—The meeting of the Provincial Chess Association will take place this year at Birmingham, in the autumn. The annual subscription is five shillings. Full particulars may be learnt on application to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. James Freeman, Spring-street, Edgbaston.  
TIMOTHY; H. F.; MERRYTHOUGHT.—There is no error in Problem No. 635. Try again and again until you find the key. It is a beautiful little stratagem, and will repay the trouble it costs you to solve it.  
E. B. C., Hoboken.—A letter was dispatched to our old Correspondent some weeks ago, and we await his reply before taking any steps in the business he wrote about.  
F. G., B. T. W., and others.—The games by consultation which were begun lately at the St. George's Club, will shortly be resumed, we understand.  
ALPHA.—Your best way to obtain the French Chess Review, *La Révue*, is to order it forthwith of Messrs. Williams and Morgan, of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden. It is published very punctually, and may be had in London two days after it appears in Paris.  
S. S. T.—1. You are not likely to procure a copy of the "Trevangacharya Shastree" in this country. 2. The greater portion of the problems in it were published by Lewis years ago.  
VERUS.—1. We do not know whether the publication in question exists. 2. La Bourdonnais was, in our opinion, the greater player.  
A WORKING MAN, Old Broad-street.—You have been strangely misinformed. No change, such as you speak of, either in one respect or the other, has ever taken place.  
I. L. O'S.—A reply has been dispatched by letter.  
W. H. A.—The Solution of Enigma 978 is—  
WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Kt to Q 3rd K moves (best)  
2. B to Q 5th Any move  
W. L. C.—The position referred to is quite correct; and you will find a Solution of it in our Number of March let, under the signature of "Foolish."  
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 633, by Adelphi, Ernest, P. T. M., J. H. Fuller, A. M. H., Fushoo, Philip, Gerald, Bartlett, M. H., O. P. Q., Nicholas, Summerlee, Old King Cole, W. T. F., Quile, are correct.  
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 631, by R. T., Southport; W. X., W. T. B., E. S., of Harlip; D. C. L., Llanrha; G. M., R. P., Widgson, F. R. S., Magnus, Cymro, Pacator, Doctor, W. P. G., Furness, Walter, G. H., X. Y. Z., D. T. G., Box and Cox, are correct.  
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 635, by T. J., of Hanworth; T. Simpson; E. F., Norwood, Fred. T., F. R., of Norwich; W. M. S., H. Peters, Wellington, Murphy, Dromore; Subaltern, Omega, K. T., of Southport, are correct.  
\*\* Answers to several Correspondents are unavoidably postponed until next week.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 633.		SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 635.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K Kt sq	K takes Kt, or (a)	2. R takes P (ch)	Anything
(a) 1. 2. P to Q B 3rd (discovering ch)	B takes Q P, or (*) Kt interposes	3. R mates	R takes P
3. Kt to K 6th—Mate.		2. R takes Kt	Anything
		3. P to K B 4th—Discovering ch and Mate.	
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 634.		SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 635.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K Kt 4th	B takes Q (best)	1. Q to Q 8th	P takes Kt (best)
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P (in passing), or (a)	2. Kt to K sq	Anything
3. Kt to Q Kt 4th—Mate		3. Q mates	
(a) 2. B takes P		3. Kt to Q Kt 4th—Mate	

## PROBLEM No. 636.

By Mr. HENRY TURTON.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White, playing first, gives checkmate in four moves.

## CHESS AT LIVERPOOL.

The following is one of the best-contested games at the late tourney between the Clubs of Manchester and Liverpool:—

(Petroff's Defence to the King's Opening)

WHITE (Mr. Kipping).	BLACK (Mr. Soul).	WHITE (Mr. Kipping).	BLACK (Mr. Soul).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q Kt 3rd
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	21. B to Q 2nd	P to K R 4th
3. Kt takes KP	P to Q 3rd	22. K to Kt 2nd	Q R to K sq
4. K Kt to K B 3rd	K Kt takes P	23. R takes R	B takes R
5. P to Q 4th	K B to K 2nd	24. Kt to K B 4th	P to K Kt 4th (a)
6. K B to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th	25. P to K R 3rd	Q to K B 4th
7. Castles	Castles	26. Kt to K R P (b)	R to K 7th
8. P to Q B 4th	P to Q B 3rd	27. B to K sq	Q to K 6th (ch)
9. K R to K sq	P to K B 4th	28. K to K B sq	R to Q B 7th (c)
10. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q Kt to Q R 3rd	29. K to Kt sq	Q to K 7th
11. P takes P	P takes P	30. K to Kt 2nd	R takes Q Kt P
12. K R takes Kt	P takes B	31. Q to K B 3rd	Kt to K sq
13. K R takes P	K to R sq	32. R to K B 3rd	Q to K 3rd
14. K R to K 5th	Kt to Q B 2nd	33. B to Q B 3rd	R to K 7th
15. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	K B to Q 3rd	34. K to K B sq	R takes Q R P
16. K R to K 3rd	Q B to K Kt 5th	35. R to K sq	Q takes K R P (ch)
17. K Kt to K 5th	Q to K R 5th	36. K to Kt sq	Q to Q 2nd
18. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to K R 6th	37. R takes Kt (ch), and wins.	
19. K Kt takes B	Q takes Kt		

(a) This exposes his King too much. We should have preferred taking off the Kt, and then playing Kt to K 3rd.  
(b) Very hazardous. After this we should take Black's game for choice.  
(c) Tempting, certainly; but Kt to K 3rd would have been sounder, or we are much in error. In that case the game would possibly have been continued in this fashion:—  
28. Kt to K 3rd Q to K 4th P to Q 3rd R to K 7th  
29. P to K B 3rd Q to K R 2nd R to K 4th  
And White, at best, has a difficult uphill battle to fight.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 980.—By C. W., of Sunbury.

White: K at K 7th, R at K R 4th, Bs at K Kt 6th and Q R 3rd, Kt at K 2nd, P at Q B 4th.  
Black: K at K 4th, R at K B 7th and Q Kt 5th, B at Q R 2nd, Kt at Q B 4th, P at K B 3rd, Q B 2nd and 3rd.

White to play, and mate in three moves

No. 981.—By a YOUNG AMATEUR, of Leeds, only fourteen years of age.  
White: K at K Kt sq, B at K R 6th and Q R 4th, B at Q 2nd, Kt at Q Kt 3rd, P at K B 5th.  
Black: K at K B 6th, Q at K Kt 3rd, P at K Kt 7th and K B 3rd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 982.—From the *Berliner Schachzeitung*.  
White: K at K B 5th, R at K Kt 2nd and K 6th, B at K 3rd.  
Black: K at K R 4th, P at K R 2nd, K Kt 2nd and 6th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 983.—From the Same.  
White: K at K 7th, R at K Kt 5th, B at Q 3rd, Kt at Q B 4th and Q B 5th.  
Black: K at Q B 3rd, Q at Q Kt 3rd, R at Q B 5th, P at Q B 2nd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

**REDUCTION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.**—The *Moniteur* of Tuesday last contains the first of a series of Imperial decrees by which the French army will be gradually reduced to a peace footing. The 4th Regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique is disbanded. The 101st and 102nd Regiments of the Line are disbanded. The fourth battalions of the hundred regiments of the Line are suppressed. Like the 101st and 102nd Regiments, these fourth battalions are a relic of recent days. Lastly the 1st and 2nd Foreign Legions are disbanded.

## FASHIONS FOR THE MONTH.

SEVERAL light materials for summer wear have already made their appearance, and among the most beautiful of these fabrics are the new barèges, some of which we will endeavour to describe.

A blue barège has three flounces brocaded with large white heartsease, the jacket having a trimming to correspond.

Another in a less simple style has a variegated chine cashmere pattern, alternating with a broad stripe of black. The flounces of this dress are cut straight-way from the piece, and are trimmed with fringe or ribbon to correspond with the prevailing colours of the dress. This same pattern is repeated in other dresses, with the substitution of some bright colour for the black stripe.

There is a dove-coloured barège, the flounces of which are edged with a rich brocade of blue in a Greek pattern; and another in a similar style has a violet ground, the brocade being of white. A third barège of the same class has a stone-colour ground, with a mixture of shawl pattern and lozenges of green.

The most elegant barège, however, which we have yet seen, has a white ground, the flounces being edged with a shawl-pattern brocade of rich bright colours, and the dress itself having spots on it of a similar character. The jacket of this dress is ornamented with a trimming to correspond with the flounces, and has braces put on more in the form of a cape than has hitherto been generally adopted.

There is a very pretty chalis dress of a grey ground, with small flowers and green stripes; and there is a thick chalis composed of a mixture of stone-colour and golden brown; another chalis has a black and white shot pattern, with flowers, ornamented with horizontal violet-coloured stripes.

A grenadine jaspée of stone colour has been much admired; it has flounces brocaded in a chine pattern of green. Another grenadine has a sky-blue ground with cashmere pattern stripes.

The muslins this year are peculiarly tasteful and elegant. There is one with a French-blue ground, the flounces having a border of roses. The pattern is so delicate and beautiful that it looks more like painting than printing. The corsage has, of course, a trimming to correspond.

Another muslin has a white ground with green spots, and flounces the pattern on which is of leaves and butterflies.

A muslin in a similar style has likewise a white ground with spots formed of minute bouquets of flowers, and flounces bordered with an elaborate pattern to correspond.

It is time, however, to fulfil our promise recently made, by describing some evening dresses. For young ladies dresses of thin materials are universally worn, tulle and tarlatan having the preference. They are made with two or three skirts, or else with innumerable flounces, trimmed with blonde and puffs and ribbon. Often coloured velvet trimmings are used, and with flowers to correspond, have a very brilliant effect. For instance, a white tulle dress may be trimmed with narrow scarlet velvet, and the skirts looped up with scarlet geraniums; or bouquets composed of corn-flowers, poppies, and wheat-ears may be adopted instead.

The coiffure to accompany a dress of this description always consists of a wreath to correspond with the flowers on the dress; the new wreath, which forms a double circlet, and which we mentioned in our notice of Court dresses, being the favourite.

For ladies, not juvenile enough to wear the sylph-like apparel appropriate to the débutante, we can recommend rich silks of every hue. They are much worn for evening dress, with flounces up to the waist, and richly trimmed with black and white lace, blonde, and flowers. The corsage is made with a point before and behind, and is profusely trimmed. The sleeves are short, and very full.

A pink silk dress, with three flounces, each flounce being covered with another flounce of black lace, is in very good taste. The body is trimmed with black lace, narrow black velvet, and pink roses. Head-dress, the double wreath of roses and green leaves.

A white silk dress, with several flounces, and trimmed with white blonde and scarlet velvet, has also been much admired.

The double wreaths are sometimes made with a mixture of gold and silver.

An amber silk, with three flounces, may be trimmed with white blonde and pearls; head dress of pearls and rich amber ribbon.

A blue silk dress, with double skirts, is nearly covered with white lace and is ornamented with flowers of blue and silver. The wreath, forming a double circlet, should correspond with the flowers on the dress.

No change has yet been proposed in the mantles which we described a few weeks ago. Black mantles are the favourites, although mantles of quiet colours are sometimes worn when they harmonise with the dress. They are always much trimmed with velvet, fringe, lace, or gimp; and sometimes with a mixture of all these articles.

Bonnets are, perhaps, prettier than ever. We must especially recommend a white chip, trimmed with black velvet and pink roses. Another white chip is profusely trimmed with white blonde, black lace, and blue ribbon. The curtain, which is very deep and full, is composed of these three materials, the ribbon hanging in long loops over the lace and blonde. The inside of the narrow brim has a full blonde cap and blue flowers with black leaves. In both these bonnets the profuse trimming and full binding of the edges of the brim take off from the hard outline which used to render chip bonnets, with all their merits, often unbecoming.

Fancy straw bonnets are presented in a seemingly endless variety. One of these is nearly covered with white tulle; and is trimmed with lilac ribbon, having bunches of lilac so arranged that the flowers outside and inside the brim mingle. A few plain straws are also to be seen. One of these is trimmed with a mixture of broad white sarsenet ribbon, narrow black velvet, and pink roses. Another has blue ribbon, black velvet, and jasmine and blue convolvuli. In both instances the deep curtain is covered with black and white lace.

The morning caps this season are extremely pretty. They are usually of lace with trimmings of velvet and ribbon. Caps for demi-toilette are sometimes of blonde with black lace intermixed, and flowers of every description. The union of pink heath and variegated grasses is very pretty, as also the mixture of lilac and white lilac, and sometimes the ribbons used consist of different shades of the same colour.

(For our information on dress and fashion, we are indebted to the courtesy of Madame EINSTEIN DE VY, 73, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.)

**ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, GRAY'S-INN-ROAD.**—It will be remembered that on the demise of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex a subscription was entered into to raise a monument to his memory; and, at a general meeting of the subscribers, it was decided that the most appropriate memorial, and one strictly in accordance with the humane and benevolent character of his Royal Highness, would be the erection of a wing to the Royal Free Hospital. The foundation-stone of the "Sussex Wing" was laid in July last, and the building is now erected; and a colossal statue of the Duke, to be placed in front, is nearly completed. The inauguration of the statue and opening of the new wing will take place on Wednesday, the 18th June next; after which the twenty-eighth anniversary festival of the charity will be held in Freemasons' Hall, the Right Hon. Lord Leigh, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Warwick, in the chair, on which occasion he will be supported by many influential noblemen and gentlemen.

**HOW TO MAKE AN ANTIQUARY.**—One day, when a little boy, Mr. Joseph Mayer, of Lord-street, Liverpool, went out rabbit-shooting with his grandfather, at Little Maseley, in Staffordshire, and when passing through a field where some men were ploughing they saw the men all at once run to the fore part of the plough, and, falling on their knees, begin scrambling among the soil. Our little boy, fancying they had discovered a mouse's nest, boy like, was not long in running to the spot to satisfy himself on the point. On coming up to the men, he found they were all hastily filling their pockets and snuff-boxes with coins. At once he joined in the scramble, and got his own pocket's pretty well filled. The men had turned up with the plough a large Roman urn filled with several hundred Roman second and third brass coins, amongst which were those of Constantine, Diocletian, Maximilian, Claudius, Constantine, and a few other emperors. The rabbit-shooting was abandoned, and, after well searching the ground all round, young Mayer and his relative returned to Mr. Taylor's, the gentleman on whose farm the coins were discovered, and delivered up to him the treasure trove. After dinner the coins were all spread out upon the table and examined, but the party met being much acquainted with Roman inscriptions, little besides the names of the emperors could be made out. Evening came on, and the visitors returned home, but not without some of the treasure. Mr. Taylor had presented the subject of our narrative with seventeen of the coins and a piece of the terra cotta vase in which they were found, and the grandfather promised to give our embryo antiquarian a crown 'if, in the course of the next month, he would learn to read the inscriptions on the coins. Within the period of a week he was enabled to claim the reward, by getting his schoolmaster to assist him in his task. Thus commenced the career of Mr. Mayer as a lover of antiquities, and he now shows with pride the very coins and bit of vase which were thought by him to be at that time almost impossible, and still preserves them in his cabinet. In after years, during his travels on the Continent, and on visiting most of the principal places of Europe, at times when there were few collectors and a still less number of travellers abroad, he was enabled to add to his treasure, for a few scudi or francs, specimens which would now realise almost fabulous prices; besides securing specimens that are now rarely found save within the walls of some national museum.—Liverpool Mercury.



## THE GRAND NAVAL REVIEW, AT SPITHEAD.



LIGHT DRAUGHT GUN-BOATS OF THE WHITE DIVISION OF THE FLOTILLA.—SKETCHED BY E. WEEDON.

The preparations for the grand display were continued throughout Monday and Tuesday. Mortar-vessels and floats at sea, and munition waggons, with trains of artillerymen, following, ashore, and seen frequently as the time for keeping the "engagement" approached, conveyed an imperfect idea of the realities of war's preparations. Vessels continued crowding towards the anchorage from east and west; and, notwithstanding the order that "no smoking would be allowed," their funnels denoted pretty accurately, even afar off, that the craft was from the "north" or the Thames. The very best preparations were made by the directors of the Royal Victoria and Royal Albert piers—the former the place of "taking water" from Portsmouth, and the latter from the town of Portsea—as far as engaging efficient hands, increasing the service staff,

and doing all that can be done on their (the piers') circumscribed dimensions to meet the extraordinary demands made upon each. The great bulk of the passenger traffic, both of the privileged and the public, for steamers was encountered at Portsea, where all the packets of the South-Eastern, Brighton, and Dieppe, and other ports, were ordered to embark at the Albert Pier, which, lying in the interior of the harbour and entirely out of the way of the channel of navigation in the direction of the harbour's mouth, was deemed the least likely to be the cause of any obstruction to the naval traffic. The yachts, smaller vessels, and watermen's craft had better facilities at the Victoria Pier and the Sallyport adjoining. The Grand Stand on the edge esplanade, near Southsea Castle, realised handsomely for the funds of that public pro-

menade. From its seats all who invested 10s. had an unbroken view of the entire sweep of water from the Nab light-vessel, where the easternmost pivot ships were stationed, down to Cowes, where the westernmost were moored, and the vista down the avenue of masts was one of the most magnificent the gaze can dwell on. The railway companies (South-Western and South Coast) made admirable preparations to regulate the easy distribution of the pressure from within on arrival down, and the same to facilitate the return up—the two lines having separate places of egress and ingress, instead of the joint one in common. Superintendent Mountain, at Portsmouth, and Stevens, at Gosport, and those at the principal junctions leading into the great trunks of those railways, were indefatigable in their respective provinces.



SOUTHSEA CASTLE, TOWARDS PORTSMOUTH.





THE GRAND NAVAL REVIEW.—EXCURSIONISTS GOING TO VIEW THE FLEET.—SCENE ON THE "HARD."



## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

THE Naval Review, with its unprecedented attractions, had no effect whatever in diminishing the attendance (and that of the best kind) at the private view on Wednesday of the pictures and museum (shall we call it?) of the late Mr. Rogers. We do not remember to have seen in the always well-frequented room of Messrs. Christie and Manson a better gathering of all classes of intellectual men than we saw assembled there on Wednesday last. Peers and commoners—

Chiefs out of war, and statesmen out of place—

met together on Wednesday, catalogue in hand, each to mark his "lot," and discuss the character of the collection. Mr. Christie has had nothing so good in his great room since Sir Simon Clarke's sale. The general impression seems to be, that while certain pictures suffer apparently by their new setting, others, again, have gained in an equal proportion by the light in which they are now seen. That magical picture, the "Puck," requires—so it is said by the knowing in the craft—a little "judicious" cleaning. Others again, not less knowing, tremble at the word "cleaning" even with its accompaniment of "judicious." Dealers and cleaners stand before the "Puck" with a desperate longing to be into it and over it. They have no such feeling before the "Strawberry Girl" of the same great painter. That, all agree (dealer, cleaner, artist, amateur, virtuoso, and critic), does not want touching. The sale will realise (thanks to our American brethren for that word) £40,000. Was ever poet so rich before? What other poet left in pictures and plate so much behind him?

The vote for the expenses of the British Museum was not allowed to pass without a few sharp words, and those in some degree to the point. Thus Mr. Monckton Milnes let fire on the new appointment, Mr. Panizzi. He praised Mr. Panizzi (as who does not?), but regretted, in common with many, that the selection for the vacant place of *chief* of the Museum had fallen on a foreigner. The Speaker vindicated the selection. A Lefevre, of course, would like to naturalise a fellow-refugee. There was much good sense in what the Speaker said; but Englishmen regret that he sought to fortify his position by quoting the alien testimony of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, a gentleman, unfortunately, too much mixed up already with a liking for foreign importations. To Mr. Hamilton we were indebted for Mr. Pistrucci, to Mr. Hamilton we in part owe Mr. Panizzi. When will Mr. Hamilton take a fancy to Pico?

Authors are laughing at a passage in the speech on Monday last of Mr. Disraeli respecting the Library of the British Museum. Mr. Disraeli, once an author by profession, and the son of an old frequenter of the Museum, described the Library of the Museum as inferior in volumes and value to the libraries of many petty states in Germany! Mr. Panizzi will tell a very different story to Mr. Disraeli. May we not, then, exclaim with Tom Moore and Tom Cribb—

By the fist of thy father, I blush for thee, Ben.

One of the literary curiosities of the week (and a very curious thing it is, indeed) is the reply or remonstrance of the Aldermen of the city of London to the bill before Parliament for the amendment of the laws relating to the City. It is written in a very poetical mood, with a touch in it of the King Canbyes vein. Who can have written it? Has the office of City poet been revived for its production? We are told by the corporate twenty-six that "praise undeserved is satire in disguise;" that Bristol during the Reform riots was "laid in ashes by a lawless mob." Was it laid in ashes? That the same fair city of the west suffered "from the cold shadow of a close corporation." We are then referred to "the foot of ambition's ladder." Is not that fine, Mr. Bennoch? Then we are told that the twenty-six gentlemen in chains and fur will rather part with "the apple of their eye" than with their Wards of Cripplegate Within and Cripplegate Without. "Decent hospitality," we are assured, can only be maintained—east of Temple-bar—in the Guildhall and the Mansion-house; and then comes that close copying of a fine poem by Edmund Waller: it is hard, the twenty-six exclaim, that their destruction should be brought about by friends for whom they had done so much—"The arrow by which they fall is sped by a feather from their own pinion." Are we not poetical? Like one of their own City swans, the Corporation is to die sinning.

The new number of the *Quarterly* contains a capital article on Southey, in continuation of a paper in the same review by its late editor, Mr. Lockhart. The writer has put some portions of Southey's life and labours in their true light, and concludes his paper by a vindication of the manly dealings of the late Mr. Murray in his whole intercourse with Southey. This vindication was called for, it is said, by some unguarded and unjustifiable expressions made by Southey in a letter written in heat and haste, and never meant for publication.

To any one in any way conversant with the history of English literature during the last fifty years any vindication of the elder Murray from a charge so contrary to his nature and practice as that of want of liberality in his dealings with authors must of course be needless. Southey was apt to be suspicious; and, worse still, was too prone to express those suspicions in writing to his friends. If such accusations as Southey has made were ever to be printed, it is as well that they should appear while men are alive who are able to refute them, as they are here refuted; but the character of the elder Murray, as seen in the printed *Lives* of Byron, Scott, Crabbe, Campbell, and Moore, does not call for any defence. Illiberality was not John Murray's weakness.

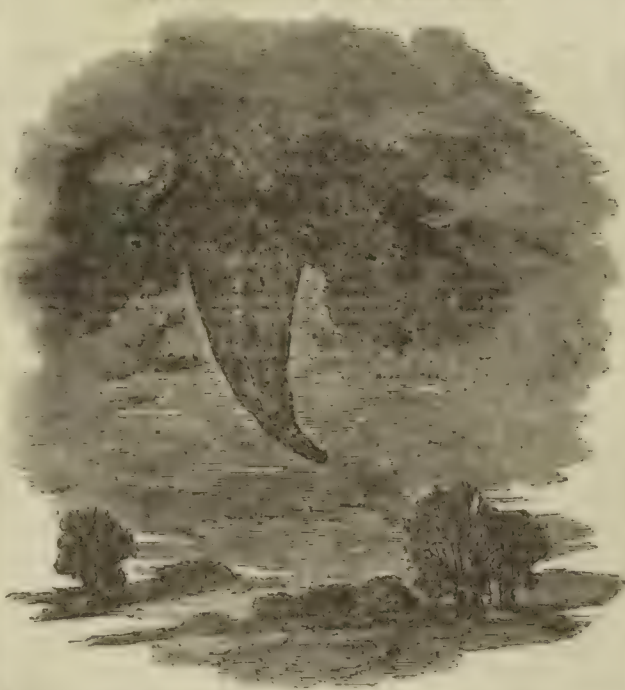
Lord Stanhope and Mr. Cardwell have given us a taste, in a few printed lines, of the forthcoming memoir of the late Sir Robert Peel.—

I am not writing a History (Sir Robert writes): this Memoir partakes more of the character of a personal narrative. The motive for writing it is the hope of rescuing hereafter my memory from unjust imputations when I shall have no other means of repelling them than by such an appeal as this to those original documents that are the contemporary and faithful record, not only of the conduct, but of the inmost thoughts of public men.

Ruskin for his artistic heresies and other offences is skinned and salt-petred in the recently-published numbers of the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Review*. The article in the *Quarterly* (it is the better of the two) is attributed (we believe correctly) to Sir Charles and Lady Eastlake.

**NEAPOLITAN COURT POLITICS.**—The grand fête in honour of the birth of an heir to the Imperial throne of France took place at the French Legation on Monday evening. The great feature of the fête was the presence of his Majesty, who, notwithstanding the predictions of the many, came in grand state. His Majesty retires as much as he can from the world, and had refused some short time since an invitation to Sir William Temple's, but the political situation is somewhat changed during this interval, and it is the policy of the King now to conciliate the French Court. The Royal cortege consisted of nine carriages, each of which was preceded and flanked by pages, and surrounded by a body of Guardia Nobile. On arriving, at about half-past ten o'clock, at the French Legation, which was brilliantly illuminated and guarded by cavalry and infantry, M. le Baron Brenier and Madame Brenier received the Royal guests at the foot of the staircase, and conducted them to the ball-room, which was then opened for the first time. The Royal party consisted of their Majesties, the Hereditary Prince and his brother, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Tuscany, with their two sons, the Counts of Syracuse and Trapani, the brothers of the King, and the Spanish Princes, Montemolin and Sebastian, with their consorts. The band struck up the National Anthem as the Royal party entered, and afterwards his Majesty, with Madame Brenier and the several members of the Royal family, opened the ball with a quadrille. Dancing was kept up till half-past four o'clock. Their Majesties, however, left in grand state soon after supper, about three or half-past three o'clock. Eight hundred invitations had been issued, and there could not have been many refusals, for the crowd was immense, consisting of the entire diplomatic body, with the exception of the Prussian and the Swedish Ministers, who were absent through illness; the Ministers and great officers of State, the heads of public and learned bodies, the principal nobility, and, in fact, all of any rank or consideration among the residents or strangers. To M. Brenier, and therefore to France, the compliment, however unwillingly paid, was of the most marked character, and in the actual position of affairs is not, perhaps, without some political significance.—*Letter from Naples, April 17.*

## WATERSPOUT IN OXFORDSHIRE.



A CORRESPONDENT writes from Banbury, April 14:—"At about four p.m. yesterday, whilst walking with two friends, about two miles north of Banbury, I was witness to an unusual natural phenomenon, of which I send you a sketch. The sky had for some time presented the appearance common to the approach of a thunderstorm, when, from a cloud to the west of our position, a dense mass of watery vapour, curling round with velocity, gradually descended towards the ground, forming an irregular cone, hollow in the centre, the bottom of the cone reaching about half-way between the earth and the clouds. It then moved slowly round in a line curved from the base; and the vapour of which it was formed appeared to descend rapidly from the top, and ascend up the middle of the funnel. At this moment came one of the most awful peals of thunder I ever heard, which had the effect of dispersing for a moment the spout, which was quickly drawn up; but it soon came down again as before, and, as it approached nearer, a noise near the ground, like steam blowing off from a boiler, attracted our attention, and we saw coming over the field to the right a whirlwind, rushing round with tremendous velocity, breaking off branches of trees, and sending up leaves and blades of grass into the clouds, whence we watched them descend some time afterwards. By this time the spout was nearly over us, and we could see up the centre, and watch the revolving vapour. But, as the thunder increased, the appearance gradually vanished, and the sun shone again as brightly as before. I may as well mention that we saw two smaller spouts at the same time, but they were insignificant compared with the large one."

## THE INCOME AND PROPERTY TAX.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Umblesdale, Warwickshire, April 18, 1856.

Sir,—I was greatly surprised upon reading the article in your paper of to-day respecting my motion upon the Income-tax of last week. That you should seek to excuse the vote upon it of the hon. member for Boston is natural enough; but that you should do so by entirely misrepresenting all that I said is neither fair nor honest. So far from admitting "that the injustice of such a tax could never be removed," I distinctly stated that it could be equitably adjusted without difficulty; and further I added, that, however, it was not probable that it could be made equitable without some attempt being made for that purpose.

To say that I simply expressed a desire to remedy an evil which I afterwards declared I could not remedy is entirely an invention of your own, and to serve your own purposes. And to add that I intended to give expression to the disgust or discontent of the professional classes only is entirely opposed to what I said. I disclaimed all class interests, agreed that the tax was now unfair and unjust to all, but particularly to those who paid upon industrial incomes. I trust you will consider it only fair to insert this letter in your next paper; but should you feel any difficulty upon the subject please to return it to me.

Yours faithfully,

G. F. MUNTZ.

[NOTE OF THE EDITOR.—We took our report of Mr. Muntz's speech from the *Times*, and refer him to the columns of that journal, where he will see that in every quotation we made we were warranted by that authority, and that the *Times* expressly states Mr. Muntz to have admitted that the injustice of such a tax could never be removed. We had and have no other knowledge of his speech. We are glad, however, to learn from Mr. Muntz's letter that he really thinks he can "equitably adjust" the Property and Income Tax; and, moreover, that he can do so "without difficulty." If he will but bring his plan forward, there can be little doubt that he will receive the support of many, if not of all, the members who voted against his purposeless motion on the last occasion.]

**MILITARY MONUMENT.**—A beautifully-executed mural marble monument has just been erected in the church of Adlington, parish of Standish, near Horwich, to the memory of the late Lieut. R. J. Browne-Clayton, of the 34th Regiment, who was mortally wounded during the assault on the Redan on the 18th June. It bears the following inscription:—"Erected by the inhabitants of Adlington and its vicinity to the memory of Robert John Browne-Clayton, Esq., Lieutenant, 34th Regiment, only son of Richard and Catherine Browne-Clayton, of Adlington-hall, in this parish, and Carigbyrne, county of Wexford, Ireland, who died on the 12th July, 1855, of wounds received at the siege of Sebastopol, aged twenty years. At his country's call, and in obedience to the claims of honour and duty, he accompanied his regiment to the Crimea. On landing he was attached to the Light Division. He performed the duties of the siege in the advanced trenches: was twice called to lead, with the officers of his regiment, a storming party—first, at the attack and capture of the Quarries and Rifle Pits, on the 7th June, the second time, at the memorable assault on the Redan battery, 18th June, when he was mortally wounded. He resigned himself in peace and hope into the hands of his Maker, humbly trusting, through the merits of his Saviour Jesus Christ, to inherit the joys of eternity. May this reminiscence of him prove a consolation to his family and friends; and this tablet to his memory a proof (if such were needed) that the man who sacrifices private interest to the public welfare will ever live in the affection of a grateful country." The inscription is upon an oblong shield, surrounded by a floral wreath and drapery. At the top of the wreath rest the impaled arms of the Claytons and Brownes, with the motto "Probitatem quam divitiis;" and above the arms are a hat and sword, upon a cushion. The whole is surmounted by the Queen's and regimental colours of the 34th Foot, the latter bearing the words—Albuera, Arroyo dos Molines, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Peninsula, and Sebastopol. At the base of the shield is a small shield, upon which is a collection of artillery trophies, flags, &c. The design of the monument has been well carried out by Messrs. Patteson, sculptors, &c., Oxford-street, Manchester.

**MILITARY TESTIMONIAL.**—An elegant silver tea-kettle, manufactured by Angell, of the Strand, has just been presented to Major E. Roche, by the officers of the Clare, County Dublin, and North Cork Militias, "in appreciation of his untiring exertions in promoting their comfort at the Curragh Encampment in 1855." This meritorious officer was present with his regiment, the 3rd Light Dragoons, at all the great battles of the Peninsula; and, as a landlord, magistrate, and poor-law guardian, Major Roche is highly respected.

**THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN INDIA.**—The 4000 miles already constructed have cost £200,000, or 20 lacs of rupees. The monthly expenditure amounts to 25,000*r.* The monthly receipts, official messages included, have just reached that figure. One-third of all the messages are sent by natives, who have a strange, out-of-the-way fancy for this method of communication. It is a positive fact, absurd as it may seem, that they prefer it to the post as a depository of secrets.

It is said that the entrance of the Guards into London will be made the occasion of the first distribution of the new Order of Valour—"The Victoria Cross."

The Russian authorities have ordered all the lighthouses to be lit and all the buoys to be laid down in the Gulfs of Bothnia and of Finland and in the Baltic and White Seas.

## THE AMERICAN HOTEL-PLUNDERERS.

On Saturday last two Americans charged with having committed robberies at the Albion and Royal Hotels at Manchester were examined before the Manchester magistrates, and there is now but little doubt that they are part of a gang of most accomplished cracksmen, who have been travelling through Europe for some time past, practising their calling with no ordinary success. The name of the first prisoner apprehended is Oscar Kingston, calling himself a merchant, from Philadelphia, who was charged with stealing £25 from Mr. Edden, commercial traveller, at the Royal Hotel, Manchester, on Tuesday night. The other is Daniel E. Branch, lawyer, from New York. He was taken at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, on Thursday, charged with having entered the bed-rooms of four travellers at the Albion Hotel, Manchester, on Tuesday night, and robbed them, in addition to having stolen a large quantity of foreign coins from the landlord's bed-room. The prisoners stated, on their apprehension, that they were intending to return to America by the *Persia* steamer on Saturday, and while they were under examination on Saturday morning an electric telegraph message was received at Manchester that an accomplice, named Howard, had been that morning apprehended on board the *Persia*, as it was leaving the port, for robbing a gentleman of £600 at an hotel in London. Of this money Oscar Kingston had paid £100, a Bank of England note, to Messrs. Emery and Co., of Regent-street, his tailors, getting the change. The circumstances having become publicly known under which the prisoners had been apprehended at Manchester, a letter was received from the Hôtel de la Rue, Paris, stating that Branch had committed some heavy robberies there. It is stated that Branch had sent off to New York, before he left France, a trunk by a steam-vessel, sailing from Havre, addressed to himself, to be left at the offices of the company till called for; and, as this is supposed to contain a portion of the plunder, means have been taken to secure it. When Oscar Kingston was taken at the Royal Hotel, Manchester, he had managed to divest himself of everything which could lead to a suspicion of his calling, but subsequently two instruments were found concealed behind mats or oilcloths, between his bed-room and that which had been robbed, which throw a light on the facility with which gentlemen's bed-rooms could be entered and plundered without much disturbance. One of these is an instrument entirely of steel, in the form of a morticing-chisel, well adapted to cut out a panel, unscrew the hinges of a box, or prise open a door. The other is in the form of a pair of pliers, the ends of which, when pressed together, form a barrel, well adapted to lay hold of the end of a key so as to turn it in the lock, so that, supposing a door to be locked inside, and the key left in the lock, the person having these pliers in his possession would be able to turn the key from the outside, and on leaving the room could relock the door without the necessity of removing the key. Among the luggage of Branch was found a formidable instrument used by thieves in New York, and termed a "knuckle-duster." It is a thick flat piece of metal, about three-quarters of a pound in weight, with holes at one of the edges through which the four fingers of the hand can be passed. When put on for use, and the fingers clenched over it, the larger portion of the metal fills the fist, while the outer edge presents four rings of solid metal over the knuckles of the second joints of the fingers, calculated to give powerful effect to a blow struck by the wearer. Up to Saturday information had been received of twelve or fourteen hotel robberies which the prisoners are supposed to have perpetrated, several of the most serious being in London and Paris.

The prisoner Daniel E. Branch was first placed at the bar of the police court, to be re-examined on the charge of five robberies during Tuesday night at the Albion Hotel, Manchester; but ultimately only one case was taken against him. Four shirts were produced marked "M. de B.," a small portemonnaie with mother-of-pearl sides inlaid with silver, and a silk mantle. Mr. Michael de Burge said he had been lodging at the Albion Hotel, Manchester, and went to London on Thursday week, intending to return next day, and consequently left his luggage behind. He did not return until after the robbery, when he missed all the articles produced. He could not swear to the mantle or purse, because he had no private marks on them; but the shirts were his property, and had been taken from the Albion Hotel. They were bought from a celebrated shirt-maker in Paris, who put his initials, "M. de B.," on them. Other evidence was tendered showing that the prisoner slept at the Albion on Tuesday night, and left very early next morning, with the other facts of a suspicious character detailed at the examination on Thursday.

An attempt was made to set aside the claim of Mr. de Burge to the mantle and purse, as one not proved; the magistrates, however, committed the prisoner.

Oscar Kingston was then placed at the bar, charged with entering a bed-room at the Royal Hotel, Manchester, on the same night. Mr. Staniland, solicitor, of Boston, Lincolnshire (who was, by another member of the gang, robbed of a large sum recently at an hotel in London), conducted the case.

Mr. Edden, of London, said he slept at the Royal Hotel on Tuesday night. About half-past two o'clock on Wednesday morning he was awoke by a person having entered his bed-room, and whom he saw examining his clothes at the foot of the bed. It was a man in drawers and Jersey vest. He asked him what he did there? when the man bounded out of the room and witness after him, but the man escaped; and he could not say which way he took along the corridor. Notes to the value of £25 had been taken from one of his pockets, which were afterwards found on the floor outside his door. He had locked his bed-room door on going to bed, and left the key in the door.

Evidence was given of the prisoner being seen on the landing over Mr. Edden's room after the robbery, with other suspicious circumstances, and the finding of the chisel and pliers spoken of above. Kingston was also committed for trial.

Benjamin Allen Howard, who was apprehended on board the *Persia* last Saturday morning, and who described himself as a merchant of Wisconsin, United States, was brought up at Clerkenwell Police Court on Monday last, charged with having, on the night of the 18th of March, stolen from a bed-room at the Great Northern Hotel, King's-cross, about £500, the property of Mr. Staniland, a solicitor, of Boston, Lincolnshire. Howard is a smart-looking Yankee, with a moustache and beard, and wore elegantly-cut clothes and coloured boots, and had with him a quantity of most valuable jewellery, and a fancy stick with a gold horse's leg for the handle.

Mr. Staniland said he resided at Boston, Lincolnshire, and on Wednesday, the 18th of March, he came up to town, having in his possession about £500, consisting of three Bank of England notes for £100, the remainder being in Boston notes. He went to bed at the Great Northern Hotel at about half-past ten the same night, taking the precaution of first locking the door. In the morning, when he left his bed-room, he felt in his trousers pocket, and then discovered that his purse and money were not there. He then gave information to the police, and, having ascertained the number of the notes, found that one of the prisoner's companions, of the name of Oscar Kingston, had paid one of the £100 notes to the Messrs. Emery and Co., tailors, of Regent-street. There could be no doubt that he had locked his door when he went to bed, but a man was now not much more safe even if he locked his door. He (Mr. Staniland) should prove the passing of the notes of £100 each, and would then ask for a remand, as he had little doubt but that a great portion of the property found on the prisoner would be identified.

Mr. J. R. Owen proved that one of the £100 notes had been passed at Mr. Speedman's; but the chief clerk, who could identify the man who passed the note, was unable to be present that day. The party who changed the note had the greater portion of the change in American dollars.

The prisoner, upon being asked if he had anything to say, replied—"Nothing." He was remanded for a week.

**INTOXICATED RUSKIS.**—The great objects of attraction to-day were the Russians, who crowded over the Tchernaya, and wandered into every part of our camps, where they soon made out the cantenans. By one o'clock there were a good many of them "as soldiers wish to be who love their grog." A navy of the most stolid kind, much bemused with beer, is a jolly, lively, and intelligent being compared to an intoxicated "Ruski." They are the image of the men in Noah's ark—I mean that popular article constructed at Nuremberg for young Europe—stiff and angular, and when they fall down it is with a jerk and a rigidity worthy of Richardson's. Their drunken salutes to passing officers is very ludicrous, and one could laugh only he is disgusted at the abject cringe with which they remove their caps and bow, bare-headed, with horrid gravity in their bleary leaden eyes and wooden faces at the sight of a piece of gold lace. Some of them seemed very much annoyed at the behaviour of their comrades, and endeavoured to drag them off from the cantenans, and others remained perfectly sober. Our soldiers ran after them in crowds, and fraternised very willingly with their late enemies; but the Russian officers seemed to hold with the French rather than with ourselves. Towards evening the banks of Tchernaya presented a curious appearance at the fairs. The bon companions, French and English, were shaking hands and bidding most affectionate farewells to their Ruski comrades, who had to cross over before the *razzias*. In places this was easier said than done, for the only mode of crossing was on balks of timber, which looked double to their vision, but in reality were narrow enough for a soldier man to find some difficulty in crossing. So ever and anon the Ruski tumbled off amid shouts of laughter, and was pulled out half drowned. A grim guard, with fixed bayonets, evinced probably of the happy condition of their comrades, was waiting for them at the other side, and the bank was patrolled by Cossacks, with ropes, all ready to tie up any "incapable" and take him handwards. Down they came staggering and reeling through the lanes of their countrymen (which in common decency I hope they will bury as soon as possible), and then after elaborate leave-taking passed the fatal stream. General Codrington was down at the ford, and did not seem to know whether to be amused or scandalised at the scene, but I have no doubt he will take steps to prevent any such exhibition on the part of our men. The navvies have found their way across to the caves, and some of them have established such friendly relations with the Russians that they have been allowed to see the chapel cut out of the rock, which they describe in terms of great praise, "It's aal gould and coot glass."—*Letter from the Camp.*



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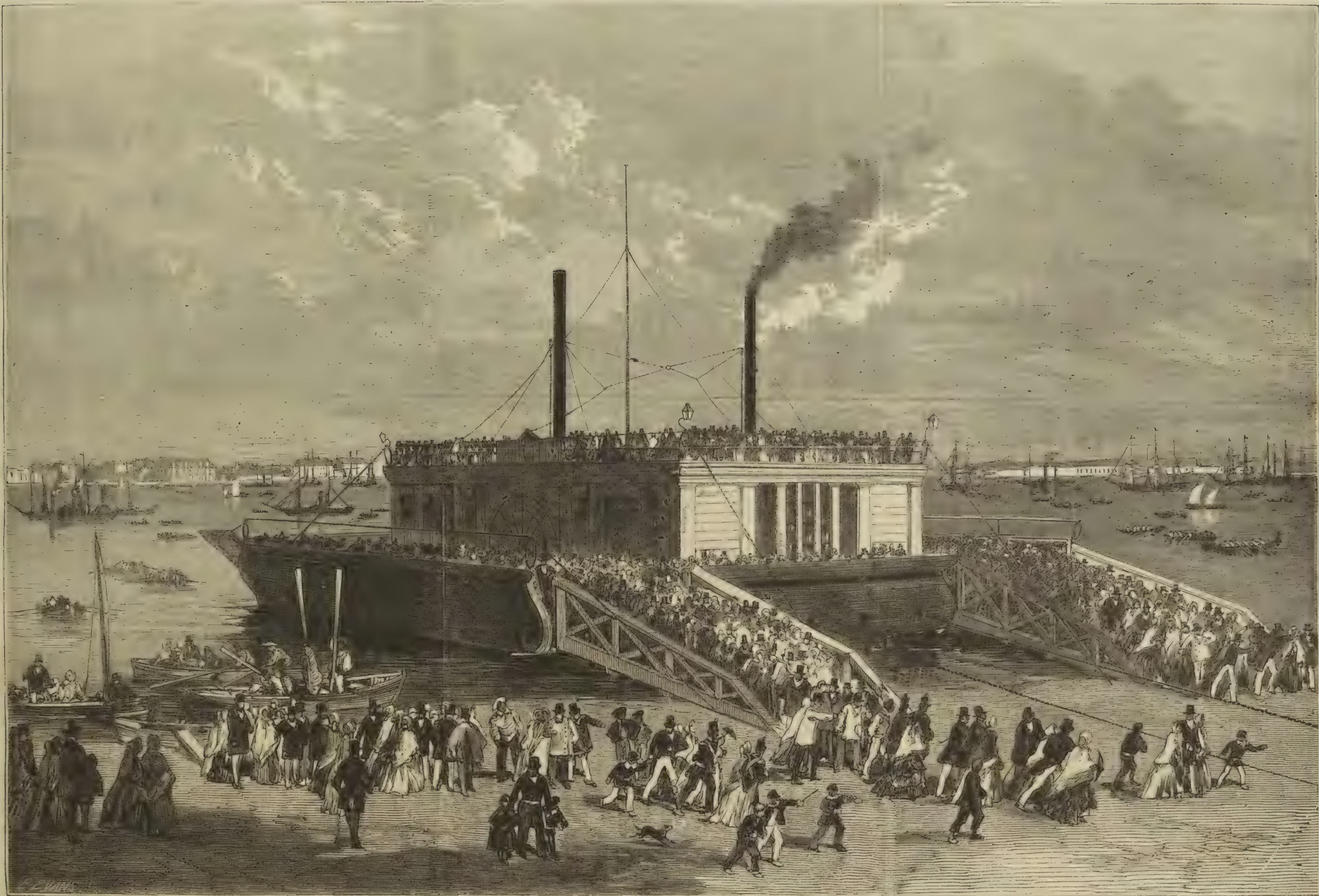
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THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW.—EXCURSIONISTS ON THE FLOATING-BRIDGE AT PORTSEA.





A PIC-NIC IN THE BALTIC.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE).



## PICNIC IN THE BALTIC.

THIS Picnic, sketched by Mr. Carmichael, was proposed on board H.M.S. *Edinburgh*, when she was lying off Nargen, July 30, 1855. The First Lieutenant kindly allowed all the officers leave that could be spared. They landed at ten a.m., and walked four miles inland to a Russian village. Mr. Carmichael here gave a Russian girl (the belle of the island) some money to let him sketch her; but he had no sooner opened his sketch-book and taken a look at her than she turned out of position, threw his money in his face, and ran off as if he had been a cannibal. Near the village they unpacked the provisions, and sat down comfortably and primitively to a most refreshing meal, seasoned by good spirits and all the frolic of a sailors' treat on shore.

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FORTIFICATION is a difficult subject for civilians to make anything of; yet the public attention having been lately fixed upon operations of attack and defence, as illustrated at Sebastopol, Bomarsund, Sveaborg, Silistria, and other places, has prepared the way for some consideration of the subject even by the general class of readers. It is only about ten years ago, moreover, that some alarm was excited by the rumours of a possible intention on the part of a neighbouring State, now in close friendly alliance with us, to attempt a *coup de main* against Portsmouth; and the very idea of such a project being feasible led to the production of a great deal of war literature, in which emphatic reference was made to the insufficiency of our coast defences to guard against such attacks. In consequence of this movement, Parliament having voted funds for the purpose, works were commenced for the improvement of our defences at the mouths of the Thames and Medway; at Dover; on the Sussex coast; at Portsmouth and Gosport, Portland Harbour, Guernsey and Alderney, Devonport, Milford, and Liverpool; and though the progress made in all these undertakings has not been very marked and rapid, still they must be considered as entering definitively into our scheme of territorial defences. Time was, as we all know, when we were content to look with complacency upon our "wooden walls," as our legitimate means of defence against foreign aggression, and with that glorious sight of our fleet, unexampled in numbers and efficiency, now before us, we should for our own part be content to adhere to the same way of feeling, convinced that as long as we maintain so marked a superiority upon the sea, our sea-girt isle has nothing to fear from naval attack. Whilst other nations are reduced occasionally to defend their territories within their frontiers, it is our glorious privilege to meet our enemy beyond the gate; for such a thing as the siege of any place in this country by a foreign Power is, in our opinion, not to be thought of as in the category of possible contingencies. That, unexpectedly, in an unguarded moment and an unguarded quarter, a hostile descent might be suddenly made upon some part of our coasts, attended with all the destructive horrors which it is in the power of unbridled brute force to inflict, is physically quite possible, but, morally, how improbable! How fearful and prompt the retribution which would follow upon such a reckless outrage!

The question, however, is whether the works of fortification which it has been thought advisable to undertake at different points on our coast are judiciously designed and properly executed. The question is a very difficult one, involving a multitude of considerations which might divide the opinions of the most learned and experienced authorities in the art of fortification. It is a question the more difficult and involved inasmuch that the very art itself is one of growth, the result of successive experiences and experiments; and that the truth of its principles depends upon a combination of two opposite and repugnant principles, namely, those of Attack and Defence respectively; in each of which, and particularly in the former, new and startling improvements are making every day. In a word, the art of war, so far as it is connected with the attack and defence of fortified positions, is in a transition state, and he who builds upon any basis that published and recognised authorities may afford him; will probably find, when it is too late, that he has built upon sand. It is only four hundred years since the invention of gunpowder occasioned a total change in the very elements of fortified defence; it is only two hundred years since Vauban perfected his famous bastion system, which he himself, in a notable example (at Ath), demolished in a thirteen days' siege. Since then, Cohorn, Montalembert, and others have come to the rescue of the defence by the additions of certain new contrivances, amongst which that of casemating the batteries, with the purpose of securing them from the effect of the enfilading fire, is the most important. Still, however, it seems to be established—all the experience of war tends to show it—that the defence is, by the very nature of things, in the inferior position; that the attack, supported with adequate material and resource, is a matter of certainty; inasmuch that, under the existing conditions of the art, it is only a question of time how long a place besieged may hold out against an enemy.

This is the state of the case at present; and this we believe, upon consideration of the principles of the art itself, must ever be the case; and we are prepared cheerfully to admit it. All that the art of fortification can do is to offer an obstacle against the assaults of a foe at a particular point, which may successfully keep him at bay till the assaulted party has time to call upon his resources to repulse and punish the assailant. If within the reasonable period which the art enables him to command, the attacked party has no resources to call upon either to raise the siege or create a sufficient diversion elsewhere, the contest is in its essential conditions against him, and must end to his disadvantage. On the other hand, a successful *coup de main* may be made against some weak exposed point on the frontier, by an unscrupulous and reckless marauder which will not at all effect the ultimate relative positions of the parties, except to the disadvantage of the aggressor. We could go at greater length into speculations of this sort, but our limits will not allow it. The positions we wish to establish by them are—1. That works of fortification are comparatively unimportant as a defence against conquest and permanent occupation, where the nation has resources of men and arms at command to repel or intercept aggression. 2. That the most formidable works of fortification are vain and useless when there is not sufficient defensive vitality and power within them to resist the aggressive force without. Of the latter position, the whole experience in the Netherlands in the time of Louis XIV. affords striking illustration; and the recent case of Sebastopol is an equally signal example; for it is a positive fact that the latter place was evacuated at a time when the original works of defence—casemated forts, most imposing in appearance—had not even been attacked by the land forces of the Allies. A coat of mail may be impervious to sword and bullet, but what avails it if the man within it is dead, or has lost the use of his limbs?

We come now to say something of Mr. Fergusson, who, although a civilian, has devoted, from his earliest youth, a great deal of attention to the subject of fortification generally, and lately more especially to our coast defences at Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight.

Some of our readers may recollect seeing in one of the galleries of the Great Exhibition in Hyde-park a large model of a fortress constructed upon rather a novel principle, circular in form, and with three successive tiers of ramparts, one above the other, all bristling with cannon. This was an illustration of Mr. Fergusson's new system of fortification; and although the military authorities have, with one or two exceptions, violently opposed its principle, the model itself is still to be seen in the Museum of the United Service Institution in Scotland-yard.

Mr. Fergusson sets out with the conviction that the old systems of fortification are radically fallacious. In the course of a long series of experiments he says:—"I invented or tested at least fifty different bastion systems, some more, some less, complicated, and it was not till I had exhausted almost every conceivable arrangement, that I became convinced that no twisting or turning of enfiladed or enfilading lines would ever make a good system; and I was forced, one by one, and step by step, to

abandon expedient after expedient, till I had reduced fortification to its simplest expression—that 'defence is offence'—and found out that it was by guns, and not by walls, that places could be rendered secure; with the corollary of this—that earthworks are better adapted for manœuvring guns than masonry."

We wish at present simply to record Mr. Fergusson's views for the consideration of all who take interest in the subject, without stopping to discuss the points at issue. We, therefore, proceed to see how the general principles he has just propounded are applied in the model fortification we have already mentioned.

The principle of Mr. Fergusson's system is to bring guns, not walls, against the besiegers. To this end, and rejecting all combinations of bastions and ravelins, with their endless details of tenailles, redoubts, places of arms, outworks, and retrenchments, he replaces them with a simple work of curvilinear outline, adapted to the form of the ground, constructed as follows:—Digging a very deep and wide ditch round the site of the intended work, he procures earth enough to form a mound running round within the said ditch to a height of from 60 to 80 feet. This mound he fashions into four tiers of ramparts—the first on the level of the country, the others rising sixteen feet one above the other. It is calculated that a Fergusson fort, built upon this principle, can bring nearly 100 guns to bear on any point at a distance of 600 yards, if the embrasures are cut to allow a gun to traverse 20 degrees each way. It is claimed as a distinct advantage of the system that it is free from enfilade; but this is flatly disputed by its opponents, who insist that not only is it peculiarly "open to a destructive enfilading and ricochet fire, but that from the magnitude of the mark this fire may be maintained as efficiently by night as by day, while the enfilading batteries would be perfectly protected by thick épaulements from the fire of the fort."

Another objection to the system is, that it would leave the besiegers free from sorties, enabling them undisturbed to carry on their approaches to the very edge of the ditch; but upon this point we may observe that we think that the necessary openings for making sorties might, possibly, be hereafter supplied. A last and stronger objection is that, from the nature of the works and the materials of which it would be composed, it would be peculiarly subject to successful attack by enfilade. Whatever its strategical merits, a very important recommendation of the Fergusson fort would be its cheapness—being estimated, guns and all, at little more than a fourth of an ordinary work in masonry.

We come now more particularly to consider the fortifications of Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight; the objections which Mr. Fergusson urges against them, and how he proposes to apply his own system to those places. The land defences of Portsmouth "consist of three separate and distinct lines of fortifications—the oldest being those of Portsmouth, the trace of which belongs to the age of Charles II. and William III., though somewhat improved since their days; those of Portsea are of the time of George III., and very far superior both in trace and profile; while those of Gosport are little better than fieldworks, consisting merely of an earthen rampart, unrevetted, and without outworks; the only defence against an attack *de vive force* being a shallow cunette of very miserable dimensions."

Passing over, for the present, the details of the few external defences, we follow Mr. Fergusson in a speculation upon the possibility of a hostile steam squadron forcing its way into Portsmouth harbour. He admits that the thing would not be feasible with sailing ships, owing to their requiring a leading wind; but proceeds:—

But it could be attempted by screw line-of-battle ships; and, if I am not very much mistaken, with every prospect of success. The French now possess four such ships—the *Napoleon*, the *Charlemagne*, the *Austerlitz*, and the *Jean Bart*, and are understood to be building others. These vessels carry from 90 to 100 guns of the heaviest calibre; and though the speed of the *Napoleon* is probably not so great as reported—thirteen or fourteen knots an hour—they are all equal to at least ten knots an hour in smooth water, and with a flood tide in the springs, both of which they would easily command.

At this rate of speed, about ten minutes would elapse from the time they first came within effective range of the guns of Southsea Castle till they were safely past all danger, and anchored within the harbour.

Portsmouth taken in ten minutes, by four French sail of the line! A very pleasant prospect truly; which he enforces still further, by the quotation from General Lewis's "Aide Memoire," of a dogma about ships and batteries, to this effect, that,—

No battery or batteries, however strong, can stop or prevent any ship of war or steamer from entering a harbour when the navigation is free, and the course nearly direct, if she chooses her time.

Upon this position Mr. Fergusson has been very ably met by a writer in the *Edinburgh Review*, for October, 1853, in a passage which we have great satisfaction in quoting. After referring to General Lewis's general assertion of opinion, the writer states:—

We must beg to inform Mr. Fergusson that this opinion is very far from supporting his argument, inasmuch as the navigation into Portsmouth harbour is not free, the course is not nearly direct, and she can not choose her time. Although ships of the line do now, by aid of steam, pass in or out with their lower-deck guns on board, they can only do so at high water, spring tides; and, in these days of peace, when the ramparts are manned only with a crowd of admiring friends, a slow rate of going and the utmost circumspection are required to conduct a heavy ship in safety through the narrow and tortuous channel leading from Spithead into the harbour; even with frigates the period for passing is very limited, and the passage never attempted till the stream of tide has slackened.

If such be the case under favourable circumstances, it is evident that the difficulties must be multiplied many fold were the passage to be attempted during a heavy cannonade between the batteries and the ships; when, even if the pilot could see his way through the clouds of smoke, the helmsman could scarcely comprehend his orders or signs. Let us, however, suppose that the adventurous enemy has reached the commencement of the channel between the buoys of the Spit and the Boyne: he is then less than a mile from the anchorage at Spithead, about 2000 yards from the angle of the King's Bastion, and half that distance from Southsea Castle, towards which his bows are directed, until, having rounded the end of the Spit, his course is pretty direct to the harbour's mouth. On arriving within 600 yards of the King's Bastion, and 1300 yards from Blockhouse Fort, which is right ahead, he enters the narrowest part of the channel, now marked by buoys, which assuredly would not be left there to guide a foe, while the leading marks would almost certainly be obscured by smoke. The width of this part is not 200 yards, and if some of the leading ships did not here take the ground, they would be fortunate indeed. But let them pass through that difficulty, and notwithstanding that they have followed the singular recommendation of Mr. Fergusson, and have "coiled their hemp cables in their bows, and stowed there the spare sails and hammocks!" further, suppose that they have not caught fire, and approach the mouth of the harbour. Will they find it a haven of refuge after the perils of the passage, or will they not rather find guardships and blockships laid across ready to pour in a storm of shot as one by one they opened that narrow entrance, such as no ships in the world could withstand? They who witnessed the tremendous effect of the concussion shells this summer upon the *York* hulk, will be disposed to think that, instead of our sinking ships to prevent the entrance of an enemy, it would be the sunken foe that would cause an obstruction to ourselves in the mouth of Portsmouth harbour.

Mr. Fergusson, in his last-published pamphlet, "Portsmouth Protected; a Sequel to the Peril of Portsmouth," discusses at great length the strategical features of the approaches to this important arsenal, and the existing and contemplated works of defence, which he sweepingly condemns as useless, and, in some instances, worse than useless. In asserting these views he has to contest the ground with several professional men of high authority, including Sir John Burgoyne and a certain "Captain, R.E.," who has published his observations in the columns of a morning paper. Of the general bearings of the case Mr. Fergusson writes as follows:—

If any one will take a map of the Isle of Wight, he will easily be able to understand the value of the position and the relative strategical importance of the two entrances to the Solent. That by the Needles passage is narrow and intricate; that by Spithead wide and easy of access in all weathers, but so broad that it is almost impossible to defend or close it by any conceivable amount of fortification. I know that engineers have been consulted about erecting in the sea great masonry forts like those at Cronstadt, but the enormous expense of such a project has deferred its realisation, and if this war continues it will never be attempted, for it is seen how easily these gigantic works will crumble before our fire whenever fairly attacked. If we must waste a million upon it somewhere, as Bomarsund has taught our engineers nothing, it will cost us less to try the experiment at Cronstadt than at Spithead.

If there is a fleet at Spithead sufficiently strong to compete with the invader, no fortification is required; if there is no fleet, or one not sufficiently strong, the works at the Needles passage will avail nothing, for no enemy would proceed through a narrow and intricate passage, by which retreat must at all times be dangerous and difficult, while a deep and wide channel is open both for manœuvre and retreat. An army might feel more secure by having its rear protected; but ships and fleets have no rear or front, and it is quite immaterial to them on which side they are attacked. Either, then, it is that an enormous sum of money is about to be spent in fortifying Spithead (as the "Captain, R.E." seems to intimate), or the fortifications at the Needles are useless. But, if the money is spent at Spithead, the tables are turned on these forts at

the Needles passage, which must be doubled or quadrupled in extent, or the million spent at the other end is wasted; and, if these should then become the strongest, more money must be spent at Spithead, and so on.

Till we see the plans of these Spithead forts it is impossible to reason on them; but we may be able to judge of their probable efficiency by the specimen of this great system of defence which is erected at the other end of the channel.

We will not follow Mr. Fergusson in his minute criticisms of the various works by which the Solent passage is to be guarded, and which can only be truly appreciated by those practically acquainted with the subject, and with the peculiarities of the ground. In general the Government plan for improving the defences in this quarter will consist in the erection of a large fort called Victoria Fort, on Sconce Point; and three principal works, connected by small forts, forming a line of defence from Elkon's Head to Stoke's Bay, which will run at a distance of about 2000 yards in front of the Dockyard. Mr. Fergusson examines these works in detail, and condemns them utterly, as well as the system upon which they depend. He says:—

We have thus three systems of coast batteries erected within a very short distance of either time or space from one another:—at Stokes Bay, earthworks, without embrasures; at Southsea and Gilekicker, earthworks, with all the guns in deep embrasures, neither having any defence against assault in front; on the Saluting Battery, masonry, and all the guns *en barbette*. As the guns and carriages are the same in all instances, and the purpose of all the same, all three systems cannot be correct, if indeed any of them are; and all three differ entirely from those at the other end of the Solent, which form two or three more systems—one a close casemated tower in three tiers, the other a compound of casemated and open batteries, with land defences and other expedients fully described above.

And again:—

In every work described above we have had to point out that great pains have been bestowed in strengthening those points where an assault was either impracticable or least likely to take place, but that the really vulnerable points had at the same time been left wholly, or at least partially, unprotected. Unfortunately, this system extends beyond individual works to a whole system of defence, and is being carried out at Portsmouth, so as to neutralise any advantage, however small, that might accrue from the erection of these defences.

If these were mere isolated errors, perhaps some excuse might be found for some of them, and we might hope that better things might possibly be done elsewhere. But it is evident that they are part of a system which pervades the whole; at least, I know for certain that what has recently been done at Plymouth is worse than anything that has been done at Portsmouth. There is no efficient protection against ships entering the harbour, and no defence whatever to prevent an enemy destroying the dockyard from the very point he would naturally choose for that purpose.

I cannot from personal knowledge speak of what has been done at Sheerness or Milford Haven; but, from what can be gathered, the works there seem as ill designed as elsewhere; and I know that nothing can be worse than the recent constructions at Liverpool.

For ourselves we confess that the result of a very careful perusal of Mr. Fergusson's strictures would be to induce us to suspend judgment upon them. The "Captain, R.E.," goes further, and declares that his "method of criticising each battery individually, without taking the others into account, is so preposterous that I ('Captain, R.E.') can scarcely believe that he writes according to his own convictions."

Applying his own system to the defence of Portsmouth, Mr. Fergusson proposes to form a line of defence from Frater point on the harbour to Gomers Ponds, on the western extreme of Stoke's Bay. From the front of this line the dockyard would be 4500 yards distant, far beyond the range of shot or shell. The ground is open, and much of it marshy; a ditch, 200 feet wide, with 15 feet water in it, and a covered way in front would afford earth for the ramparts. The line selected being three miles long, there would in four tiers be twelve miles of rampart, capable, if fully armed, of mounting 3000 guns, and in any case certainly able to bring three guns to bear for one of the enemy's. A return on the right to prevent an enemy from turning the works on that flank, and a military canal from the left to Fort Monkon, to prevent a landing in Stoke's Bay, comprises the general outline of Mr. Fergusson's scheme in this part. There are some other works proposed in connection with it on Portsea Island and at Porchester Castle.

But the most important point in this discussion is the one which he ultimately arrives at, and in which we sincerely believe he is right—namely, that, "even with the very best engineering, it is very questionable if this passage could be closed against an invading squadron; if for no other, at least for one simple reason—that the channel is so deep and straight that vessels can easily pass in during the dark, as merchant vessels do every day." If this be true we then necessarily revert to our "wooden walls," which, as we stated at the outset, we look upon as our legitimate and all-sufficient defences. When we say "wooden walls," however, we should, perhaps, more properly say "iron walls," for the floating batteries by which our coasts are to be defended should at least be coated with iron some four or five inches thick. Upon this point we quote, by way of conclusion, a passage which is well worthy the attention of all who take pride and interest in the future of our glorious fleet:

I do not know how long it may be before the veterans of Whitehall realise this idea (says Mr. Fergusson), but there is nothing much more certain than that all fighting ships must do this coat of mail. Unless they do we shall find our finest modern craft striking to ugly tortoise-looking barges which they despise. But this mail is more important as regards forts than ships. A fleet of floating batteries, such as now exist on both sides of the Channel, could not only pass the forts we have been describing, but could, with their ports closed, steam into Portsmouth harbour without the possibility of our hurting them by such batteries as we possess. They could enter the Medway, or even come up the Thames to London, and we have not a shadow of means of preventing them; nor does the contingency seem to have dawned on either our engineers or our sailors; yet it would, I suspect, puzzle them to say how they would prevent it. So far as can at present be seen, it is only by iron-clad ships that such intruders can be met, and the sooner we set about providing them the better; and in the mean while every shilling spent in building wooden men-of-war is a mere waste of public money. At all events it is tolerably clear that, as the forts we have been describing would hardly stop wooden vessels, they would have no chance against those iron ones which already exist, and are, therefore, worse than useless, in consequence of the number of men their garrisons abstract from the best-trained and most indispensable soldiers of the army.

We now take leave of Mr. Fergusson for the present. We have fairly stated the general features of the dispute between this self-elected surveyor of fortifications and ordnance and the authorities of Woolwich, and we are convinced that good must result from a full and dispassionate consideration of the subject. If it be true that danger threatens our coasts, there is no use in shutting our eyes to the unwelcome fact; if error prevails in the system upon which it is proposed to protect our shores, it is better to discover it now, when the country is at peace with all the world, than at some future moment when war may be imminent.

## THEATRICALS IN THE CRIMEA.—(From a Correspondent.)—

Fusilier Theatre—Light Division. This Evening, Thursday, April 4th, will be performed "Anything for a Change." A Petite Comedy. *Mr. Paul Honeyball*, Mr. Sheehy, Royal Fusiliers; *Mr. Swappington* (his friend), Mr. Ricketts; *Mr. Jeremy Census*, Mr. Plummer; *Mrs. Honeyball*, Mr. Kerr, Margaret (her sister-in-law), Mr. Cole; *Eliza* (a servant), Mr. Tobin, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. To conclude with "Box and Cox." *John Box* (a Journeyman Printer), Major Bell, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; *James Cox* (a Journeyman Hatter), Lord R. H. Browne, Royal Fusiliers; *Mrs. Bouncer* (a Lodging-house Keeper), Mr. Tobin, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Doors open at Eight o'clock. Performance to commence at half-past precisely. God Save the Queen. The above pieces were played for the first time in the Fusilier Theatre, on the 4th, and, notwithstanding the discomfort of a heavy snowstorm, there was a very crowded audience of officers belonging to the Light Division. Mr. Charles Mathews' character of *Swappington* was performed by Mr. Ricketts; whilst Major Bell and Lord R. Browne kept the audience in roars during the performance of "Box and Cox." A benefit for the sufferers by the late fire at Covent-garden Theatre will shortly take place, and we believe a large number of tickets are already sold to some of our heroes, who are partial to a mixture of charity and amusement at the same time.

WHOLESALE POISONING IN AUSTRIA.—The tribunal of Pesth has been engaged since the 1st with the trial of a certain M. C. von Bujanovics, a wholesale poisoner, who is a complete counterpart of the notorious Gefina Gottfried of Bremen, to whom he is said to bear a strong resemblance, and, like her, has chosen his victims almost exclusively among his relations. In the space of fifteen years, from 1830 to 1845, he has poisoned seven persons. His first victim, in 1830, was his sister-in-law, Mollie M. de K—; next, eight years afterwards, his wife; next, two of her brothers, and a femme de chambre. These crimes were not discovered until after his marriage with a most amiable woman, whose brother he also got rid of. A post-mortem examination of the last-named victim some months after his interment proved that the murderer had used arsenic to accomplish his purpose. C. von Bujanovics on being first charged with these crimes was free from arrest in his quality of a Hungarian noble, and he availed himself of this circumstance to leave Pesth, and he resided unmolested by the Hungarian authorities at Bruhl, at Marzthal, and at Graz. At the close of the Hungarian revolution, on hearing that the charge against him was to be followed up, he fled to Paris. He was there arrested on the demand of the Hungarian authorities, and arrived at Pesth in the autumn of 1854. Notwithstanding the evident proofs of his crimes the prisoner persists in denying his guilt.

\* "An Essay on a Proposed New System of Fortification; with Hints for its Application to our National Defences." By James Fergusson, Esq. Weale.

"The Peril of Portsmouth. French Fleets and English Forts." By the Same. Murray.

"Portsmouth Protected, being a Sequel to the 'Peril of Portsmouth.'" By the Same. Murray.





THE ROYAL MAIL CLIPPER "SCHOMBERG."

### THE WRECK OF THE ROYAL MAIL CLIPPER "SCHOMBERG."

THE Melbourne papers received by last Australian mail contain full particulars of the wreck of this splendid ship, of the Black Ball Royal Mail line of clippers. The *Schomberg* sailed from Liverpool on the 6th Oct., and in the early part of the voyage met with light baffling winds, the Equator not being crossed until the 28th day after sailing; and a detention of ten days from calms marking the crossing of the Line. On Christmas-day she first made land at Cape Bridgewater, about one o'clock p.m., wind blowing fresh from E.S.E., driving the ship fast to the north. During that night and the following day the wind continued from the same point, compelling her to tack frequently. On Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, noon, wind blowing fresh, being then about four miles off shore, she stood in again at six p.m., the wind blowing from the same quarter. About half past ten p.m. land was faintly visible, and the wind fell off to a dead calm. Shortly before eleven o'clock p.m. the order was given to "bout ship," the ship partially coming round, and then refusing to answer the helm. It was then tried to wear ship, but a current running westward from three to four knots an hour—of which the captain was ignorant, and of which no mention is made in any existing chart—rendered the attempts unsuccessful, and carried the ship into a sandpit about thirty-five miles west of Cape Otway, not laid down in any of the charts.

The captain immediately sent out a boat to ascertain where they could land the passengers, and began to get out the ship's boats. In the mean time all sail was taken in; and rockets and blue lights were let off, and guns fired, in case any sail might be in sight or hearing. The captain was still proceeding with arrangements for landing the passengers when smoke was seen in the distance. He then ordered Mr. Laurie, the second mate, to pick out the best crew on board, and intercept the steamer. Captain Doran, of the steamer *Queen*, had seen the blue lights, and stood out in the direction where he saw them, and immediately offered to take the whole of the passengers to Melbourne, although on her trip to Portland. He accordingly landed them all safely. Great praise is due to Captain Doran for his extreme kindness and attention to the passengers, and it is very much to the credit of the passengers, twenty in number, on board of his vessel that they willingly consented to go back to Melbourne when within a few miles of the termination of their voyage.

With reference to the performances of the vessel, it is said that she was overloaded, drawing over twenty-five feet when she left Liverpool, and that the cargo was chiefly iron and plant for the Geelong railway. This will account for the slow rate of progress she made. It appears that the part of the coast on which the *Schomberg* was drifted (about five miles east of the Gellibrand river) is the only spot in the neighbourhood free from sunken rocks, and had the catastrophe occurred on any other part of that coast the ship would have inevitably been broken up at once, in which case there would, no doubt, have been considerable loss of life.

The arrival of the *Overland Mail* places us in possession of the decision arrived at by the officers appointed to hold an inquiry into the charge brought against Captain James Nicol Forbes and Mr. Saxby, the third mate, of the *Schomberg*, belonging to the Black Ball line of packets. The officers holding the inquiry were Lieutenant Pascoe, R.N. (Chairman), Captain Ferguson, and Lieutenant Crawford.

The case of Captain Forbes was first called on. The following was the wording of the information:—"For that he did, on or about the 26th day of December last, being at that time master of the British ship *Schomberg*, by neglect of duty as such master, omit to do certain acts; to wit, let go the anchor, such act, amongst others, being lawful and proper to be done by you in preserving the said ship *Schomberg* from immediate loss, contrary to the form of the statute in that case made and provided."

The evidence of the boatswain and Melville was the most important, relating to the charge against Captain Forbes, inasmuch as they stated most positively that two hours and a half had elapsed after the vessel struck before the anchors were let go; that the anchors were not ready for sea at the time, being lashed for sea in the fore-castle, with no chain bent; and that had the anchors been cast when she missed stays the probability was that the vessel would not have been lost. The boatswain stated that he had seen the vessel on previous occasions miss stays, and was not surprised on the last occasion. This statement was contradicted by the other witnesses; and Captain Mathews, who visited the ship shortly after she was ashore, and saw her position, stated as a practical man he would not have thrown the anchor over when the vessel was heading from the land. Where the vessel struck there were no rocks or breakers marked in the charts. Captain Forbes stated that the anchors could easily have been let go; and the reason why he did not order the chains to be bent previously was that it would not occupy more than four or five minutes. This was corroborated by the first officer and carpenter of the ship. The chief officer of the *Gulnare*, which was passed by the *Schomberg* the day previously to her wreck, deposed to having seen the port anchor over the rail, and the starboard lying on the lee rail, not at all like as if they had been stowed for sea. Evidence was also given that the boatswain had received money from the passengers as a bribe for giving his evidence, and had been promised a Government appointment in case the charge against Captain Forbes could be maintained. It is a matter of suspicion that, although summoned for appearance on the second day of the investigation, he failed in doing so. The proprietor of the British Hotel, where the "indignation meetings" were held, deposed to having seen the passengers subscribing money for the boatswain on several occasions.

After a lengthened investigation, Captain Forbes was committed for trial at the sessions on the charge, but admitted to bail on his own recognisance.

### GREEK AND CRIMEAN TOMBS.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 8th December and 19th January contain Engravings representing the ancient buildings excavated by Colonel Munro near Balaklava, and the objects found therein. The writer of the description accompanying them apparently was ignorant of one of the modes adopted by the ancient Greeks in burying their dead in jars practised in Greece, Roumelia, Anatolia, Mytelene, the Ionian Islands, and many other places, or he would not have failed to perceive that the same custom extended to the Crimea, and that the remains found by Colonel Munro were merely those of an ancient burial-place.

The following is a description of tombs of the same kind excavated by myself on the plains of Troy and the Chersonesus of Thrace, and which may tend to remove the erroneous suppositions that the use of the large earthen jars discovered near Balaklava were for the purpose of making wine or keeping grain, or that of receiving the blood of victims sacrificed within the temple. The jars are of all sizes, ranging from about 2 feet 2 inches long by 1 foot 8 inches wide to 6 feet long by 4 feet 7 inches wide, and constructed of coarse red clay, intermixed with gravel. Many of them appear to have been cracked in baking, and are mended with leaden rivets. They are all placed in a horizontal position, sometimes within an excavation made in the rock. A flat micaceous stone covers the mouth, which invariably faces the south or south-east. The unburnt skeletons are found lying on their backs with upraised knees, surrounded by terra-cotta penates and vases (lecythi and paterae), many of which are of the best period of the art; also, blue, green, and yellow glass vases, and other small objects. (Vide Sketch.)

Amphorae are sometimes found within the larger jar, and sometimes without, containing the skeletons of children, accompanied by vases of smaller dimensions. Scarcely one in fifty of the large jars are found in a perfect state; in most cases a small portion only of the lower part remains, the upper being destroyed by the plough, the displacement of the surface soil, or other causes; and those discovered by Colonel Munro appear to have suffered in like manner.



The largest and most perfect jar was found near the site of ancient Dardanus, in an extraordinary manner. Some bee-hunters in search of honey traced a bee to a hole in the ground: they were surprised on digging to find the jar, and the interior of it filled with honeycombs. They removed their prize, but overlooked some vases which I was so fortunate as to discover buried in a little earth which had insinuated itself into the tomb. An idea of the size of the jar may be formed from the fact that, when emptied, six persons entered it together, and it contained them all in a sitting posture.

The slabs mentioned by your Correspondent are evidently those used by the ancients for placing and preparing the bodies preparatory to interment.

ANTIQUE ART AND MODERN MANUFACTURE.—Our readers will, doubtless recollect that in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Feb. 16 appeared two engravings of a remarkably elegant vase recently found by the Count of Syracuse, in his excavations at Cumæ, and minutely described in our Correspondent's accompanying communication. We are gratified to learn that Messrs. Alcock, of the Hill Pottery, Burslem, have just had modelled a fac-simile of this very beautiful work of ceramic art. Their object in "publishing" this vase is to second our exertions in placing before the public such representations of antique manufacture as cannot fail to be highly interesting to all who take delight in viewing the productions of former ages in their relation to the art-manufactures of the present day. We should add that some few of the fragments of the original vase which appear to have been lost in the tomb at Cumæ have been supplied by Messrs. Alcock's artist with due regard to the artistic character of the other portions of the vase, in which he has succeeded in reproducing the delicate minuteness and grace which distinguish the original.

### "THE ONLY SON OF HIS MOTHER, AND SHE WAS A WIDOW."

DRAW up the blind.  
Let me look out for awhile—  
Let me see the day's first smile.  
I am calm in my mind.  
I know to day I can bear  
To see the world look fair,  
I though I sit in my empty home.  
—Peace is come!

Peace is come—Peace! At last  
I think that I hold it fast—  
I can feel it;—I hear, I see  
This shining angel of Fate.  
Oh! long did I wait for thee;  
Wearily, yearningly, did I wait;  
But another angel came to me—  
Thou art come—too late!

Oh! the coming time—how glad,  
how bright!  
Mothers, sisters, wives,  
Will you know again your lives,  
Shining in this new light?  
I am crying for joy with you;—  
These are not tears of pain,  
I am crying for joy—for joy.

Oh, mothers! your joy is real and true.  
They will come home—they are coming home.  
But not my boy—not my boy.  
My boy I shall not see again  
Though Peace is come.  
Let the tears fall.  
Poor home! it was very fair,  
Very dear to me, before  
I knew it would see him no more.  
Here is his place—his chair—  
I can see now, the look he wore  
Last time that he entered there,  
Bending his head at the door—  
For my boy was so tall.

Hush!—I said I would not grieve,  
I said I would be content to live  
Even till God shall call me home.  
For I have a home elsewhere,  
And my boy will greet me there—  
In the real home—the blessed home,  
So to me Peace will come.

M. J. J.

RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENTS.—Count Chreptowitch, the Russian Envoy, has proceeded to St. Petersburg to assist, as some say, at a diplomatic conference, whereat the policy of Russia towards Western States is to be discussed and determined. Others believe that the object of the Count's journey is to solicit removal to a higher post. Countess Chreptowitch, who has no predilection for this place, and has not resided here more than two or three months, is above all anxious for this removal. M. de Grote has meantime been appointed to act as Chargé d'Affaires. The Russian colony, having well performed its mission of inoculating the press and aristocratic society with Russian sympathies, is gradually winging its way to more congenial Paris. They say that the colony will, however, leave one of its female members here. —Mdm. Benkendorf, a widow, and daughter of a rich Armenian St. Petersburg banker, has accorded her small hand and large fortune to the Marquis d'Assol, head of the ancient but impoverished house of that name.—Letter from Brussels.

A RUSSIAN NAVAL REVIEW.—Letters from St. Petersburg state that there will be a grand naval review off Cronstadt during the month of June, and that the Russian fleet will exercise by divisions in the Baltic Sea during the whole summer, as not a man of the fleet has been afloat since the commencement of the war. It is intended, they say, to get rid of all crummy vessels, and to pay more attention than formerly to efficiency than to numbers. Competition upon a most extensive scale, as regards steam traffic with Russian ports is already announced on all sides. France, Holland, and Belgium will enter the lists, in order to take advantage of the temporary dearth of Russian merchant craft.

### THE SEBASTOPOL SPRING MEETING.

WE have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying Sketch of the Sebastopol Spring Meeting, held on the 24th of March. The day was remarkably fine, and numbers of both officers and men of the Allied armies were present, and great crowds of Russians came down to the banks of the river to witness the sport. On a rising ground near to the winning-post was a throne erected for General Pelissier, around which were planted evergreens. Numerous bands both of English and French enlivened the scene.

#### STEWARDS.

Viscount Talon. Major Assley, Gr. Foot Guards. Marquis de Spinoia, 52nd Regiment.  
1st Division: Major Assley, Gr. Foot Guards. Balaklava Dr. Col. Hado, 52nd Regiment.  
2nd: Major Dewar, 49th Regiment. Cavalry: Mr. Wilkin, 11th Hussars.  
3rd: Major Brown, 41st Regiment. Artillery: Capt. Conell, R.A.  
4th: Lt.-Col. Campbell, 46th Regiment. Engineers: Major Nicholson, R.E.  
Light Div.: Capt. Chapman, 34th Regiment. Highland: Col. Hay, 93rd Highlanders.  
Head-quarters—Captain Ponsonby, Grenadier Guards.  
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer—Major Wombwell, 46th Regiment.

#### FIRST RACE.

A Handicap Sweepstakes of £1 each, half forfeit, with £25 added, for all ponies 14 hands and under. Half-a-mile on the flat.

st. lb.	st. lb.
Capt. Perrin, 9th, br. p. The Italian .. 11 0	Mr. Harrison, 62nd, b. p. .. 10 7
Mr. C. Sanderson, V.R.A., gr. m. Little Thought .. 10 0	Capt. Duff, 23rd, b. p. C.P. .. 11 10
Mr. Paske, 50th, b. p. Interpreter .. 11 2	Capt. Margerson, 5th, b. p. Sammy .. 10 4
Captain Roper, 47th, ch. p. .. 10 7	Mr. Price, 11th Hussars, b. p. Charley .. 10 2
Mr. Gabley, 50th, b. p. Grailano .. 10 4	General Morris, b. p. Diamond .. 10 4
Mr. Swinburn, 9th, b. p. Darby .. 10 12	Mr. Clarke, D.A.C.G., ch. p. Hombard .. 10 7
Capt. Cornat, Chass. d'Afrique, gr. p. Bignet (winner) .. 10 12	Capt. Handolph, Grin. Guards, Trover-bial Philosophy .. 10 0
Mr. Shee, 7th Fus., B.I. Downey .. 10 7	Capt. Lister, 7th Highlanders, b. p. Jerry .. 10 2
Capt. Morris, ch. p. Border Chief .. 9 12	Capt. Barron, 52nd, b. p. Ivan .. 10 0
Capt. Halliday, 80th, b. p. The Friend .. 10 12	Capt. Higon, R.A., b. p. Powder Monkey .. 10 0
Capt. the Hon. Forster, b. p. Sultan .. 10 0	Mr. Sanderson, r. p. Billy Button .. 11 0
Mr. Harrison, 4th, b. p. Sultan .. 10 0	Mr. Dixon, 11th Hussars, g. p. Billy the Beau .. 11 4
Mr. Watson, 7th Fusil., Bono Johnny .. 10 0	Colonel Waddy, 5th, Inkerman .. 10 2
Mr. Kater, b. p. Novice .. 10 2	Capt. the Hon. R. Mostyn, r. p. Kickle Buck .. 10 0
Capt. the Hon. R. Mostyn, S. F. Gds., b. p. Artillery .. 10 10	Mr. Figo, R.A., ch. p. Chopkins .. 10 10
Mr. Lee, 7th Fusiliers, gr. p. General Tom Thumb .. 10 4	Major Verge, 50th, b. p. Basil Bezouk .. 11 10
Captain Bisset, 50th, Champagne .. 11 4	Captain Foster, 4th, The Moke .. 10 11
Mr. Molesey, 20th, b. p. Jim Crow .. 11 0	Mr. Giff, 50th, Klim .. 10 12
Mr. Glynn, R.B., ch. p. Villikins .. 10 7	General Cassagnole, b. p. All .. 10 4
General Cassagnole, b. p. All .. 10 4	Mr. Wynne, G. Gds., b. p. Kickemoff .. 9 12

#### SECOND RACE.

A Sweepstakes of £5 each, with £50 added, for all horses 12 st. 7 lb. each. Previous Steeplechase winners anywhere, once 7 lb., twice 10 lb., three or more 14 lb. extra. Two miles over the Steeplechase Course; £10 for the second horse.

st. lb.	st. lb.
Viscount Talon, b. Paddy Roy (owner) .. 12 7	Major Lindsell, 28th, bl. h. Mangau (owner) .. 12 7
Mr. Price, 11th Hussars, b. g. Old Tom (Capt. Conell, R.A.) .. 13 7	Capt. Smith, R.A., b. g. Muster Roll (Major Felverton) .. 13 0
Mr. Wilkin, 11th Hussars, b. m. Dinah (owner) .. 12 7	Capt. Goodlake, b. m. Bashaba, Mr. Blundell, R.B. .. 12 7

#### THIRD RACE.

A Handicap Sweepstakes of £3 each, half forfeit, with £30 added, for all ponies 14 hands 2 inches and under. One mile over the Steeplechase Course. £5 for the second horse.

st. lb.	st. lb.
Capt. Hayman, R.A., b. p. Bantam .. 10 4	Mr. De Damas, Chass. d'Afrique, b. h. Lutern .. 10 4
Capt. Duff, 23rd, b. p. C.P. .. 11 0	Major Wombwell, 46th, b. p. The Dark .. 10 4
Mr. Booth, A.C., b. p. Border Chief .. 10 4	Major Garrett, 4th, gr. p. Brass Hat .. 10 10
Mr. Coats, 6th Regt., ch. p. The Mania .. 10 4	Lt.-Col. Campbell, 46th, b. p. All Bey .. 10 4
Mr. Knox, 5th, b. p. Shumala .. 11 0	Capt. Vaughan, 6th, ch. p. Growler .. 11 2
Capt. Morant, 4th, b. p. Clinker (winner) .. 11 1	Col. Waddy, 5th, gr. p. Key-rocket .. 10 4
Mr. Lee, 21st, gr. p. Rocket .. 10 4	Mr. Brennan, R.A., gr. p. General Tom Thumb .. 10 4
Capt. Maule, 2nd, ch. p. Peeler .. 10 4	Mr. Glynn, R.B., ch. p. Villikins .. 10 4
Capt. Goodlake, Cold. Gds., ch. m. Mother Ida (late Portia) .. 11 1	

#### FOURTH RACE.

A Sweepstakes of £5 each, with £50 added, for all horses 11 st. 7 lb. Winners once, 7 lb.; twice, 10 lb.; thrice or more, 14 lb. extra; one mile and a half on the flat. £10 more for the second horse.

st. lb.	st. lb.
Mr. Price, 11th Hussars, Lillington (Capt. Lindsell, winner) .. 12 7	Captain Lambert, R.B., b. p. Zouave .. 11 7
Capt. Forde, 46th, b. m., Forget-me-not .. 11 7	Captain Mangemey, ch. p. Enquire .. 11 7
Captain Goodlake, Cold. Gds., b. m. Bashaba .. 11 7	Captain Sanderson, R.A., ch. h. Charley .. 11 7
Capt. Gray, L. T. C., b. m., Currer-Bell .. 11 7	Captain Bisset, 50th, b. m. Kate .. 12 7
	General Rose, Mirabolant .. 11 7

#### FIFTH RACE.

A Sweepstakes of £3 each, with £30 added for Turkish, Arab Barbs, and Spanish Horses, 11 st. 8 lb. each; Indian Arabs 10 lb. extra. One mile flat course.

st. lb.	st. lb.
M. de Thertre, 4th Hussars, ch. h. Sultan .. 11 0	Gent. Cassagnole, b. h. Kirsach .. 11 0
Gent. Cassagnole, b. h. All .. 11 0	Capt. de Perthuis, Chasseurs d'Afrique, Beyron .. 11 0
Mr. Wingfield, b. p. The Turk .. 11 0	M. Goup, 3rd Chass. d'Afrique, gr. h. Kalifat .. 11 0
Mr. Bagnaud d'Isley, 2nd Chasseurs d'Afrique, gr. h. Genoa .. 11 0	Mr. Painter, S. F. Guards, br. h. Abdel Kader .. 11 0
M. Jallat, Chass. d'Afrique, gr. h. All .. 11 0	Mr. Cumming, 79th, gr. h. Kamara .. 11 0
Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, ch. All Bey .. 11 0	Capt. Brabazon, R.A., ch. h. (winner) .. 11 10
Capt. Vaughan, 6th, ch. p. Growler .. 11 0	Mr. Fowler, L.D.C., Leporello .. 11 0
Major Glynn, R.B., gr. p. Villikins .. 11 0	
Mr. Eyre, A.D.C., gr. h. Cosack .. 11 0	

#### SIXTH RACE.

A Hack Race—A Sweepstakes of £1 each, with £20 added, for all horses which have never started for any race where public money was added. Catch weights. Half a mile on the Flat Post Entrance.



## FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

THE POETRY BY FRANCIS BENNOCH, ESQ.

THE MUSIC BY J. L. HATTON.

*Maestoso.*

With lof - ty song we love to cheer The hearts of dar - ing

men; Ap - plaud - ed thus, they glad - ly hear The trum - pet's call a - gain. But now we sing of

low - ly deeds De - vot - ed to the brave, Where she, who stems the wound that bleeds, A he - ro's life may

save. And he - roes say'd ex - ult - ing tell How well her voice they knew; How sor-row near it

could not dwell, But spread . . . its wings and flew.

*dim.*

II.

Neglected, dying in despair,  
They lay till woman came  
To soothe them with her gentle care,  
And feed life's flick'ring flame.  
When wounded sore, on fever's rack,  
Or cast away as slain,  
She call'd their flutt'ring spirits back,  
And gave them strength again:  
They might not see the smiling face,  
Which suffer'ing could dispel,  
But they could turn and kiss the place

On which her sha-dow fell.

III.

When words of wrath profaning rung,  
She mov'd with pitying grace;  
Her presence still'd the wildest tongue,  
And holy grew the place.  
They knew that they were car'd for then,  
Their eyes forgot their tears;  
In dreamy sleep they lost their pain,  
And thought of early years,—  
Of early years, when life was fair,—  
Of faces sweet and pale:  
They woke—the angel bending there

Was Florence Night-in-gale!





VERY POLITE.

THE PARTY ON THE GREY, HAVING INVITED SOME STRANGERS TO LUNCH, SHOWS THEM THE NEAREST WAY (BY HALF A MILE) TO HIS HOUSE.—DRAWN BY JOHN LEECH.



## THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

(From a Correspondent.)

LONG ago it was said of Englishmen that they were unquestionably "bunglers" in the matter of education. And however unwilling we may feel to bow our heads in submission to this charge, the conviction of its truth is forced upon the mind by a candid examination of the educational results of the last century of England's existence. Since the time when Addison's polished pen pleaded the cause of educational progress much has been written; still more has been said; but little indeed has been accomplished. In the last Session of Parliament the projectors of no less than three separate systems of English national education, after spending much precious public and private time, were compelled to withdraw their bills; while the Lord-Advocate of Scotland (who positively had refused professional advancement, so much did he set his heart upon successfully rearing the educational offspring of his official career) failed completely in pleading the nation whose interests he studied. Nor could this "bungling" be said to arise from any lukewarmness or want of energy in the cause. Undaunted by the fate of previous efforts, we were promised that the next Session should be equally productive of candidates for public adoption. "The cry was still, They come."

Properly to appreciate the difficulties with which the promoters of any new educational system have to contend, it must be remembered that there exist scholastic establishments in England wholly, in Scotland partially, inadequate to supply the wants of the population; but still with some considerable claim upon our notice and regard. Thus in most parts of England we find schools supported in some instances by Government aid, but in the beginning formed by private enterprise and benevolence. There are in our towns National Schools, where children of both sexes are educated and partially clothed. These are the pupils at whom Pope sneered not unjustly as "the boys and girls whom charity maintains." After them we come to others, supported entirely by individual benevolence—Infant and Sunday Schools, and many under the charge of the various Dissenting bodies of England. In Scotland are found the strictly national Parochial Schools, supported by the land, and under the supervision of the State Church, and those established by the Free Church and other Congregational bodies of that country. There, however, Sunday, and Infant, and what we understand as Charity Schools, are almost entirely unknown.

The limits of these articles will forbid our attempting more than simply an inquiry into, and a description of, these various schools as they at present exist. We wish to take the patient reader as it were by the hand, and, leading him first into the schoolrooms of the land of Knox and Chalmers, noting there all that is worthy of imitation or deserving rebuke, then to enter the various schoolrooms of our own country, and inquire how the rising generation of the foremost nation in the world is cared for and tended.

And first let us inquire into the nature of the Scotch parochial schools. Indeed, to these our chief attention will be directed, for the others are founded upon a similar system, and differ in little else than in being free from the supervision of the Presbyterian establishment. In England our schools range with the divisions of our social state. We have high-class boarding and public schools, middle-class grammar-schools, small tradesmen's, and, lastly, charity schools; but, except in the large towns of Scotland, one class of school alone exists for the young of either sex. In the most conservative nation in the world—and few, we think, will deny the merit or demerit of this distinction to Scotland—may be seen, side by side, learning the rudiments of knowledge from the same book, the broadcloth-clad son of the professional man and the barefooted village "gillie," the delicate girl of the upper classes, and the rough healthy village lassie. To this one spring of knowledge all come alike to drink—high and low, rich and poor. The schoolmaster and the schoolhouse are as much national institutions in Scotland as the minister and the kirk.

By some very old legislative enactments, amended by a statute passed in the year 1803, it was enacted that in every parish the heritors (that is the landed proprietors whose assessed rental amounted to £100 Scotch) should erect a schoolhouse and residence for the master, containing not more than two rooms—a maximum clearly accidental, and which has not been taken advantage of. The salary of the schoolmaster is also ordered to be fixed prospectively at intervals of twenty-five years, the average price of grain for the last term of years being taken into consideration in its calculation. The right of appeal, by petition, to the quarter sessions of the shire was also given to any schoolmaster having reason to be discontented with the accommodation provided by the heritors. Within four months of the decease of any parochial schoolmaster, the heritors, assisted by the minister of the parish, are bound to nominate his successor, who has then to appear before the Presbytery of the Bounds, as it is termed, and undergo an examination on those branches of knowledge which the heritors deem necessary to be taught in their school. As a general rule the required branches are English in all its departments—arithmetic, geography, mathematics, geometry, Latin, Greek, and French. This seems a high standard, but it must be remembered that almost every candidate has passed some time at a University; many, indeed, have undergone a complete College training, and not a few are licentiates of the Church of Scotland. Thus it is seen that the same man, whose previous education qualifies him to guide his pupils amid the flowery paths of classic literature, has to bend his intellect to teach his poorer students the rudiments of a simple cottage education.

The applicants for these posts are invariably numerous, although the remuneration offered is grossly inadequate. Unfortunately, the Legislature affixed no minimum to the schoolmasters' salaries, derivable from the heritors, and they range from £15 to £34—in no instance exceeding, and generally falling far short of, the last-named sum. To this must be added certain fees, drawn from several parochial offices, which they almost universally, although not necessarily, hold. They are generally Session-clerks, and, under the new registration system, Registrars of Births, &c., for their districts. The remainder of their income is derived from the fees paid them by their pupils. These are fixed by the heritors at the schoolmaster's appointment, and are strictly adhered to. They vary in different places, but the charge generally for reading and writing is 3s. per term or quarter; including arithmetic, &c., 4s. When Latin is taught, together with the other branches, an extra fee of 4s. or 5s. per quarter is added, and the same is generally charged for algebra, Greek, and French. It is, however, calculated that the average income of the Scotch schoolmaster derived from all these sources does not amount to £50 per annum.

Next let us inquire into the class of men who accept these situations, and properly to appreciate them we must know something of Scotch social life. The existence of a Scotchman is a perpetual struggle to mount higher on the ladder of life; and when the young poor Scotchman resigns ambition himself he becomes ambitious for his children. They must distinguish themselves and him. In order to effect this an education of no ordinary class is necessary. This, we see, the parish school affords. No one is surprised or alarmed for the safety of society, if he chooses to give his son a sound classical education. No one wonders overmuch, or expresses any disapprobation, if he enters that son's name on the college lists of Edinburgh or Aberdeen; still less surprise is excited if the young aspirant enters one of the learned professions; and, battling manfully against poverty and neglect, rears for himself a reputation and a name. Out of this class the Scotch scholastic ranks are almost entirely recruited. The proper exercise of tutorial duties requires patience, caution, and an intimate knowledge of the classes with which they are brought into such close communion—and these they naturally possess; it requires a keenness of intellect and a courage of temper which is ceaselessly tried—and these their early training ensures them; it also needs a modesty of disposition, and withal a confidence in their own powers—and these a hard struggle with a hard world for very existence best affords them. A life of self-denial and austerity, the consequences of a poverty which is the Scotch schoolmaster's certain lot; a social position which, while it raises him above the society of a village coterie, scarcely elevates him to the drawing-rooms of the neighbouring gentry, and surely excludes his children; a daily, never-ending struggle against ignorance, prejudice, and misunderstanding, brightened perhaps by some passing interest in a favourite pupil; a certain knowledge of absolute inability to make provision for the dear ones who have shared his troubles and brightened his earthly pilgrimage, form altogether a life to bear which manfully and philosophically requires an early training, closely fitted for that purpose.

Let it not be thought that we have drawn too favourably-coloured an illustration of the Scotch schoolmaster. The office of teacher of the young holds in Scotland a *media via* between the learned professions and commercial pursuits, and is consequently adopted by many who, aiming at a far higher position, strive to fall lightly. It is a common occurrence for students designed for the Church, and, failing to obtain cures, to enter the scholastic profession, and bring to the discharge of these minor duties qualities capable of adorning a higher sphere of action. Upon the list of contributors to the Widows' Fund hereafter mentioned will be found the names of nearly two hundred qualified ministers, who hold now, or who have held, the post of parochial schoolmasters; while the number of licentiates cannot be ascertained. Several of the Professors of the Scotch

Colleges (amongst them Tennant, the author of "Anster Fair," &c.) began life as dominies. The position they hold and the society in which they move are fully equal to those possessed by an English surgeon or solicitor; and they are frequently elders of their Church—amongst the Presbyterians no uncertain test of moral excellence. It is impossible to deny that there may be found amongst them some ill adapted by nature or habit for the duties of their high calling; but we do not believe that, with the safeguards of the present system, any considerable addition can be made to the number of incapables.

Scotland is divided for clerical and educational purposes into eighty-three presbyteries—each presbytery being a collection of parishes, varying in number from six to thirty-five. These presbyteries have authority over the parishes attached to them, subject to the supervision of the general yearly assembly of the Church. There are 978 parochial schools, and the pupils in attendance during the year 1854-55 numbered 76,300. The schools are examined annually by inspectors appointed by the General Assembly's Education Committee, and a report of the state of every school, the number of pupils examined, and the appearance made by each class is made and printed. The same inspectors will, with the sanction of the officials, report upon the state of the various schools not in connection with the Presbyterian establishment. In their last-published report they state that they examined 1651 non-parochial schools, at which the attendance of pupils during the year amounted to 99,800. Their table, showing the number of scholars learning the various branches of education, is extremely interesting. Out of the 76,300 pupils in the parochial schools 69,300 were taught reading, 45,400 writing, 34,000 arithmetic, 1450 practical mathematics, 670 algebra, 3000 Latin, 520 Greek, and 1140 French. Out of the 99,800 pupils in the non-parochial schools only 1980 were taught Latin, 321 Greek, 1000 French, and 499 algebra.

The Scotch parochial schoolmasters have formed several associations tending to improve their social position and raise their professional standard. To the poor union is strength, indeed, nor have they been backward in acknowledging the truth of this aphorism. The first of these associations dates from 1806, and its objects and provisions were secured by an Act passed in the following Session of Parliament, which has been amended by the 9 and 10 Vict., Cap. 226, entitled "An Act for the better Management of the Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Burgh and Parochial Schoolmasters of Scotland." We will endeavour to explain the system of this association in as few words as possible:—It has for its motives the granting pensions to the widows and children (under the age of seventeen) of deceased members. The benefits of this fund are, rightly enough, as compulsory as they are great. Every schoolmaster upon his induction is bound to subscribe towards its funds. There are four classes of subscriptions, from £5 5s. per annum to £2 2s.; and upon the class of subscription depend the annuity granted to his widow. These annuities range from £30 to £12; and where no widow is left, they are paid to the orphans (if any) until they reach the age of seventeen. The subscription is recoverable from defaulters by a simple distress upon the funds due from the heritors to them. The fund has been steadily increasing until it has now assumed gigantic proportions. The sum in hand at the last investigation was discovered to amount to upwards of £74,000.

In addition to this, some twelve years ago Scotch teachers of all denominations formed themselves into a body, called the Educational Institute of Scotland. A general meeting is held in Edinburgh in September of every year, at which deputies elected by the presbyteries attend; when the various committees give an account of their proceedings, accounts are audited, public officers elected, and questions relative to educational progress discussed and settled. A presbytery of twelve parishes has the power of nominating two representatives to attend to their interests at these meetings; a presbytery of eighteen, three; of twenty, four; and so on in proportion. The expenses of the Institute are chiefly borne by the teachers, in the shape of a small rate upon their salaries—sometimes two or three pence per pound yearly. The Institute appoint committees for the examination of intending professors of education, and grant diplomas of merit, which are much valued. Until lately the Institute published an ably-conducted monthly journal devoted to the advancement of educational interests; but during the last year it was found necessary, from a paucity of funds, to discontinue this.

By these means the schoolmasters of Scotland, although poor, have formed funds devoted to the sacred duty of protecting the widows and orphan children of their brethren, to the improvement of their profession, and the general advancement of educational progress. Nor are their own vested and pecuniary interests neglected. Whilst the various abortive Scotch education bills have been before Parliament (a period of several years), deputies from the Institute have been maintained in London charged with the task of guarding the interests of their class.

We must not forget to mention the Scottish School-book Association, originally founded with the view of preparing a complete system of school-books for the use of the Scotch schools, but which has lately considerably extended its objects. This association is now enabled to give grants towards the education of daughters of deceased members, and to establish bursaries (available at the Scotch Universities) to assist deserving young men in the prosecution of their studies. These bursaries are six in number, of from £10 to £15 value annually.

A few words now about the schools themselves; and, for the benefit of those of our readers who may never have witnessed the interior of a Scotch parochial school, we will endeavour to depict one. In order to do this, we must beg the reader to consider himself introduced to some simple Scotch lad, whose fortunes we will follow. Sandy McDougall, then, is a bare-footed, light-hearted, sun-tanned village boy—one of a large family, perhaps. His father may be a weaver, collier, or hind. Perchance he is such a one (they are common enough) as Burns has so feelingly depicted in his "Cotter's Saturday Night." If so, however hard (to use a vulgar but expressive term) the lines of his life may be, Sandy and his brethren will get their "wee bit schuling," you may be sure. For reading and writing we have seen that Sandy has to pay 3d. per week, which, for himself and his brethren, amounts to more than McDougall père can or ought to afford; but at present, as we have seen, the Scotch educational system is based on self-denial. Well, our friend Sandy finds himself in a large, well ventilated and appointed room, capable, with its companion wing, of holding 200 pupils. These rooms are crowded with a strangely-assorted mass of children. In one the schoolmaster is listening to an animated translation of one of Euripides' plays by his chief scholars; in the other the usher is hearing the lowest class drone wearily through the first alphabetical lesson. Upon the forms are seated the sons and daughters of the neighbouring professional men, manufacturers, and farmers—the girls (varying in age from five to fourteen) with that look of modest confidence which is so thoroughly Scotch. Amongst these, mingling with no distinction and entering into equal competition with them, are seen Sandy's own companions, neat and clean, but with tattered clothes and bare feet. Here, in the schoolroom as in the kirk, all are equal. So Sandy takes his place at the bottom of his class, and is as likely to carry off the half-year's prize, and become a famous scholar, as the best-bred pupil in the school. Probably he does distinguish himself sufficiently to justify the schoolmaster in recommending his advancement. This necessarily entails the payment of a higher scale of fees—a payment which, to the honour of the Scotch scholastic profession, is, in the cases of widows and orphans, often nominal. So he masters the rudiments of Latin, and has delight in his first mathematical essays—a study on which his keen intellect settles eagerly. His feet are yet unshod; his red locks still fall unkempt around his sunburnt, freckled face; his fare is still the kail-broise and "halesome parritch" of the Scotch peasantry. But this lad is already far different from those around him; he has tasted of the contents of the cup of knowledge, and thought and energy are bent to drain it to the dregs. So he completes his school career. Rough and awkward, with a shy manner and a broad lowland accent, he stands on the threshold of the parish schoolhouse—the world before him. His master's kind hand is upon his shoulder, and the boy's eyes glisten as the words of encouragement and praise—so precious, because in a Scotchman so rare—fall upon his ear. You can have little notion of the attachment which springs up between the master and pupils in these schools, of the watchful anxiety with which every step in life is regarded by the teacher, and how he exults or mourns as the boy whose mind he has trained reflects honour or discredit upon his culture. We are not overrating this sentiment when we say that it is more than respect, reverence, or gratitude—that it is really warm-hearted love. When once the duties of the pedagogic course, and the authority and severity of that office determine also, and the instructor and the taught become once old and familiar friends. We have seen many instances of this evinced, not merely in empty words. We were assured by one gentleman of many years' experience in his profession that he could travel all Scotland over and never miss a hearty welcome from the boys (grown men now) who had once smiled and trembled at his jokes and frowns. We personally witnessed, from graceful and accomplished women, gratitude and affection lavished on their childhood's teacher; and we once had the happiness to meet a young Scotch surgeon, settled in England, who had travelled through the night sixty miles, to breakfast with his old Highland schoolmaster. But we are forgetting Sandy, who very likely goes to College—in England an expensive luxury, in Scotland a career open to all. Strange as it may read, his collegiate expenses for six months, including class fees,

which may amount to £6, need not exceed £15. There are lofty flats in Edinburgh, as well as garrets in London, which these true students share, and they ask no better fare than the familiar oatmeal porridge of their boyhood. Then he enters a learned profession, and perchance McDougall père, lives to see his son "wag his pow in a pulpit," or perhaps, taws\* in hand, he leads the rising generation along the paths of knowledge he himself had so honourably trod. Have we been romancing? Scotland's annals emphatically answer, No. From a population but little exceeding that of London there spring annually from the lower classes so many men of note and worth that little surprise is excited if they rise to the highest position in their various professions. So common and universal a circumstance is this that it does not entail upon the successful those penalties which a decided elevation of rank in England invariably brings with it. The clever and fortunate Scotchman is neither ashamed to own his humble origin nor to show affection for those of his kin who still remain in obscurity. He is proud of the position he has won for himself, and proud also that that position enables him to benefit those whose lowly fortunes he might perhaps have shared. And we could fill a volume with instances to show that this position is often of the highest. As a single example, the present Principal of the College of Edinburgh is a weaver's son, and he proudly tells how, when a child, he conned his lessons beside the candle by which his mother toiled far into the night to gain the pittance that was necessary for her son's parochial school fees.

We have thus briefly endeavoured to describe the Scotch parochial system of education. We have shown the materials of which the schoolmaster is formed, and how the difficulties he experiences in obtaining his responsible position guarantee in some degree the needful qualifications. We have shown him honourably discharging his arduous duties, and struggling manfully against a poverty which it is a blot upon any Legislature to allow. We have attempted to depict the (to English eyes) strange appearance of a large Scotch school, composed of children of every age and class—boys competing in the same classes with girls; girls receiving instruction not from a mistress but from the schoolmaster and his assistant. We have seen how, when the district spring of knowledge is exhausted, the poor scholar is not debarred access to higher and greater sources, but may aspire to fame and reputation, and follow a career happily free from the scornful pity or degrading patronage which in many countries are conceded to humble merit.

But before bringing this article to a close, we may be allowed to point out some of the deficiencies of a system which contains so many excellencies, and first it is at present clearly insufficient for the educational requirements of the country. In the large parishes the heritors are compelled to support but one school, which is wholly inadequate to the wants of those parishes. Thus the one which we have attempted to describe was situated in one angle of a parish, to the other extremity of which was a distance of seven miles. Now, taking a walk of three or four miles to be as much as children can undertake daily, it is seen that a large portion of that parish is entirely unprovided for. Then the income of the schoolmasters should be so raised that the fear of absolute poverty may no longer cast its dark shadow across their path, and paralyse their efforts. It is not asking too much for the schoolmasters of Scotland to demand that a salary of £50 per annum should in all cases be guaranteed to them, and even that is a poor recompense for the anxieties and labour of their profession. Again, although in Scotland education is open to all, it must be paid for. Acknowledging, as they do, the inestimable blessings, earthly and eternal, derivable from knowledge, they still close its gates to all who do not come prepared with a silver key. We confess that we found a deeply-rooted prejudice against any system of education which was not based on self-denial; and when we advanced a step farther, and pleaded for not only a free but a compulsory system, we met with still more intense opposition. Nevertheless, we doubt not that before long Scotland will rejoice in both these benefits; and when that time comes we may look forward to some mitigation of that sectarian discord which at present distracts our brethren across the Tweed.

We must leave the *veata questio* of an educational system under the sole superintendence of the Scotch Presbyterian Establishment to some future time, when we can deal with it in connection with the kindred difficulty of a State education under the management of the Church of England.

## SUNDAY MORNING BELLS.

A THOUGHT.

From the far city comes the clang of bells.  
Its hundred jarring, diverse tones combine  
In one faint mist of music, soft and fine  
As the sweet note yon little robin swells.  
What if to Thee in Thine infinity  
These multifarious and many-coloured creeds  
Seem but the robe man wraps as masquer's weeds  
Round the one living Truth Thou giv'st him—These  
What if these various forms that worship prove,  
Being heart-worship, reach Thy perfect ear  
As a great monotone, complete and clear,  
Of which the burthen is—through Christ's name—Love?  
For ever rising, in sublime increase,  
To "Glory in the Highest, on earth PEACE"—D.

"THE WIFE'S OWN BOOK OF COOKERY."—(Ward and Lock.)—Works upon cookery and domestic management in times past were generally condemned for the expensiveness of their instructions; for, as shrewdly observed, economy is an excellent lure to extravagance. Another objection to the old cookery-books has been the indefinite character of their directions—upon the punch of this, and little of that, or rather want of it. In this new candidate for the kitchen—"The Wife's Own Book of Cookery"—the aim appears to have been to guard against useless expense, and to be as clear in the directions as the compressing into 400 pages nearly four times as many receipts will allow. Novelties in the culinary art have their due share of attention; so as to combine elegance with economy; and as cooking of provisions is not the only essential to success in housekeeping, the choice of food, and the well ordering of the kitchen, are alike attended to. The book contains a series of bills of fare, which will enable the lady to select her dinner, and the instructions teach the cook how to dress it. The latest information is conveyed in each department of the book, which, by the way, is illustrated with woodcuts of improved implements; and the result is a cookery-book, recommended by plain sense and practical worth, and judicious economy.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The twelve thousand and thirty-seventh fifty-pound share was issued at the office on the 18th inst., making the sum of £601,850, of which the amount of £228,366 3s. 6d. has been paid up. The twenty-fourth estate (Tunbridge Wells) will be allotted on the 21st of May, and the thirty-fourth public drawing for rights of choice on the society's estates is fixed for the 10th of May.

THE LADY NURSES AT SCUTARI.—Our life was a regular routine of work and rest (except on occasions of extraordinary pressure) following each other in order; but whether in the strain of overwork, or in the steady fulfilment of our arduous duty, there was one bright ray ever shied over it, one thing that made labour light and sweet, and this was the respect, affection, and gratitude of the men. No words can tell it rightly, for it was unbounded, and as long as we stayed amongst them it never changed. Familiar as our presence became to them, though we were in and out of the wards day and night, they never forgot the respect due to our sex and position. Standing by those in bitter agony, when the force of old habits is great, or by those in the glow of returning health, or walking up the wards among orderlies and sergeants, never did a word which could offend a woman's ear fall upon ours. Even in the barrack-yard, passing by the guard-room or entrances, where stout groups of soldiers smoking and idling, the moment we approached all coarseness was hushed; and this lasted, not a week or a month, but the whole of my twelvemonth's residence, and my experience is also that of all my companions.—*Eastern Hospitals and English Nurses.*

THE SPIES OF THE HOLY OFFICE.—A correspondent of the *Independence Belye* writes from Rome, that at a meeting of prelates just held at Lorette, under the presidency of the Cardinal de Angelis, it was resolved to establish in each of their respective dioceses a society of *Sacconi*—so called from their wearing a dress in the form of a sack, with a hood; also a cord round the loins, sandals on their feet, and a veil, pierced with two holes for the eyes, over the face. "These religious jaiusaries of the Holy Office, are to have the task of penetrating all kitchens on Fridays, peering into pots, stewpans, and porridge-basins, to ascertain whether the prescriptions for the soup are being transgressed; and are also to rummage amongst the papers to discover any trace of impiety or revolution. They will have to denounce the blasphemers, and a portion of the fine is promised to them for this. At eight o'clock in the evening, when the bell announces the *Angelus*, the *Sacconi* will take note of all who omit to kneel even in the street, and will denounce all such. These regulations, and some others, have been issued in a printed form from the Episcopal Printing-office of Fermo."

\* The "taws" is an ingenious leather instrument of torture, designed to inflict blows upon the outstretched palm, called "pawmies," and answering to the familiar birch of our English school-days.



# Memorabilia, LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

"A little chink may let in much light."—OLD PROVERB.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF THE FIRST EARL OF EGDMONT.

(Continued from page 387.)

Fryday, 10 Jan. — I went to all ye Levees, and at night, for the first time, to ye night drawing-room of ye Princesses. None spoke to me at any of ye Courts but Princess Amelia. My br. Dering thought ill offices had been done me by some who knew I had twice received audiences of ye Queen to recommend him to be about the Prince, and nothing is more likely, for Ministers can't endure that any should have access to their Princes but thro their canal, or owe their places but to their applications, because they think it dangerous to have persons about their master who is not trewly attach'd to themselves. \*\*

Saturday, 11 Jan. \* \* \* \* \*  
I was this morning to see Marquis la Forêt and cosen Will Finch. Ye latter not at home. The former gave me a long account of ye Princes journey to England, their likelyhood of being lost on a marsh, which being covered with snow was taken for plain ground, but proved to [be] water and ice that broke with the first venture that led the way. Their chance of falling from a dyke in Holland into one of ye canals, their going from Helverhuse in a small boat thro the ice to reach ye packet boat, &c. He said he complained to ye King of Philipson, who having discovered ye Prince was landed, sent immediately an express of it to his friends in London, which defeated a pleasure the Prince had conceived, to surprise the King with his sight even before he could know he was landed. When La Forêt saw that, he sent an express immediately to Baron Hatoff, but ye express, instead of obeying his direction, left ye letter at ye Post-office. I find Waller has no opinion of Philipson, who he told me was an ordinary seaman in ye packets at ye siege of Namur, and turn'd out for idleness, but afterwards got in and rose to be mate, from whence he got a boat, that he was an insolent fellow, &c.

Wednesday, 15. \* \* \* \* \*  
I learn'd that Dr. Sherlock, Bish. of Bangor and Almoner to the Pr. of Wales, had given in a list of Chaplains for ye Pr. of Wales; that the Prince said he had no objection, but must acquaint ye Queen with it, that the Bishop at the same time had applied on the like account to my Ld Townsend, who making objections to the persons named in the list, the Bishop in conclusion told him there could be no objection unless that they were men of worth. That 'tis pretty certain none of his nomination will be admitted, they being mostly noted Tories, besides that the Queen, tho she has a good opinion of ye Bishop, is wholly govern'd by ye Ministry.

Thursday, 16 Jan. \* \* \* \* \*  
At night I went to the Crown tavern to hear ye music which ye gentlemen of ye King's Chappel have every fortnight there, being an attempt to restore ancient Church Music.

Saturday, 18 Jan. — I call'd Robin Moore and then went to a meeting of ye members of ye Royal Acadamy of Music: where we agreed to prosecute ye subscribers who have not yet paid: also to permit Hydegas and Hendle to carry on operas without disturbance for 5 years, and to lend them for that time our scenes, machines, clothes, instruments, furniture, &c. It all past off in a great hurry, and there not above 20 there.

Monday, 20. — The Prince's birthday was kept at St. James's, and a great crowd was there; but it was remark'd that ye guns did not fire. There dined with me Br. Dering, Coll. Launay, Mr. Aug. Schutz, the two Misses Schutz, and Dr. Courage. In the afternoon came in Mr. Biglierbech, and we had a sort of ball, unforseen. Afterwards my daughter went to Court, where she danc'd, and I went to our weekly concert.

Tuesday, 21. \* \* \* \* \*  
We discoursed on sev'l topics that relate to Ireland. One of his (Mr. Bindon) notions is that Ireland would flourish more if we permitted ye Papists to take leases of lives, and purchase lands, for now we drive them into trade, and almost all ye money of ye kingdom is in their hands. They are the greatest traders, and especially the greatest runners of prohibited goods, to the ruin of the fair traders, who are generally Protestants. He said that giving them a lasting property in the land would make them for their interest become good subjects, though not good Protestants, and separate numbers of them, especially the more substantial sort, from ye rest, that the purchases they made would be by them defended against all ancient claims of Popish proprietors, and as all ye Protestant tenures would be supported by the Papists themselves.

## RARE OR UNPUBLISHED LETTERS.

In another part of our journal we have alluded to the very important collection of Historical Manuscripts which are to be sold next week by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson. We have here the pleasure of presenting, from the same collection, a rare and curious letter of William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, dated August, 1640, which is full of interesting particulars indicative of the political commotions at the period —

(Not known to whom addressed.)

"Mye very good Lord:—I am hartelye sorye I must wright these to you brokenlye and in hast. Hampton Court is infested with ye plague. Three howses at the very gate. The comittiee caled to Oatlands, whear I have no accomodation, all mye st<sup>ff</sup>, as well as other mens, being at Hampton Court. Three H uses in ye Mewes infected and one of ye Kinges coachm<sup>s</sup> dead. Thence it came (as 'tis thought) to Hampton Court. And the tymes looke verye blacke in manye respects.

For ye Scotts coming in I am of yor opinio<sup>n</sup> with this exception still. If or wne distractions, wants and compliances with the, sell the not in vpo vs. And ye generalitye of all sorts ar soe ill sett heare, as that it must be a miracle if ome mischiefe come not.

Wee have seene a petition of maye Yorkesheere gentlem<sup>n</sup> to the Kinge concerninge the disorders of ye soldiers thear, in wch they feare much, and it seemes (as you wright) they have not bin well comanded. But, howsoever, I like it worst, both for matter and manner, then anye thinge wch hath yett happed, saue wants for monye. And if once want and disorder meet, farewell all. What counsell this daye will prduce I cannot tell, but I presume you will have information fro ye secretaries in ye behalfe.

In Essex the soldiers are verye unrulye, and nowe beginn to pull vp the railles in churches, and in a maner to say they will reforme, since the lawes ar euerye whear broken. 'Tis starke naught thear, and certainlye by infusio<sup>n</sup> [sic].

I hope thear is noe feare of mye L. Lieutenants loss nowe, though I am cleare of yor opinion what his loss would at these tyme be to ye Kinge. And for yor self I wrote you nothings but truth of ye Kinges expressions. And for there honor and integritye that would not have been employed in yor charge. I hope if I live to see you, you will trust mee with ye knowledge of the, that I maye not beignor<sup>d</sup> whear this honor and integritye growes. I hope you will pard<sup>n</sup> this distracted hart. While you maye be sure I shall rest  
Yor Lps. lovinge poore frend to serve you,  
W. CANT.

Oatlands, Aug. 2, 1640.

## LETTER OF WARREN HASTINGS.

I send you a copy of a letter in my possession from Warren Hastings to a Colonel Morgan (supposed date 1787). It may be of some interest to the readers of your "Memorabilia."—EDWARD S. SNELL.

St. James's-place, 7th Dec.

Dear Sir,—If my interest could promote any views of Mr. Hay's, which were not inconsistent with the rights of others, such as my Esteem for his Character, my Knowledge both of his Abilities and his Integrity, and my Remembrance of what I myself owe to his official services, that I would exert it to its utmost, and even break through the Rules which I have prescribed to myself to effect it. I feel it a Mortification to profess such a Disposition and to be obliged to add, that I do not think myself at Liberty to indulge it, neither knowing what Competitors may have the same Object in pursuit, nor deeming it proper to make the first Trial of my Influence w<sup>th</sup> ye Gentle in yr Direction, to w<sup>th</sup> I have never yet made any Solicitations on an Occasion on which I could not justify myself against every possible objection. I have much more to say upon this Subject, w<sup>th</sup> I shall reserve till I have ye pleasure of seeing you, w<sup>th</sup> I will seek w<sup>th</sup> yr first Leisure Morning Hour.

I am, dear Sir, yr affectionate & faithful Servant,

WARREN HASTINGS.

## NOTES.

PEPYS OUTDONE.—The Rev. Mr. Cole, who at his death, in 1782, bequeathed a hundred volumes, in folio, fairly written in his own hand, to the British Museum, must have been a simple character. His collections are truly valuable; but his diary, as will be seen by the following specimen, is very ludicrous:—"Jan. 25, 1766. Foggy. My beautiful parrot died at ten at night, without knowing the cause of his illness, he being very well last night. Feb. 1. Fine day, and cold. Will Wood carried three or four loads of dung into the clay-pit close. Baptized William, the son of William Grace, blacksmith, whom I married about six months before. March 3. I baptized Sarah, the bastard daughter of the widow Smallwood, of Eton, aged near fifty, whose husband died about a year ago. March 6. Very fine weather. My man was blooded. I sent a loin of pork and a sparerib to Mr. Cartwright, in London. March 27. I sent my two French wigs to my London barber to alter them, they being made so miserably I could not wear them. June 17. I went to

our new Archdeacon's visitation at Newport Pagnel. I took young H. Travel with me on my dun horse, in order that he might hear the organ, he being a great psalm-singer. The most numerous appearance of clergy that I remember: forty-four dined with the Archdeacon; and, what is extraordinary, not one smoked tobacco. Aug. 18. Cool day. Tom reaped for Joe Holdam. I cudgelled Jem for staying so long on an errand." &c.—EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

HOUSEHOLD OF HENRY THE EIGHTH.—The following extract from a curious old MS. contains some very singular directions for regulating the household of Henry the Eighth. We glean from it that the adulteration of food and drink is a delinquency not peculiar to our century; and, if requisite to guard against such practices in the Royal ménage, how must it have fared with the commonalty in times when Frederick Accum, Dr. Haassall, and chemical analysis as yet existed not? It were devoutly to be wished that all offenders in this sort could be indiscriminately "set i' the stocks" nowadays:—"His Highness's baker shall not put alums in the bread, or mix rye, oatens, or bean flour with the same; and, if detected, he shall be put in the stocks. His Highness's attendants are not to steal any lock or keys, tables, forms, cupboards, or other furniture, out of nobleman's or gentleman's houses, where they go to visit. Master cooks shall not employ such scullions as go about naked, or lie all night on the ground before the kitchen fire. No dogs to be kept in the Court, but only a few spaniels for the ladies. Dinners to be at ten, suppers at four. The officers of his Privy Chamber shall be loving together, no grudging nor grumbling, nor talking of the King's pastime. There shall be no romping with maids on the staircase, by which dishes and other things are often broken. Care shall be taken of the pewter spoons, and that the wooden ones used in the kitchen be not broken or stolen. The pages shall not interrupt the kitchen-maids. Coal only to be allowed to the King's, Queen's, and Lady Mary's chambers. The brewers are not to put any brimstone in the ale."—H. A. K., Bath.

POPE'S LADY-FRIENDS.—Your correspondent "T's" discovery of another lady-friend of Pope, not mentioned by any of his biographers, is what is commonly called a *mare's nest*. The "unpublished note" forwarded by T. is to be found on the back of page 134 of vol. iii. of the Homer MSS. in the British Museum. It was printed long ago in the supplemental volume to Pope's works published by Hearne. A little closer inspection of the original will, I think, convince T. that the name of the lady is not Wenshorn but *Neesham*. She subsequently became the wife of Mr. Knight, the writer of the letter, and afterwards married Mr. Nugent (her third husband), who was subsequently created Baron Nugent and Viscount Clare. A portrait and bust of this lady are to be found in Bowles' "Pope," vol. x, with a number of letters of Pope addressed to her under her three names.—W. MOX THOMAS.

## QUERIES.

THE "PINE CONES" OF NINEVEH.—Will not the more recent discoveries of Nineveh throw some light on what I have always considered an error on the part of Mr. Layard, in supposing to be "pine cones?" The winged figures which occur continually on the walls of the Assyrian palaces frequently carry in their hands two objects, which Mr. Layard denominates "a pine cone" and "a square vessel," and which he says are supposed to be emblematic of the sacred elements—fire and water. When examining the Nineveh remains in the British Museum, or their transcripts at Sydenham, it has always suggested itself to me that these so-called "pine cones" were no other than the conventional (so to speak) representations of bunches of grapes. Let me refer your readers to one of the two bas-reliefs on the external wall of the "Assyrian Court," facing the transept, in the Crystal Palace: it is a cast from the original in the British Museum, and described by Mr. Layard as "Engle-headed figures before the Sacred Tree." Now, is not this "sacred tree" a grape vine, and are not the two engle-headed figures plucking the grapes, and about to deposit them in the "square vessel," or basket? In Number 768 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in the Engraving of the newly-discovered slab, representing the figure of a Queen sitting with the King "beneath an arbour of grapes," the "pine cones" are accurately delineated. Are not these so-called "pine cones" then the Assyrian mode of representing bunches of grapes? In some slabs we have a sculptured representation of the gathering of the grapes, in others the presentation of the grapes to the King. I throw out the suggestion as a "Query" for other observers.—I. B. S.

LADY FRANCIS INGRAM.—Some of your readers can, perhaps, furnish me with information relating to a Lady Francis Ingram, and for what reason she was closely imprisoned in the Tower for ten weeks. I have a small manuscript book of prayers and meditations written in the lady's own handwriting on the death of her husband and child in June, 1651. In one part of which, when reflecting upon her own life, she says:—"Many have ye changis of my life bene. Great pleasures and plenty I have enjoyd, butt not with out sum sad mixtures. Ye death of my only child, close imprisonment ten weeks in ye Tower, indeured many painfull infirmities, above all, lost my dearest husband, all hapning to me by ye apoyntment and parrishion of ye Eternall God, prased be his name for ever. I have found ye blessings of prosperity and blessings by adversaty, yr former has sum times glitted my sensuall appetites, and made me see ye vanities of them even in ye enjoyment. Ye latter so subdued my corruption as they have brought me to know my selfe." Lady Francis Ingram was married in 1638, her child died 1651, her husband died 1671.—J. R., Taplow, Bucks.

KITTY FISHER'S JIG.—In "Memorabilia" you have an article on Kitty Fisher's Jig. The portrait of this celebrity was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds (vide Northcote's Life of Sir Joshua.) In the suggestive character of "Cleopatra Dissolving the Pearl," for the Lord Boringdon of that day. Is it known what has become of the original picture, or in whose possession it now is? Can any of my fellow-correspondents throw any "light" upon the subject?—EDINA.

"A BANBURY STORY OF A COCK AND A BULL."—The saying "It is a cock and bull story" is common enough, as every one knows, at the present day; but in former times—I mean in the last century—the phrase always ran thus "It is a Banbury story of a cock and a bull." Can you inform me why was Banbury in particular fixed upon as the locality of the story?—FALGATE.

OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM.—The question has been repeatedly asked—I know not if it has ever been satisfactorily answered—when, and by whom, was our National Anthem composed? It is only recently I have heard that the Germans claim it as theirs, and use it equally with ourselves on public occasions; and this independently of the well-known anthem composed by Hady, "God Preserve the Emperor Francis." Macaulay, I observe in his fourth volume, at page 240, describes the victorious scotilla as it retired after the Battle of La Hogue, insulting "the hostile camp with the thundering chant of 'God Save the King.'" This, if correct, would stamp it as our national air so far back as 1692, and I have heard its origin referred to the time of James, whether the First or Second, I cannot say.—W.

[The Germans use our "God Save the King" to the words "Heil dir im Sieger Kranz," having received it through Hanover. It is the National Anthem of Prussia and some of the smaller States. Mr. Macaulay cannot mean that "God Save the King" was sung in 1692. It was an old cry long before we hear of it as a song.]

## ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

TALE OF A TUB.—The best answer to this query is the following extract from the preface to Sir James Mackintosh's "Life of Sir Thomas More." 12mo. 1844:—

The learned Mr. Douce has informed a friend of mine that in Sebastian Munster's "Cosmography" there is a cut of a ship to which a whale was coming too close for her safety, and of the sailors throwing a tub to the whale, evidently to play with. The practice of throwing a tub or barrel to a large fish, to divert the huge animal from gambols dangerous to a vessel is also mentioned in an old prose translation of "The Ship of Fools."

These passages satisfactorily explain the common phrase of throwing a tub to a whale; but they do not account for leaving out the whale, and introducing the new word tale. The transition from the first phrase to the second is a considerable stride. It is not, at least, directly explained by Mr. Douce's citations, and no explanation of it has hitherto occurred which can be supported by proof. It may be thought probable that, in the process of time, some nautical wag compared a rambling story, which he suspected of being lengthened and confused, in order to turn his thoughts from a direction not convenient to the storyteller, with the tub which he and his shipmates were wont to throw out to divert the whale from striking the bark, and perhaps said, "This tale is like our tub to the whale." The comparison might have become popular, and it might gradually have been shortened into "a tale of a tub." EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

BIRTHPLACE OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH.—From the following letter it will, I think, sufficiently appear that Oliver Goldsmith was born at Elphin, and not at Pallas, as your correspondent C. B. seems to think. Perhaps it is well to mention that the writer of the letter was the father of the late Rev. John Lloyd, who was murdered some years ago near Elphin.—H. J. F., Diocesan School, Elphin:—

Smith-hill, Dec. 24th, 1807.

Dear Sir,—The Rev. Oliver Jones was Curate of Elphin, and also had the Diocesan School of that town; he lived where I now live, a little more than half a mile from the church. He had four daughters, and no son. My grandfather, George Hicks, was married to one of those daughters, and consequently knew every circumstance relating to that family, and has often told me that the Rev. Mr. Goldsmith who was married to another of Mr. Jones's daughters, had a Curacy somewhere near Athlone, and that Mrs. Goldsmith spent much of her

time with her mother, Mrs. Jones, then a widow, and living at Smith-hill, that Oliver Goldsmith was born here, in his grandfather's house, that he was nursed and reared here, and got the early part of his education at the school of Elphin. My mother, the only child of the above George Hicks and Miss Jones, was contemporary with Oliver Goldsmith, and brought up in her grandfather's house. She has often told me the foregoing circumstances, and has shown me the very spot where the bed stood in which Goldsmith was born. From what I have always heard and understood I have never had a doubt on my mind that Goldsmith was born here. I am, &c., &c., ROBERT JONES LLOYD.

INTONING THE CHURCH SERVICE.—This query may be very satisfactorily answered by consulting Rousseau's "Dictionnaire de Musique," under the articles, *Etonner*, *Plain-chant*, and *Tons de l'Eglise*. To intone means, properly, to give the pitch. This is done commonly by the aid of a pitch-pipe, or fork, and, in a somewhat primitive manner, in our village churches, where modern innovation has been successfully excluded. "Dans l'Eglise Catholique," says Jean Jacques, "c'est, par exemple, l'officiant qui entonne le Te Deum; dans nos Temples, c'est le chantage qui entonne les psaumes." To intone, in a more extended sense, is to speak in tones separated by musical interval. Next in order is the chant, then the recitative, and lastly the aria, or song. "Mais on peut dire" says Rousseau, "qu'il n'y a rien de plus ridicule et de plus plat que ces plain-chants accommodés à la moderne." He has furnished an entertaining extract from the French annals of Charlemagne of a fearful dispute betwixt the Roman and French divines as to church-chants, the former designating the latter as "stultos, rusticos, et indoctos, velut bruta animalia;" "les traitoient d'ignorans, de rustres, de sots, et de grosses bêtes." Charlemagne settled the dispute in favour of the Roman chant, "qu'ils appellent maintenant chant François; mais quant aux Sons tremblans, flottés, battus, coupés dans le chant les François ne purent jamais bien les rendre faisant plutôt des chevrottemens que des roulemens, a cause de la rudesse naturelle et barbare de leur gosier." In brief, all the Christian churches anciently chanted their services, as the Mahomedans do likewise, and all these have borrowed the practice from the Jews, whose chants are comprised in the mysterious "accents," which perplexed even Buxtorff, but which any Jewish Precentor can interpret into musical phrases, sung in one style in the German, and in a different one in the Spanish synagogues. Musical intonation is natural to the language of strong feeling and emotion. Greek and Roman poetry was intoned, chanted, and sung: nay, the Greek orator required the aid of the flute to give him—what bad and unpractised speakers so much need—the proper key upon which the voice should be modulated when the address is to be impassioned, and the responsive strings in the breasts of his audience are to be harmoniously and sympathetically moved to action.—T. J. BUCKTON, Lichfield.

PLAYING AT BALL IN CHURCH.—The ball-play in churches was celebrated annually by the Neapolitans and others. By some statutes, anno 1396, it is ordered that the ball be less than usual, though of a size not to be grasped by one hand only. The ceremony was at Easter, and as follows:—The ball being received, the Dean, or his representative, began an antiphone suited to Easter-day; then, taking the ball in his left hand, commenced a dance to the tune of the antiphone—the others dancing round hand-in-hand. At intervals the ball was handed or tossed by the Dean to each of the choristers. The organ played according to the dance and sport. The dancing and antiphone being concluded, the choir went to take a refreshment. It was the privilege of the lord, or his *locum tenens*, to throw the ball; even the Archbishop did it.—FOSBROKE.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.—Your correspondent (F. Tolfrey) is completely in error in his notes on the great circumnavigator. Sir F. Drake was born near Tavistock, where his father was minister. He was in no way related to the family of Drake of Ashe in the parish of Musbury, and I will adduce a well-authenticated anecdote in proof. The head of the house of Drake of Ashe at that time was Sir Bernard Drake, Knight, a celebrated seaman and a brave and ambitious man. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, having highly distinguished himself in the Spanish wars, and died of jail fever, caught at an assize held in Exeter, in 1585—the infection being communicated from some prisoners of war, whom Sir Bernard had captured: he died and was buried at Musbury. Sir Bernard's arms were—Argent a wyvern with wings displayed, gules. These arms Sir Francis Drake assumed, without being able to trace his descent from Sir Bernard's family. This circumstance very much incensed Sir Bernard, and the feud increased to such a degree that Sir Bernard gave Sir Francis a box on the ear, within the precincts of the court. This came to the knowledge of the Queen, who was very angry, and she at once granted Sir Francis a new coat—Sable a fess wavy, between three pole-stars argent. The crest—A ship under a ruff, drawn round the globe with a cable rope by a hand out of the clouds, in the rigging a wyvern hung up by the heels,—to show her contempt of Bernard Drake, Esq., as he was then; but he was afterwards received into favour by the Queen, and knighted in 1585, not long before his death. Sir Bernard, on this occasion consoled himself with the remark, that her Majesty could give him (Sir Francis) a nobler, yet she could not give him an antienter, coat than his. The family of Sir Francis Drake, is at present represented by Sir T. F. E. Drake, Bart., of Nutwell, Exmouth, who bears his arms; that of Sir Bernard Drake, by —Drake, Esq., at present in Madeira, who bears his arms. At the request of the Rev. Geo. Tucker an esteemed friend of mine, and to whom I am indebted for some of the above information, I send this correct account of the once rival families of Drake.—W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, Colyton, Musbury, Devon.

ORIGINES GUELPHICÆ.—The following will throw light on the titles in the Origines Guelphicæ, by Scheidius:—Scyrorum, people on the south-west of the Baltic; Herulorum, Lombards; Rugorum, people of Rugen, in Pomerania; Thuringorum, people on the Oder; Perusii, of Perusia, in Etruria; Referendarii, Master of Requests, whose office it was to present petitions to the French King; Tridentinus, Trent; Boiavorum, Bavarians; Littoris Britannici, Roxburg, in Scotland (?); Calensis, Cales, in Campania (?); Daruini (?); Augustanus, Astorga; Einsidlensis, Einsidlen, in Switzerland; Heripolenis (?), Arbel, in Sicily (?); Eberspergensis, Ebersberg; Leodensis, Liège (?); Constantiensis, Constantia, in Andalusia; Stadensis, Stade, in Westphalia; Angaria, a mountain in Palestine, but may be Hungary.—T. J. BUCKTON, Lichfield.

ANTIQUE SPOON.—In answer to a query concerning an antique spoon with the head of Melancthon upon it, and the words "Will God I shall," I beg to say that the words "Will God I shall" are the motto of the Menzies family, Perthshire, the crest being a saracen's head. The words were first made use of during the period of the first Crusades, when they were preached in Scotland by one of the above-mentioned family as showing his determination to join them; the words being meant for, "If it be the will or pleasure of God I shall go." There is, I believe, a tablet in a church in Perthshire bearing the crest of one of the Menzies' clan, and the old spelling of the legend—"Will God I shall."—A. GAEL.

UN FANATICO PER LA DANZA.—Benjamin Smith, of Peter-House, Rector of Linton, in Yorkshire, died 1777—a mighty dancer before the Lord. He paid twelve guineas for learning one dance in France; and, when riding on a journey, or to visit a friend in fine weather, he would sometimes alight, tie his horse to a gate, and dance a hornpipe or two on the road to the astonishment of any who happened to pass. He was equally fond of cribbage, and when he met with a poor person who could play well, he would maintain him there or four months for the sake of playing with him.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. T. S.—Facsimiles.—The best specimens of facsimile writing we have met with is in the work by Mr. F. Nethercliff, called "The Autograph Miscellany," published by Messrs. Nethercliff and Durlacher, Brewer-street, Golden-square. The French work of the same kind is in no degree comparable.

EDWARD W. GODWIN.—Gaunt's Deeds.—"What and where are the Gaunt's deeds so often mentioned in the Bristol histories and Guidebooks?"—The Gaunt's deeds are the records of the ancient Hospital of St. Mark, at Blitwick, an institution founded by the great Gloucestershire family of Gaunt, who endowed it with the manor of Gaunt's Uret. The hospital being suppressed, its possessions were sold by Henry VIII. to the city of Bristol for £1000. The building is now used as a blue-coat school. The deeds themselves are in the Record-office of the Crown.

PINTURA.—Head your communication "Memorabilia," authenticate it by sending your name and address, not for publication, and you may rely on its receiving attention. SALOPINUS ALUMINUS.—Etymon of the word "sincere." The origin you mention is frequently ascribed to "sincere," but the association with honey is preferred, we believe, by the best scholars.

L. S. O., Oxford.—Every communication having reference to this department of the Journal should be legibly marked "Memorabilia."

D. D., University Coll.—See the notice to PINTURA.

MONA, ARMS OF THE ISLE OF MAN.—The three armed legs, conjoined in fess, were introduced as the arms of this island by Alexander III. of Scotland, anno 1263, who acquired the Isle of the Norwegians. The island was granted to the Derby family by Henry IV. in 1406. It then descended by inheritance to the Duke of Atholl, who sold it to the Government for £415,000 in 1825.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—What is the meaning of "St. Cross"—St. Cross, of Winchester, for example? Is it supposed the Cross was canonised?—The expression St. Cross, merely means the Holy Cross, which is a literal translation from the Latin. Canonisation is only necessary to give a kind of St. title to a man. The Holy Spirit, the Holy Cross, &c., bore this title by virtue of their own merits. A thing might be holy without being canonised, as a man might be canonised without necessarily being holy.

A P. PALCONER, A MANXMAN.—"Why was the Isle of Man so called?"—Cumming derives the name of "Man" from a pile of stones, as in the Welsh, *Pen-mawr*—a pile of stones as a mark on the summit of a mountain, which the Welsh call *maen*, is called *maen* in the land of the Cymry, Cumberland. In being Celtic for an island, the *manx*, *mannin*, or *maennin* might mean rocky island. But the word is obscure, and all interpretations are conjectural.

E. H. C.—Origin of the name of the village called Kilvington, or Chelvinton.—The word is probably derived from the Saxon *Croft*, a calf. *Croft*-hus was a calf-house, or cow-shed; and Chelvinton or Ceatvnton would be a cow-field, the same as Cowley. Saxon words beginning with *ce* are often modernised into *ch*.

W. C.—See notice to "Pintura" and "L. S. O."

RECEIVED.—George Drevar, L. K., A Constant Reader, Ferbana, John Hobbs, J. C., E. G. H., Gabelnauze, J. H. B., Nottingham; E. T. C. M. C. N., Cramis Rd, F. Macdonald, W. H. B., W. B. C., Glasgow; W. R. C., Exeter, W. R. C., T. T. E. J. M. G. H., Bristol; M. W. A., G. T. W. A., Parron, B. H. Flower, F. H. L. J. Morgan, Veritas, Mario, John Thomas, John J. Briggs; J. B. Croysda; T. J. J., T. N.





"THE HAY-FIELD."—PAINTED BY J. J. HILL.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

#### PICTURES AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION AND THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

Our Illustrations from the London Exhibitions of Pictures already open to the public are, this week, taken from "The National Institution of Fine Arts" and from "The Society of British Artists" in Suffolk-street. They are four in number, and come from the pencils of Mr. F. Underhill, of the National Institution; and of Mr. J. J. Hill, Mr. G. Chester and Mr. Alfred Clint, of the Exhibition in Suffolk-street.

Mr. Underhill has selected a rustic subject, and called it by the quaint and not inappropriate title of "*Simon and Iphigenia*." The story is simple enough and unmistakable enough. The execution is careful, and the colour throughout rich

and in good keeping. It is in every respect a bit of rustic life upon canvas that will find and retain admirers.

Mr. J. J. Hill's picture (we have placed it over against Mr. Underhill's is called "*The Hay Field*." Here, again, is an unmistakable story. Observe the artless aspect of the little brother who is pulling his sister away from the lad who is looking true love into his sister's face. Very nicely treated, too, is the girl herself. The execution is somewhat light and sketchy; but the drawing is good, and the manner that of Mr. Mulready, caught with a practised eye and a ready hand. This pleasing picture was sent to the Exhibition to find a purchaser—the price, one hundred and twenty pounds. It is marked "Sold," and is one of three pictures contributed by Mr. Hill to the Suffolk-street Exhibition. His other pictures are



"SIMON AND IPHIGENIA."—PAINTED BY F. UNDERHILL.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

entitled "*The Shepherdess*" and "*Galway Rustics*." Both are sold. The clever Galway girls of Mr. Topham, of the Old Water-Colour Society, have been in Mr. Hill's remembrance, and he has caught Mr. Topham's touches with a facile and not a servile pencil.

Our third Illustration is "*The Brook*," by Mr. G. Chester, one of three pictures of English scenery intrusted by Mr. Chester to the hangers of the Exhibition, and very ill hung by the committee of management. Mr. Chester has selected his subject with a poetic eye, and treated it with a painter's skill. His other pictures (No. 312), "*A Surrey Home*" and (No. 544) "*A Devonshire Mill*," evince a true feeling for English landscape nature that deserves cultivation. Further study will bring him nearer to Hobbema and Nasmyth.

Our fourth Illustration is a "sea-scape," by Mr. Alfred Clint. It is No. 335 of the Suffolk-street Exhibition, and is entitled by its artist "*Storm—Fishing-boats Running into Harbour*." Mr. Clint has been setting his easel during the past year in the north of Devon, in North Wales, and the south of Ireland. He was industrious, and has given us views of Linton and Bantry Bay and Barmouth that will at once recall those favourite places to all who have seen them. Mr. Clint is apt to be hard and edgy; but he has an eye for distance and for atmosphere. His "*Summer Evening—Bantry*" (No. 39) has deservedly found a purchaser. Mr. Gounley or Mr. Agnew or Mr. Gambart must not suffer his "*View near Barmouth, North Wales*" (No. 185), to hang one week longer without attaching to its frame the little green card so grateful to an artist, marked with the magic word "sold." The price of "*The Storm*" is £80.





"THE BROOK."—PAINTED BY GEORGE CHESTER.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.



"THE SEA-SCAPE."—PAINTED BY A. CLINT.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.



## OAK FELLING AND OAK BARKING.

NOTWITHSTANDING the extensive use of iron in modern naval architecture, timber is not altogether driven from the field. The number of the wooden walls of old England are even now on the increase, and hearts of oak are still in demand, both literally and figuratively. For it is to shipbuilding purposes that ninety-nine out of every hundred oaks are devoted; and, therefore, the felling of those trees at this season of the year becomes, as it were, an event of national interest.

Anyone who has ever paid a visit to a shipbuilding-yard will not be surprised at the number of oaks that are yearly felled for naval purposes. For, although elm, and Dantzic, Memel, and Canadian firs are largely made use of in the construction of a vessel, yet of oak is it chiefly made. The "futlocks" that form its ribs are oak; the blocks upon which they are laid are oak; the stem and the sternpost—the main supports of the two ends of the vessel—are oak; the "strakes" of planks, that form the outside of the vessel are oak; the "trenails"—those long pegs that bolt together the frame-timbers of a ship—are oak: everything that is expected to stand the most wear and tear, is made of oak. The hundreds of trenails—on which the safety of the ship so much depends—are made of the soundest oak, of the most regular grain, and undergo some months of seasoning before they are used. The planking is also formed of the soundest oak, which has been sawn into pieces that are sometimes more than thirty feet in length. But it is immaterial of what shape the tree may be, so that its timbers are sound: the straight trunks are cut up into planks, the crooked trunks into futlocks, and the oddments make trenails, or are otherwise useful. "The Converter,"—as the superintendent of this department is called—sees to this; and a very onerous duty it is, for he has to arrange into what the trunks are to be cut—that they be cut as little as possible crosswise with the grain of the wood; that they be not cut to waste; and, above all, that no unsound timber is used. The wood thus determined on is then sawn, steamed, or dressed with an adze, according to the part which it is required to fill; and, in this way, nearly every oak that is felled in this country is made to form a portion of our wooden walls.

The oak family is a very extensive one, numbering nearly 150 species, but all possessing a family likeness in those characteristics of hardness, durability, slowness of growth, &c., that are common to the whole tribe. The commonest British oak is the *Quercus pedunculata*, which is considered the best wood, and the best oak for naval architecture, although the other common English variety, the *Quercus sessiflora*, is equally good for shipbuilding. It is of this latter species of oak that the roof of Westminster-hall is constructed, though Weale and others state the roof to be of chestnut-wood, brought "from Normandy," as Sir C. Wren thought. But, however this may be, we may rest assured that, whether the shipbuilder make use of the *Quercus pedunculata* or *sessiflora*, we shall, in either case, have the right oak in the right place.

A tree that takes 200 years to arrive at its full growth of 120 feet surely demands a little notice when it is cut down, even if it does not arouse our sympathetic feelings to intercede for its life, and bid the "Woodman spare the tree, and touch not a single bough," as was the case with the lady in the song. And when we reflect that this same tree will, in all probability, be fashioned into the rib of some Leviathan of the deep, or be formed into the plank that separates the sailor from death, we cannot look upon its removal from its forest home or country sward without feeling an interest in its fate far different to that with which we regard the fall of an elm or an ash. There are materials for thought and a suggestiveness of subject in the felling of an oak that could be turned to valuable account by the poet; and, as the poet and the painter are twin spirits, the subject addresses itself as strongly to the stainer of canvas as to the spoiler of paper. It has received illustration from the powerful pencil of Linnell, in a picture which is among those in the Vernon Collection; and no landscape artist has passed over the rugged grandeur and solid magnificence of "the brave old oak." If Tennyson could so far forget the respect due to its regal dignity as to say, in his "Amphion," that

The gouty oak began to move,  
And flounder into hornpipes—

(a Royal abandon that surpasses the dancing of the masquerading bluff King Hal at Cardinal Wolsey's banquet)—yet he amply makes the *amende honorable* in his "Life and Conversations" of that talking oak, the glorious and much-to-be-envied "broad oak of Summer-chace," whose knotted knees were deep in fern, and whose good fortune it was to be clasped and kissed, and slept under, and be made sonnets on, by a young lady who was as gamesome as a colt, and livelier than a lark, and who, Dryad-like, was to wear on her wedding morning a wreath

Alternate leaf and acorn-ball.

We are not prepared to state—as Cabinet Ministers say when they want to shuffle off of a too pressing question—whether or not the arboreal hero was ever taken into the confidence of a similarly "gamesome" young lady. If so, it was to be envied.

But there it lies. The antlered monarch of the forest is laid low: its pleasant place on the gently-sloping hill on the woodside shall know it no more. There is a gap in the landscape where it once stood so proudly, and the clustering fern and velvet grass shall never again be shrouded beneath its outstretched arms. Some of them have been already lopped off, and those that remain are doomed to amputation. There is the head physician, Dr. Woodman, with his upraised axe, who will cut off all those Briarean arms, as soon as his subordinates have stripped away the bark, and the monarch's once handsome form will be reduced to a shapeless trunk.

It is a busy scene, this oak-barking, and one in which young and old—man, woman, and child—can be actors. While the young and active men swarm into the branches, and take up perilous positions aloft, the old men, and even the women, can be thumping away below, loosening (with the back of the axe-head) the bark of detached branches, or of those arms of the tree which have been brought near to the ground; while the children can find ample employment in the same occupation, or in piling into heaps the detached pieces of bark. When there is a good staff of workers, who can industriously ply their barking-irons and peeling-irons (which are like large cheese-tasters), or their axe heads, it is astonishing to see with what rapidity a gnarled and rugged tree can be converted into a sleek and shining specimen, that looks something between satin-wood and ivory. By dint of a little judicious thumping the rough exterior is quickly exchanged for the polished surface—from which an instructive moral may be drawn by those who teach the ingenious arts and the young ideas—and the peeling-iron is made to do its work with great efficiency, as well as rapidly. Only the chief branches and arms of the tree are left for this purpose; all the lesser branches and twigs are bound up into "cords," with the other loppings and chips, which are to the woodman what dripping and fat are to the cook—his perquisites.

Oak-barking always makes a pretty scene. The number and variety of the figures, and their diversities of attire and posture, afford good material for the artist and amusement for the spectator. The tortuous branches of the felled tree are, here and there, brown with the yet unremoved bark, and, in other places, gleam white against the blue April sky. There are the first spring flowers to enamel the grass and charm the senses of sight and smell: the pale primrose and the cloistered violet; the meadow crocus and the gentle snowdrop; the golden kinkjunks and celandines; the peeping cowslip buds, Herrick's daffodils, and Burn's daisies. The trees in the wood are putting forth their green shoots; the lark is singing high in the heavens; and butterflies are abroad in all their beauty. By the woodside they have stacked the lopped branches of the oaks that have been already felled; and against one of these stacks they have made a rude hut to smoke and dine in when the weather is wet. There is abundance of wood wherewith to keep the fire burning, and Tommy's cheeks and mouth form into a capital pair of bellows. A good wife has brought a provision basket, in which, no doubt, there is a "sup o' cider" or beer, in defiance of Father Mathew and Mr. George Cruikshank. When the bark has been stripped from the trees it will be put into rows, sheltered at the top, in order that it may be dried. This is called "ranking," and is a process that occupies about three weeks.

It will then be carted off, and set up into stacks, like wheatstacks; or, as more commonly the case, will be at once taken off to its purchaser. At the oak-harvest season, quite a feature at that period of the year consists in the long lines of bark-laden waggons that may be seen wending their way to some neighbouring tanyard. Its bark thus being such a valuable commodity, and its wood being still more valuable, the oak comes to be looked upon in a monetary light by out-of-elbow squires, and needy noblemen, who pay their debts of honour by a cheque upon the bank of nature; and, when the die is cast and the turf have been unpropitious, repair their losses by an order to their steward, to fell some timber. Then are certain trees, which were old acquaintances of our great-great (ever-so-many-great!) grandfathers, doomed to destruction, and come out to the world ticketed with red numerals—rubrics that give directions for their own death. Then do the advertising columns of county newspapers proclaim that Messrs. Hammer and Co. are instructed to offer for public competition four hundred superior old oak-trees—a great proportion grove-oak of fine quality, large and lengthy, and suitable for navy

timber. Then is this statement echoed from village barns and dead walls, by placards that are printed in letters of a size calculated to astonish, if not enlighten, the agricultural mind. Then do Messrs. Hammer and Co. sell the aforesaid four hundred superior old oak-trees, and do thereby make four hundred lacerations in the hearts of many lovers of nature and the picturesque. Then arrive whole armies of "fellers"—woodmen and barkers—who, for the next month, assault the ears of the neighbourhood with the reverberating strokes of the axe. And then may be seen those picturesque and noisy *tableaux vivants* which are here sketched by the pen of

CUTHBERT BEDE.

## THE FUTURE OF NEW HOLLAND.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

THE immense increase of the wool, copper, grain—the continued augmentation of its gold-fields—and its consequent increase of inhabitants, very plainly indicate that a time has arrived when the future of the island continent should be seriously considered; so that, without at all infringing upon their rights, liberties, or independence, a steady system should be adopted that would lead to the greatest possible advantages to the mother country.

If we look to its extent we find it to be about four millions of square miles, one-third more than the United States of North America, with all their territories annexed. It is proposed that the whole country or island continent shall henceforth be called "Victoria," in honour of our Queen; the province now called Victoria to receive a new name, perhaps that of "Albertia" would be suitable. The name being settled, the whole to be divided into about twenty provinces—the bounds to be marked by parallel lines of longitude and latitude, or any other that may be thought more suitable.

Let us begin at New South Wales, the earliest province settled. To the south of it we find the present Victoria, then South Australia; these, with small changes, may be kept. From the western limit of South Australia towards West Australia you have a still unknown country, which, with West Australia, could be advantageously divided into three or four provinces, to be called respectively Ithemia, Caledonia, Britannia. The first to extend from longitude 130 to 125 deg., and latitude from the sea to 25 deg., which should be considered the great central dividing line of the country; the second, from long. 125 to 120 deg., lat. from the sea to 25 deg.; the third, or Britannia, from long. 120 to the west coast, lat. 20 deg.; thus embracing the whole of West Australia and a long extent of sea-coast. If this should be considered too extensive, it could stop at lat. 25 deg., and from that to the sea in 20 deg.; this would form a province about as large as Great Britain.

These or similar bounds having been determined on, it is proposed that the Home Government should take upon itself all the necessary surveys; fix upon sites for towns, harbours, counties, and other divisions; and, by means of convict labour, lay out and form the roads, build bridges, divide and fence the lands, clear the country; and, as soon as it had been converted fit for habitation, then sell the land, and from the proceeds repay the moneys so advantageously laid out for the common good. But a country without inhabitants is useless. We must think of an immediate population. It is impossible to suppose that a great number of free settlers would be ready to go out and fix themselves on the lands thus prepared for them. Now that peace is decided, we shall have a great many men of all sorts on our hands whom it will be desirable in some way to provide for. These are the very men for hardworking, industrious, settlers; they can handle the pick or shovel, hold the plough, or turn their hands to anything useful and profitable. They, as an active or sedentary militia, would make soldiers quite unnecessary.

The West Australians have no dread of a prisoner population; they are continually asking for more than we seem disposed to send them. What the Government has to care for is, that the free emigrants shall at least double the numbers of the prisoners; that the prisoners, except upon very special occasions, shall always be employed in the public works for at least two-thirds of their terms of banishment; and then discharged, not with a ticket of leave, to be continued under the surveillance of the police, but to become free, and it is hoped, honest men—to be liable only for such misdeeds as they may subsequently commit. This will restore a self-respect, without which there can be very little hope of a permanent and lasting amendment.

By the present system of enlistment, now so happily established, we shall have every year in peace about 10,000 men, who by efflux of time will be entitled to their discharge. They should, under common circumstances, not be again enlisted; but, to such of them as were married or would marry, let it be said, Emigrate to Victoria. The Government should send out all such as should be willing to go—give them a grant of land, from fifty to two hundred acres. If any of them were entitled to pensions, arrange to pay them monthly out there. Under no pretence whatever allow their pensions to be commuted: we had enough of that in Canada. The price of land to be fixed at not less than £1 per acre. No royalties—no reserves whatever; but all above and below the surface to become the property of the purchasers or settlers.

A census to be taken every year; and as soon as a number—perhaps 20,000—had become settlers in a province, the Provisional Government that had been at first established to cease, and a freely-elected Council to have the same rights, liberties, and franchises as are now so happily settled for the older colonies.

When ten provinces shall be so arranged, invite them to establish a federal Government, upon the principles then to be agreed upon—perhaps a Senate of two members from each province, and a number for the House of Representatives in proportion to their population.

Each province to be supreme in all internal matters; the general Government to have the care and ordering of all externals.

Our Royal family is now numerous and healthy; we shall by and by want an establishment for the second son. Who could be so eligible as Governor-General of such a country as Victoria must become? And, if the people should so will it—and they are quite likely to do so—who so eligible for their King!

It can be very easily shown that, the greater their prosperity, the more necessary for our true interests that they should become independent. Their trade is now entirely free, and must always continue so. Their flag would cover all their commerce, and their interests would never become subservient to ours, nor hazarded by any of our political vagaries.

W. L.

**THE WARSAW AND ST. PETERSBURG RAILWAY.**—The Warsaw banking-house of Frenkel-Laski is understood to have obtained the concession for the completion of the grand railway trunk intended to connect their city with St. Petersburg. Their prospectus will appear shortly, it is said, and will offer advantageous terms for attracting foreign capital, with a minimum Government interest. Signatures for subscriptions to a large amount have already been obtained at Brussels, Amsterdam, and at Paris, under the auspices of the Grand Central.

**A NEW DIGGING MACHINE.**—Experiments were tried in the park of Neuilly, the other day, with a newly-invented machine, moved by steam power, and mounted on four rollers which serve as wheels. In the back part of the machine are placed nine powerful levers that rise and fall alternately, and send into the ground, to the depth of about fifteen inches, a double row of pick-axes in the form of hoes. It is calculated that this machine will dig and turn over a surface of fifty yards in less than ten minutes, or two acres and a half of ground in about thirty hours. The engine is of eight-horse power.

**OUR TRADE WITH HONDURAS.**—In the year 1853 the total amount of the exports from Honduras to Great Britain, the United States, and other countries, was £345,377; in 1854 the total amount was £452,313. In 1853 the total amount of outward ships was 23,936 tons; in 1854 it was 27,803 tons. The number of men employed in the former year was 990; in the latter, 1132. In 1854 the total amount of the imports was £2,417,642. The inward ships in that year from Great Britain, the United States, and other countries, amounted to 31,124 tons, and the number of men employed was 1259. A place employing such an amount of British shipping, and importing manufactured articles, principally British, to the amount of nearly two millions and a half yearly, is not altogether to be despised. From the great number of splendid rivers which it contains, in its stores of vegetable wealth of spontaneous growth, from its immense forests in which most valuable woods are found, from the richness and variety of its soil, it is equal in importance to any other colony belonging to Great Britain.—*Journal of the Society of Arts.*

**A FRENCH ARMY READY FOR ITALY.**—That portion of the French troops returning from the Crimea that is to be landed in France is to form three separate camps—one on the little island of Porquerolles, near Hyères; an other on Isle St. Marguerite, near Antibes; and a third at some other similar locality. Thus the camps will easily be capable of complete isolation, if the typhoid epidemic which has been raging with such intense mortality among these gallant fellows in the East should be brought home with them. An impression prevails in Paris that the formation of these camps on the Mediterranean coast, so very handy to Italy, is not so much for sanitary consideration as for warlike purposes in Italy. Many things occur to show, in opposition to this notion, that if anything is to be done for that peninsula, it is to be done diplomatically. The centre of diplomatic action is, according to very active report, about to be transferred from Paris to Rome. Count Colloredo, one of Austria's highest and ablest diplomatists, is going to Rome immediately. Count Orloff, who was to stay at Paris till September, has just recollected that he has a son at Naples, basking in that sunny atmosphere to recover from his Crimean wounds, and as he must needs go and see him. Baron Hubner, the Prussian Ambassador here, is said to be going on leave of absence to Turin, to repose himself after the fatigues of the Congress. Lastly, the Marquis of Normanby, who, as British Minister to Tuscany, is supposed to be always watching what is going forward at Rome, where England has no resident Envoy, is about to pay a mere accidental visit to the Papal city, without any other motive than that desire for change of air and scene to which diplomatists are liable as well as other people.—*Letter from Paris.*

## LITERATURE.

CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE WITH HIS BROTHER JOSEPH, SOME TIME KING OF SPAIN. Selected and translated, with Explanatory Notes, from the "Mémoires du Roi Joseph." Two vols. John Murray.

(CONCLUDING NOTICE.)

We promised to return to this subject, and close very briefly, as our space obliges, our account of certainly one of the most remarkable and valuable works published in the present century. Inadequate as the room is which we can spare for commentary on such a book (a collection of documents equally important for their historical usefulness and the light under which they place the most prodigious intellect that Christian Europe ever knew), we could not assign even that small portion of our columns, did we consider that a perfectly truthful notion respecting the renowned writer of the letters had been everywhere conveyed to the public by our contemporaries. Full justice has, indeed, been done to his marvellous genius, which no reader of ability is likely to overlook as he proceeds through this extraordinary collection. There is no subject within the varied range of secular affairs on which that mighty light is not seen darting, in turn, its keen and cold effulgence.

But it would be superfluous to dwell on this. There is another theme on which, for the sake, perhaps, of obtaining the effects of contrast, a great deal more stress than the facts would warrant has been laid; we mean the moral obliquity and improbity betrayed by Napoleon in the present correspondence. Upon the whole, we believe that a candid reader will rise from the perusal with a different and (in some not-to-be-deeply-particulars of personal, domestic, and social character) a contrary impression. At all events, the instances relied on to prove Napoleon a monster of improbity and wickedness are ill chosen, and but feebly sustain such imputations. A favourite sample of his hard hearted and yet hypocritical disposition is taken from the letter written at Austerlitz the day after the great battle, giving a description of it, to his brother Joseph. These words occur:—"A whole column of the enemy threw itself into a lake, and the greater part of them were drowned. I fancy that I still hear the cries of those wretches, whom it was impossible to save." The italics are the translator's own; and he appends to them a note, in which he says:—"The inference which Napoleon intended Joseph to draw is, that he would have saved them if he had been able. But, in fact, they were drowned intentionally, and by his orders." He adds Thiers' account, and that of an anonymous informant who was "not an eye-witness himself, but had carefully collected his version from the descriptions of eye-witnesses."

Now "the inference" which, in his turn, the translator wants us to draw is, that there is an inconsistency between the supposition that Napoleon would have saved those wretches, had he been able, and the fact that he himself ordered their destruction. We shall not waste time in exposing the futility of this assumed inconsistency on a battle field; for we believe that not one reader out of ten thousand is such a blockhead as not to see the complete compatibility between a General's measures for cutting off as much as he can of the hostile army, and his regret at the sufferings of those whom he sees perishing before him. The two facts are perfectly reconcilable, and it is simply childish to assume that they are necessarily repugnant to each other.

We should be betrayed into extreme prolixity if we undertook to cite specimens from this collection of Napoleon's unexampled capacity; for the instances touch upon departments so various, and circumstances requiring such detailed explanation, that hardly one letter could be passed over, were we to present a sufficient exhibition of the writer's mental powers. We, therefore, think it better to renounce the attempt. We do renounce it, and disclaim it. At a distance he saw more clearly than those on the spot; nay, he foresaw more clearly than they saw. Occupied upon other subjects—and these numberless—with the cares of empire and the anxieties of immense catastrophes in his head—far away, and surrounded by all the whirl and uproar of the greatest of modern enterprises—he calmly entered into the minutest details of military and of civil business, detected every error, penetrated every motive, and provided, had he been obediently served, for every contingency. It is a high tribute to Lord Wellington's strategy that Napoleon described it beforehand to his Marshals. He warned them what would happen—predicting, for instance, the battle of Talavera and its results—if they neglected his injunctions. They neglected them, and the prediction came true to the letter. So with Salamanca. Marshal Marmont's evasive account could not blind him, although he read it in Russia, on the eve of the tremendous strife on the field of Borodino.

We turn from all these strange illustrations of his serene and capacious intellect—tempting though the topic is—to cite some parts of a singular letter which will serve for a new picture of the old and eternal precariousness which is the doom, the personal doom, of every foreign master (or organ of a foreign system) in a conquered country. On the 31st of May, 1806, Napoleon, then at St. Cloud, writes to Joseph, then King of Naples:—

Do not organise your guard so as to be under the control of a single commander; nothing can be more dangerous. You place too much confidence in the Neapolitans. I say this especially with respect to your kitchen and the guards of your person: lest you should be poisoned or assassinated, I make a point that you keep your French cooks, that you have your table attended to by your own servants, and that your household be so arranged that you always be guarded by Frenchmen. You have not been sufficiently acquainted with my private life to know how much, even in France, I have always kept myself under the guard of my most trusty and oldest soldiers. Take care that your valets-de-chambre, your cooks, the guards who sleep in your apartments, and those who come during the night to awaken you with despatches, are Frenchmen.

No one should enter your room during the night, except your Aide-de-Camp; you should sleep in the chamber that precedes your bed-room. Your door should be fastened inside, and you ought not to open it even to your Aide-de-Camp till you have recognised his voice; he himself should not knock at your door till he has looked that of the room which he is in, to make sure of being alone, and of being followed by no one. These precautions are important; they give no trouble, and the result is that they inspire confidence, besides that they may really save your life.

He adds that such habits should be established immediately, and for a continuance, so as not to be obliged to have recourse to them on some emergency, which would hurt the feelings of those around the King.

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown!

**THE LIFE AND TRAVELS OF HERODOTUS IN THE FIFTH CENTURY BEFORE CHRIST: An Imaginary Biography, founded on Fact.** By J. T. Wheeler, F.R.G.S., &c., &c.

Is it founded on fact? Does even the author think so? We should have some trouble, and occupy very considerable space, if we answered these two questions fully enough to convey to the reader all that they suggest to us; or fully enough to treat the subject which they involve in a manner which its high interest to scholars would intrinsically justify. But it is only now and then that a newspaper whose space is so pressed upon as ours can devote the adequate amount of it, and of the equally pressed-upon time which that space proportionately exacts, to the adequate elucidation of the more retired departments of criticism and of learning. We must, accordingly, content ourselves with sketching in the merest outline what we believe to be the just answers to the queries we have thrown out; after which we will trace rapidly the contents of the learned professor's fiction-attired treatise and fact-conjecturing history. In the mean time we believe that the two names we have just alluded to its production describe vividly and with tolerable fairness its general nature.

The first question, then, viz., Is this "imaginary biography" founded on fact, may, we think, be settled thus: it is founded on some facts, and the rest of the materials on which it rests may be facts also; but the proportion of those components of the narrative of which we can say no more than that they may be facts is large, compared to the parts which we know to be such. As to the second question, whether the author really believes his own work to be so successful that it deserves this description of being founded on fact, we expect that his candour would allow that the classification we have just made—the distinction, we mean, into two very different species of materials—is sound, and that he would, at most, object only to the words by which we have designated the second. He, probably, with us, if he had to answer more precisely and more at large than it is the compendious custom of titlepages to do, would tell us that his work is founded partly on fact, and when he came to say partly on what else,—would differ from us merely in stating the remainder to consist, not of what may be facts, but of what must be such. There is a striking difference, however, between those things which we call facts, without more ado; and even that well-known class of things of which we say that they must be facts. The first are objects of positive knowledge; the second, at the utmost, of speculative conviction; we practically see the first to be facts; we do no more than theoretically believe the same of the second.

But if a book be founded on some facts (we may be told), that is enough; the book may then surely be described as "founded on fact." This depends, we hold, on the pretensions of the book itself. If it be a professed historical romance, like Sir Walter's "Kenilworth," or Sir Edward's "Last of the Barons," then most certainly such a work, while it redeems its claim to a



basis of reality by possessing even but one certain fact, may, without literary dishonesty or critical blame, build up as large a superstructure of fiction as its author pleases. The reader is not invited, by such a work, to believe anything at all; he is not invited to believe on *that* authority even he facts themselves which are blended into its fictitious narrative; that is, it is not on the authority of this book he is asked to accept them as historical. He is expected to have other means of recognising their character; and whether he can distinguish them, or cannot, from the mass of imaginary matter, the author does not care, and need not care—except in so far as it may diminish the interest which he had expected that the reader in question would otherwise have felt in his production. In brief, if a book be so written as to be seen to be a fiction the author is responsible for none of its facts; but if it be written as a picture of *actual* instead of as a picture of merely *natural* incidents and scenes, then the author is accountable for its fictions. The same evident law of literary jurisprudence applies to the question of probability; and this is one of the least-understood points in the whole range of criticism. For example, to relate incidents in a probable manner is an immense artistic merit in writing; but, in narrating what never occurred, this merit may be displayed to exactly and precisely the same degree of perfection, and no more, as in telling the story of some real events. Nay, it is often more difficult to make what has happened not seem incredible (as is frequently exemplified in cases of legal trial) than to recount what is acknowledged to be purely fictitious, in so natural an order, and so excellent a style, that everybody at once feels that such incidents might easily occur any day. Still more true is it that one writer can tell the fictitious more *probably* than another can tell the real. Now, it is one thing to seek to cultivate our taste and our mind by telling us stories probably, and another thing to seek to teach us some positive reading of a given epoch by the same process. If the object of Professor Wheeler be to inculcate certain actual views, certain positive conclusions about real historical characters, he becomes forthwith responsible for everything merely conjectural to which, in the course of his work, he may have given a prominence equal to that accorded by him to the ascertained and the attested.

In short, a book like this to deserve the highest praise should not be given to us as a book which will enlarge our special information, but rather our general powers; and this could have been done by a fictitious biography of any imaginary contemporary of Herodotus quite as well as by this imaginary biography of the real Herodotus himself; and with the important additional advantage, too, of avoiding the danger of erroneous, the certainty of gratuitous, conclusions respecting true, though long-gone, characters and scenes. If these, we repeat, be probable, the proper conclusion for the reader is, not that he knows one jot more about them as actual special objects, but something more about human nature in general, and about the pervading guise which it wore during Pagan antiquity; not that his particular information is reliably increased, but that his taste, judgment, faculty of appreciation, and mental endowments are in the aggregate improved. All the labours, in fact, which belong to this department of literature—and we fearlessly call it the imaginative department—essentially the imaginative—do not teach in a direct manner; but they elevate. This is their proper mission—this their true end; and it is a great, a noble mission, equal to any scholastic services; superior to these when only and purely scholastic, pertaining more to real education, and less to technical instruction—more to the amelioration and enlargement of the intelligence than to the pedantry of arbitrary, though doubtless respectable, studies. For this reason (and it would have doubtless seemed a paradox, had we not thus fully explained our meaning, and proved, we hope, the strict reasonableness of our views)—for this reason, we say, we consider the most learned features of Professor Wheeler's book the very worst, and its least professor-like the best.

But this half-censorious remark applies far less, if we may so express ourselves, to the author than to his work. He has committed, we honestly believe, a capital literary sin, and made a great artistic mistake; and the penalty which, we think, they will incur is this—that his production will not live. Not so the writer. Many an erroneously-conceived production has served to put its author's ability and attainments in brilliant light; he shows his powers, and good judges feel that, be they wasted or misapplied, in this instance, to whatever extent, there they are; he indubitably possesses them; and he therefore is a remarkable man. Nor are his acquirements the only merit evinced by the "imaginary biography of Herodotus;" extraordinary and indefatigable energy, and the grand power of laboriousness, are also conspicuous.

We have said enough to guard our meaning respecting the failure of this narrative excitation in what its very nature necessarily aspires to effect—to guard, we say, our meaning from misconception; and therefore we may now add safely, we may now say with impunity, under certain reservations, that the book will prove even useful to many; but those who will thus profit by it are not the class whom, according to its intrinsic pretensions and by right, it ought chiefly to benefit. It is not a teaching-book, in the usual sense of the term. Those who would gain by it must be above their subject, not below it, or barely on a level with it. To these last, we fear, it can achieve no end but to spoil Herodotus, to disarm the Father of History, as it were, and to unhallow the first haunted ground of Grecian lore. But those whose appreciations are already sure and strong may go with this lantern through the twilight places of successful and unsuccessful conjecture, without losing in the vagaries of a familiar ransacking their faith in the mellowed beauty which Genius has won from Time. They know the diamond in the enduring lustre of its simple but clear and steady cuttings, and all the rubbish originally rejected by the fashioner, and still more worn off by the friction of ages—but here revived—will only make them the better estimate the great spilt child of the Nine Muses, when civilised society was young.

But still, by all that is venerable, the whole thing is but a learned desecration. "Arrival of an Athenian War Galley and Samian Merchantman at Thurium, B.C. 427." This brings us to "Herodotus's Entertainment of the Samian Skipper." Now, we know not whether Professor Wheeler will understand us when we say that there is a real, *bona fide* anachronism in his very language here; and there is more: there is the degradation of a statue into a mummy, and an improvised mummy, suited as a toy to those only who delight in the slang of Dutch or other modern social conditions. We do not, by such expedients, bring the young mind to the antique likeness where it stands, placid and noble; but we take this likeness roughly from its pedestal, wrap it up in the rags of the vernacular, and toss it as a doll for the giddy.

We had more to say; but it scarcely needs. We are understood. Herodotus, we are convinced, would smile if he could see this redintegration of his ancient life, while fully acknowledging the abilities, acquirements, and industry of Professor Wheeler.

PHRENOLOGY APPLIED TO PAINTING AND SCULPTURE. By GEORGE COMBE. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

IN this age—when Continental travellers publish accounts of their "Two weeks' residence in Constantinople," or their "Day at Athens," and imagine that people take a passionate interest in their dinner-hour, their promenades, and other extraordinary events of a similar nature which they take the pains to record—in this age, when bilious young gentlemen, fancying themselves Byrons or Shelleys write melancholy verses to the affliction of mankind; in this age, in fine, when the press pours forth daily so vast a literary sewage that the popular mind threatens to be swamped with books—it is the duty of the critic to distinguish the true and necessary work, and to lay it at the feet of the public. Such a one is the work before us.

Of all that galaxy of names which are the glory of England few are more honoured than that of George Combe. He is one of those men who during their lifetime have been admitted into the temple of the Immortals; his contemporaries have placed him side by side with Plato, Montaigne, Bacon, and the other philosophers of whom the world is proud. Let us congratulate our English painters and sculptors on their good fortune in having a philosopher to criticise those productions of ancient times which serve them as models. If the faults of the great masters are allowed to pass unnoticed, the artists of the present day fall into error and excuse themselves by some celebrated example. It is clear, therefore, that any one who carefully and conscientiously points out such errors confers a lasting obligation on the noble profession of art and on all persons who take delight in art. The object of the work is to show that a knowledge of phrenology is necessary to the sculptor and painter in their representations of that most beautiful of material combinations—the human form. The course of reasoning by which the author arrives at, and leads the reader to, this conclusion is interesting both as a specimen of logic and as an introduction to the subject:—

The human mind and body are the highest objects with which the painter and sculptor have to deal; and while the faculties of the one and the organs of the other are not scientifically known, correct representation of their combined effect must be extremely difficult. While, for example, the relations between endowment and corporeal form and expression are not ascertained, the rules of art, and the principles of judging of art, must to a corresponding extent remain empirical. The brain and nervous system are the organs by which mind is manifested in this life; and, in so far as art is concerned, the other portions of the human frame are merely its executive in-

struments. It is mind which gives to them their character and charm. The physiology of the brain and nervous system, by developing the science of mind, and general physiology, by unfolding the structure and functions of the other portions of the body, will enable the artist to understand the relations between particular mental endowments and particular corporeal forms, expressions, and qualities; and this knowledge should furnish one element towards constructing a philosophy of art.

Mr. Combe informs us in a subsequent chapter that the great masters, by their knowledge of general physiology, have produced almost irreproachable figures, in so far as the body and limbs are concerned; but that, owing to ignorance of phrenology, the heads are in many cases entirely incorrect. Connoisseurs of art are often known to object to particular expressions, without being able to state their reasons. This incapacity, in nine cases out of ten, results from ignorance of the laws of phrenology. We believe there are few who would be disposed to question the main facts upon which that science is founded. It will readily be allowed, for instance, that a large intellect requires a large forehead; a head, on the other hand, of which the back portion is unusually developed, will be found to belong to a mean, cruel, unprincipled nature. If, therefore, an artist represents a philosopher with a receding forehead, shall we not conclude that he failed in the most important feature of his work, from ignorance of the structure of the brain—or, in other words, from ignorance of phrenology? But the great masters never went to such an extreme as that. Their natural instinct—or, more properly speaking, their natural inspiration—although insufficient to ensure them perfect success, prevented them from falling into gross error. Speaking of Raphael's "Transfiguration"—which has been called the finest picture in the world—the philosophical critic observes:—

The first impression which it made on me was far inferior to that which its reputation had led me to expect; but I distrusted my own judgment and sought for instruction from artists. I was told that the composition—the balancing and arranging of the group of figures (so as to combine unity, variety and harmony) is perfect; that the drawing of each individual figure is perfect; that the expression of each in relation to his position, attitude, and character, is extremely fine, and that the lights and shadows are managed with extraordinary success. Some of these opinions are disputed; but, allowing them all to be sound, still the impression on my mind remains that this is not the greatest picture in the world. I can now explain the cause of this hesitation in recognising its supreme excellence. The spectators in the picture, and the most prominent of the disciples, are to a certain degree in a state of nervous flutter; their looks, attitudes, and gestures are those of feeble or at least commonplace minds excited and agitated by an event which upsets their mental equilibrium. The excitement is delicately and gracefully represented; but it is a very prominent feature and is different from that calm, powerful, deep expression of perplexity and wonder which is exhibited by great minds.

The reader, although he may be unfamiliar with the picture referred to, cannot but be struck by these remarks. Raphael was not sufficiently acquainted with the anatomy of the human head to be infallible in his representations of it. The illustrious personages who in the spirit sat to him during the production of the "Transfiguration" have not received justice at his hands. The disciples of Christ were not narrow-minded, or weak, or cowardly, as represented by the painter; but brave and strong, and full of grandeur, both of heart and intellect. Let it be clearly understood that no censure throughout these observations is intended to be attached to the glorious memory of Raphael. The thing Mr. Combe insists on is, that no figure-painter or sculptor can attain perfection in his art without a knowledge of phrenology. He stipulates that the anatomy of the head may receive an equal share of attention with the anatomy of the body. We cannot refrain from indulging in another extract. In this instance the works criticised are statues, and on that account are even more especially liable to phrenological criticism:—

In Rome I saw a lovely group of statuary, representing Hero embracing Leander, just as he had emerged from the Hellespont. Her figure and attitude were admirable, and expressed beauty and attachment in the highest degree; but her head, the back of which was turned to the spectator, showed an enormous development of Philoprogenitiveness, combined with very large Destructiveness,—qualities which had no direct connection with the action; deficient Adhesiveness,—the very quality which all her actions expressed strongly; and also deficient Cautionness, Conscientiousness, and Firmness, indicating an inconsiderate, unfaithful, and unsteady character,—the very reverse of the attributes manifested in her conduct. The spectator who does not understand the significance of the forms and sizes of particular parts of the head may feel imperfections where these aberrations from nature occur, although he may not be able to discover the causes of them; while the want of harmony will be painfully perceived, as well as intuitively felt, by all who understand the meaning of the forms. To them these errors in art appear like drawing Venus with a squint or Adonis with a twisted nose.

Such are a few specimens of the philosophical manner with which Mr. Combe treats the task which he has undertaken. We only regret that we have not space to quote still more largely, for no amount of praise that we could bestow would affect the reader half so agreeably as the author's own words. The whole work bears the trace of earnest thought, and reveals an intellect accustomed to grapple with the highest class of abstract truths: the sixth chapter in particular commands our admiration. We venture to state that it is one of the finest discourses on painting and sculpture which the age has produced. Beautiful, and true, like *Polonius'* advice to *Laertes*, it carries conviction with it, and will probably one day form the basis of a philosophy of art. The whole of Mr. Combe's works, and this is no exception, are like those of every true genius, clear, concise, and emphatic. He never writes for the sake of writing, or deals in oracular muddle; but wields his pen for wise and lofty purposes. Witness, for instance, his treatise on the "Constitution of Man"—a work in which all the seeming contradictions between natural and revealed religion are swept away like morning mist, leaving the eternal heaven of truth clear and unsullied. But it is not only as a propounder of abstract truth that he will be received by posterity. He has had another and more special mission, that of rescuing a young science from the grasp of Bigotry and Ignorance—monsters which in all ages of the world have stood in the paths of heroes and great men. That mission accomplished, he can now sit quietly in the light of his laurels, and, like Socrates of old, instruct his disciples in the great principles of moral and intellectual philosophy. Two mighty agencies are ever at work among men—not inimical, as the narrow-minded suppose, but friendly and co-operating, and as necessary to the perfect organisation as the right and left hand. These agencies are Religion and Philosophy. It has fallen to the lot of George Combe to be an exponent of the latter; and, while his brother preachers are propounding texts from the revealed Bible, he is delivering sermons from that other book—Creation; so that these two works of God—Nature and Holy Writ—by mutually explaining and supporting each other, testify to their mutual origin in the Divine, and confound those foolish sectarians who endeavour to prove them antagonistic.

THE BRITISH CONSUL'S MANUAL. By E. W. A. TUSON, of the Inner Temple. Longman and Co.

MR. TUSON'S book, a practical guide for consuls, merchants, shipowners, and captains, in their commercial transactions, is well timed. It is less an historical account of the office of Consul—though the author kindly informs us of the origin of the name—than a complete digest of the laws and treaties which regulate the duties of our Consuls, and of the international laws and usages which govern their conduct in all countries. It is a useful book of reference for those officers, and such as have business with them; but it is a dry law compilation which the public generally will not care to read, and of which ship-captains will from its very extent and completeness readily defer the perusal. This, however, is less the author's fault than the fault of the Government and Legislature, which have failed to simplify and reform the regulations and instructions that relate to consular duties.

Our Consuls, sharing in the discredit of our diplomacy, of which they are a subordinate part, are not at present honoured with much public favour. To make them generally acceptable, or even generally tolerated, something should be done to restrict and define their duties and let the public know what it has to expect from a class which is intrusted with affairs, judicial, diplomatic, international, and mercantile. They come much more in contact with their countrymen in foreign countries than Ambassadors or Ministers do, and very little generally is the approbation they receive. In the Turkish dominions especially our Consuls are vested with great power by treaties, and few require to be told that this power has been frequently abused, and much odium cast on the English name and authority. A short time only has elapsed since the notorious affair of Don Pacifico, a Consul, endangered the existence of a Ministry, and involved the country in an unseemly contest with the Government of Greece. Our Consuls in the East will hereafter be multiplied, and will be so many additional points of contact between our own and other Governments. It will be recollected that our war with China originated from the first appointment of a Trade Superintendent, or Consul, when the East India Company's monopoly was done away with. Our Consuls—far more than our Ministers—in the United States have been instrumental, by their

bungling, in provoking the ill feeling, not yet wholly allayed by our apologies, arising from a fruitless attempt to recruit our armies in the States. A short time ago the Consul at Rio Janeiro tried to compel the captain of a ship bound home from Australia, laden with gold and passengers, which had put into that port somewhat leaky, to discharge her whole cargo. On that the Consul would have obtained large fees; but the captain refused, in accordance with the wishes of his passengers, and conducted his ship in safety to England. The Consul put in a claim for the fees he would have been entitled to had the ship been unloaded, and caused great vexation and loss to the parties concerned. Consuls are, in truth, intrusted with great powers of annoyance as well as protection, and as the powers are greatest in those semi-barbarous countries with which ordinary diplomatic relations are not maintained, Consuls may do a great deal of national mischief. Between the people of intruding nations there are usually only relations of mutual kindness and mutual service, as between the Americans and the English, while between their respective Governments there may be only relations of hereditary ill will, spite, jealousy, mistrust, and defiance. Thus the officers who are clothed with diplomatic functions, while their chief business is to protect trade, may become conductors of all the angry and hostile feelings of their employers. They represent the dignity of the Government and the nation, of which, in their own persons, they often exaggerate the importance; and, numerous as they now are, they require to be as closely watched as the members of our higher diplomacy. We should therefore be glad to see their powers restricted and defined, and always confined to men distinguished by their acquirements, moderation, and courage.

We have no doubt that the present work will have its effect in tending to this desirable result. That such a work was needed admits of no controversy. The only fear is that, from its very compactness, it may be deemed uninteresting, and laid upon the shelf among those books of reference which no one reads. The Messrs. Longman have spared no pains in having it duly announced, and brought before the public; and, should it fail to obtain a reputation, it will not be the fault of the publishers, or the author.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE—HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, and GEOGRAPHICAL. By Numerous Contributors. With Introductory Dissertation by Professor CREASY. London and Glasgow: Griffin and Co.

There is an astonishing amount of useful and usable information in this well-arranged and extensive compilation, which fit it alike for the counting-house or the parlour table, as a book of copious and ready reference; the first part exhibiting a lucid and accurate synopsis of our national history from the earliest times, with a judicious and intelligent preface by Professor Creasy, in which an able *précis* of the whole vast subject will be found. Part second comprises a series of biographical sketches of the principal names in British biography, in which a rapid bird's-eye view is presented of the main facts and most prominent points in each life, clearly and carefully written, and "without overflowing full" enough for general use and reference. The third part of this really excellent work is a luminous and copious geographical outline of the British empire, presenting at a glance a brief but distinct statement of every important city, town, or village in Great Britain, and its vast dependencies. This is a most useful section of the work, as in the perspicuous, though necessarily brief, accounts of each a vast deal of valuable information will be found—statistical, historical, and physical—and will be admirably adapted for the wants of the counting-house.

The volume is enriched with several hundred excellent woodcuts, which most agreeably diversify and enrich its pages, and is truly a miracle of concentrated information and knowledge.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. S., Leicester.—General Prince Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul is the only son of the ex-King of Westphalia, Jerome Napoleon, brother of Napoleon I., and now a Marshal of France. John Bernadotte, late King of Sweden, married Eugenia Clary, the younger sister of the wife of Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain. This Eugenia Clary, now 74 years of age, is the Queen Dowager of Sweden. Her and Bernadotte's son, Oscar, present King of Sweden, is married to Josphine, daughter of the famous Prince Eugene Beauharnais, the brother of Queen Hortense, who was mother of Napoleon III.

J. B., Chelsea.—Charles I. half-pound piece, 1642, struck at Oxford. SOUTHWELL, Y.L.S.—We imagine your coin to be nothing more than a brass jetton of Nuremberg.

KILKENNY.—1. Copper coin of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, of the value of 1 oer. 2. Copper coin of the Great Mogul, Shah Allum. 3. Coin of the late Sultan. 4 and 5. Coins of the present Sultan.

EDINBURGH, G.M.M.—1. Coin of Zurich. 2. Coin of Carlo Ruzzini, Doge of Venice. 3. Coin of Bavaria.

A SUBSCRIBER, Warrington.—We cannot undertake to inquire into the subject of your complaint, which may, possibly, arise from an oversight.

H. G. P.—A. is not responsible for the acts of his late servant CLINTON.—The address of the Church Missionary Society is Salisbury-square, Fleet-street.

TOM POUCE, Leeds.—See the *New Quarterly Review*.

A CORRESPONDENT.—The heating apparatus at Farnborough Church, described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of April 5, was manufactured at the iron foundry of Mr Wood, Knutsford, in Cheshire.

A SCIENTIST, who professes to know so much chemistry as to theorise upon Combustion, might have thought that Mr Ansell would guard against naphtha by taking a piece of clean and dry potassium; and he might also have seen that Mr Ansell had answered his former letter supposing him to be unlearned in the mode of making chemical experiments; and had, therefore, told him the easiest mode of proving an undoubted fact (doubted by professors of chemistry). Let him try the following experiment:—Dry a piece of potassium and pare off its surface (to ensure separation of naphtha), and place the clean and bright metal into an ordinary bulb-tube; let the bulb-tube be previously fitted with a two-way tube provided with stopcocks of glass, through one of which oxygen can pass, and through the second carbonic acid. All being arranged, start as follows:—Fuse the potassium by a spirit-lamp, when fused admit oxygen to burn off any naphtha which may chance to be there, and while the potassium is in full combustion shut off the oxygen and admit the carbonic acid. The potassium will continue its combustion, and he will find carbon mixed with the resulting carbonate of potassium; and it is hoped his knowledge of chemistry will direct him how to find and prove it.

I. N.—The arms of the East India Company, as established by Act of Parliament in 1698, are as follow:—A cross gu., in the dexter chief quarter an escutcheon of the arms of France and England quarterly, the shield ornamented and regally crowned, or. Crest: A lion rampant guardant or, supporting between his fore-feet a regal crown ppr. Supporters: Two lions rampant guardant or, each supporting a banner erect or, charged with a cross gu. Motto: "Auspicio regis et Senatus Anglie." Prior to 1693 the East India Company bore other arms, which had a sphere for a crest, two sea-lions for supporters, and the motto "Deo ducente, nil nocet."

RECTOR.—The party mentioned is a Knight Grand Cross (Civil) of the Bath, a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, a Knight of St. Louis, and a Knight Grand Cross of the Redeemer (a Grecian order).

## NEW UNIFORM OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

SEVERAL modifications and improvements have of late been made in the costume of the Coldstream Guards, which, by the aid of the annexed Engraving, we shall be able to render our readers acquainted with. The *Night Sentry* has been made almost luxuriously comfortable, even in the most severe weather, by the new great-coat which has been recently given him. The old great-coat had a cape scarcely covering the shoulders, whilst the new one, with a cape extending to the waist, and without sleeves, is intended to be worn over the belts and the old great-coat, and affords a degree of warmth highly desirable upon cold bitter nights in an exposed situation. The *Drill Sergeant's* collar, as, indeed, have also those of the entire corps—has been considerably reduced in depth, and the gold facings and star have been decreased in proportion. Shoulder-straps of blue cloth, edged with gold, have been substituted for his large box epaulets; and the breast of the coat is made to turn down at the option of the wearer, showing its blue facings. The *Colour Sergeant's* has now a plain blue cloth collar, decorated with a star, but no gold lace. The *Drum Major's* massive epaulets have been exchanged for wings of gold lace with bullion fringe, and the facings on the breast have been widened at the top and sloped more pointedly towards the waist. The Drum Major is represented in our Engraving with the exceedingly handsome silver-mounted blackthorn stick, six feet high, "presented by Captain Charles Baring to the Drums of the Coldstream Guards, 1855." The *Barrack Guard* have had their convenience consulted by the substitution of the new unstiffened blue forage cap with white band for the hard unbending cap they used to wear. The *Drummer's* new collar, opening in front and narrower, must make him feel more at ease; and wings of blue cloth and of blue and white fringe have replaced his old epaulets. The *Major's* uniform has also undergone a change: a star and crown decorate his new collar, and his epaulets have been condemned; a plain gold cord on the left shoulder to keep the sash on being the farthest attempt to replace them. His sword, formerly with leathern now with steel scabbard, is slung so as to be available either on foot or horseback. It will be advisable to notice here also the change which has been made in the manner of wearing the belt and sash. The sash is now worn over the left shoulder instead of round the waist; and a waistbelt has been substituted for the sidebelt, which was formerly worn over the right shoulder, transferring the weight to be carried from the chest to the hips.





MAJOR.

NIGHT SENTRY.

DRUMMER

BARRACK GUARD

DRUM MAJOR.

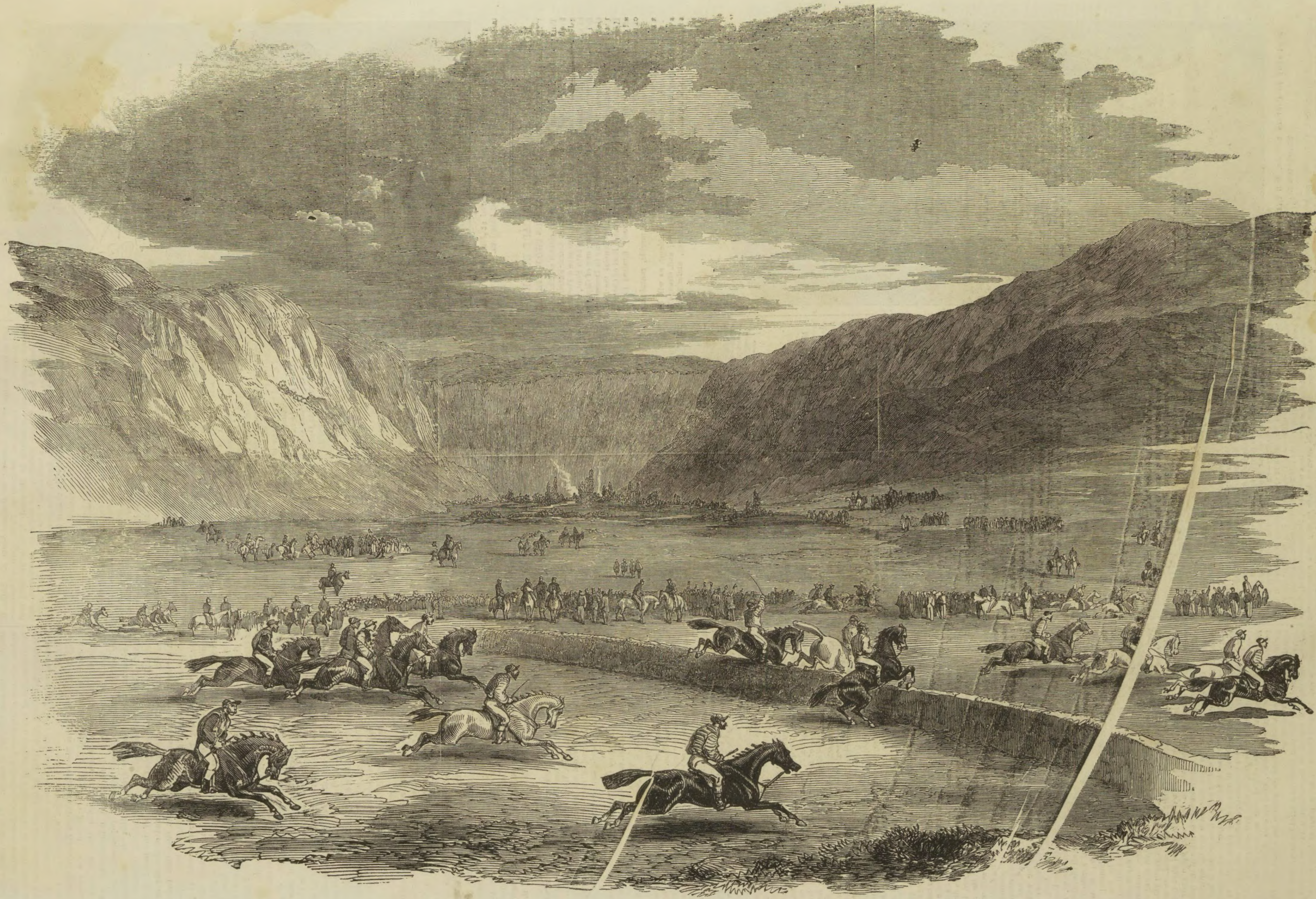
COLOUR SERGEANT.

DRILL SERGEANT.

NIGHT SENTRY.

NEW UNIFORM OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE).

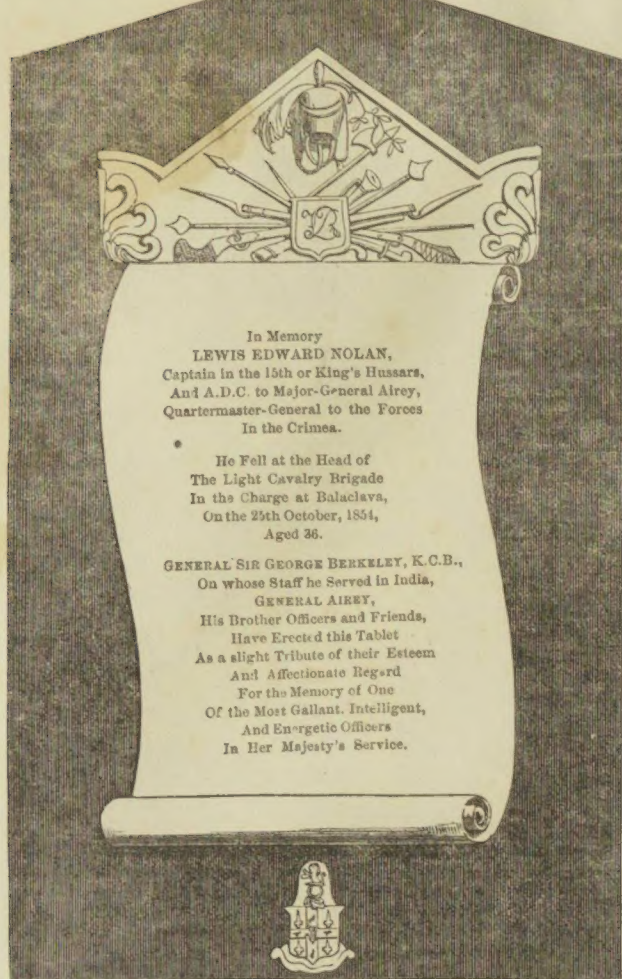




THE SPRING MEETING BEFORE SEBASTOPOL—THE FIRST JUMP, SECOND RACE—(SEE PAGE 451.)



## MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN NOLAN.

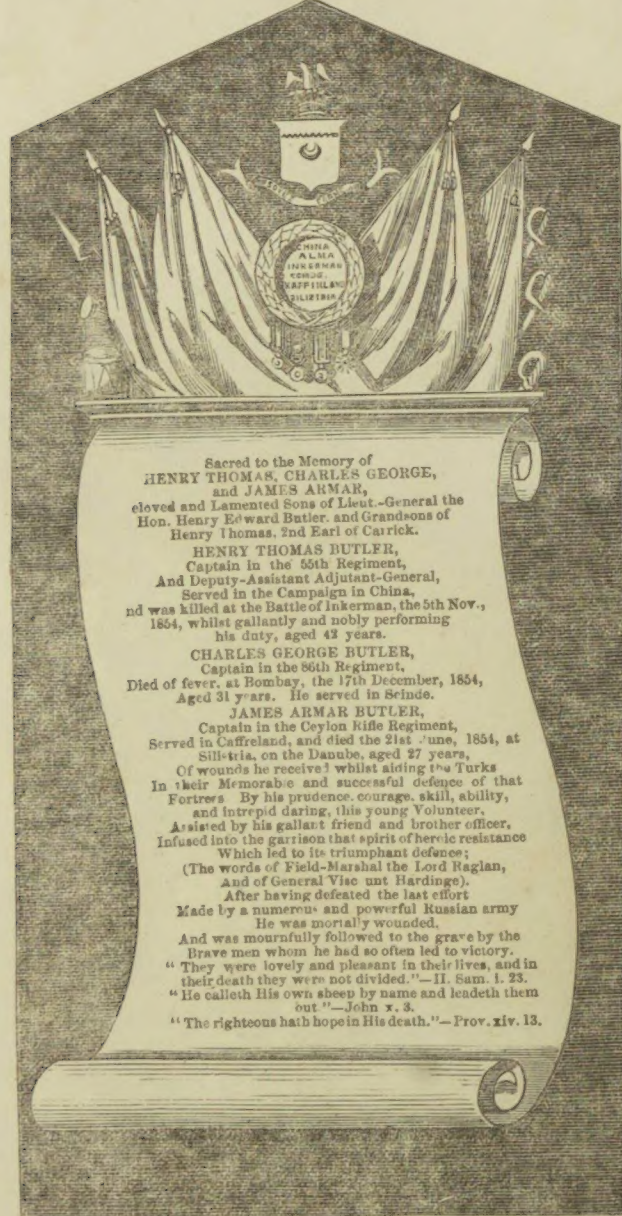


THE above memorial has lately been erected at Maidstone, to the memory of the brave Captain Nolan, who fell at Balaklava.

## MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF CAPT BUTLER, THE GALLANT DEFENDER OF SILISTRIA, AND HIS TWO BROTHERS.

THIS mural monument has been erected in the parish church of Thomastown, county Kilkenny, to the memory of Captain James Armar Butler, the gallant defender of Silistria, of whom some months ago we gave a Portrait in this journal; of Captain Henry Thomas Butler, of the 55th Foot, who fell whilst gallantly fighting at the Battle of Inkerman; and of Captain George Butler, of the 86th Foot, who died of fever in Bombay in December, 1854. These gallant brothers, the sons of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Henry Edward Butler, and grandsons of Henry Thomas, Earl of Carrick, all died within a period of six months whilst gloriously fighting in the cause of their country.

The monument consists of a groundwork of black marble, containing a scroll in white marble, bearing the inscription above. The scroll is surmounted by a variety of military emblems, as will be seen by the Illustration; above this are the family arms; and, strange to say, the shield bears no other emblem than the crescent, under which



MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN BUTLER, AND HIS TWO BROTHERS, AT THOMASTOWN.

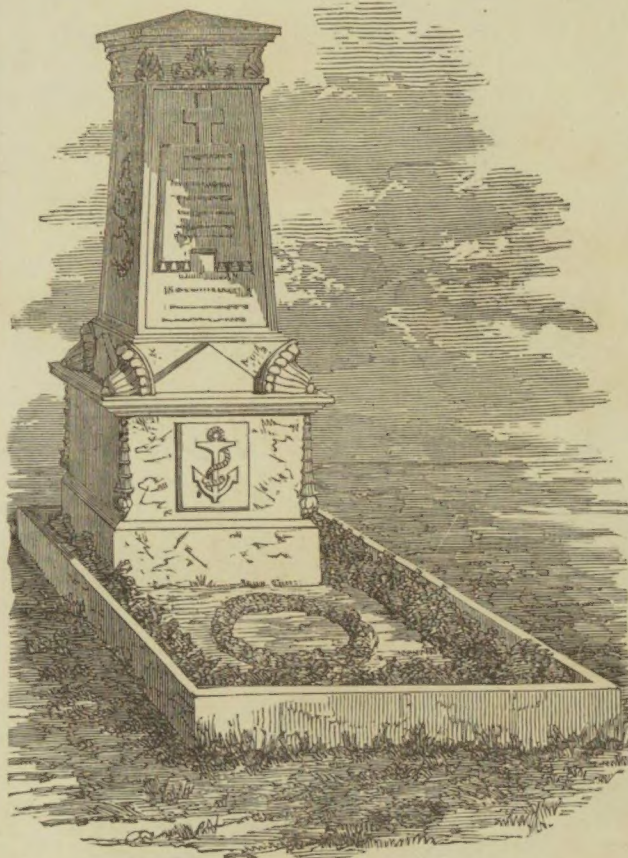
banner two of the sons died. Under the arms is a medal bearing the words "China, Alma, Inkerman, Scinde, Caffreland, Silistria." From this last emblem are suspended four decorations—three being service medals of her Britannic Majesty, and the fourth a decoration from the Sultan, being a reward conferred on the gallant defender of Silistria. On each side of

these emblems are two colours; on the left being figuratively displayed the three swords worn by the three brothers.

This monument has been erected at the sole expense of the hon. and gallant father of the deceased; the designer being Mr. Gaffin, of Regent-street. The mention of the name of Thomastown revives many historic recollections, particularly in the minds of those who have read the lines of Swift—Captain Matthew, the celebrated swordsman, and other celebrities. According to a work called "The Heroes of the Crimea," published by Mr. Ryan, Captain Butler, the hero of Silistria, was the first British officer who drew his sword in defence of Turkey.

## MONUMENT TO LIEUT. OUSELEY, R.N., AT KIEL.

THE present war has doubtless caused but too much mourning and anguish to many hearts, and has rendered desolate too many homes. It has, however, not only produced feats of the most brilliant courage, and called forth, in the highest degree, the rarer quality of heroic endurance, but has also elicited striking and touching examples of the kindly feelings engendered by the softening and humanising principles that influence modern warfare. Thus the treatment of prisoners and disabled enemies has generally been marked by kindness and care, and even the less civilised tribes who have taken part in the late campaigns have, in many instances, tempered the traditional ferocity of their practices in war, and emulated the humanity of western combatants. Let us hopefully trust that these happy innovations on the barbarous war-code may be permanently adopted by many who have fought on either side during the last two years. But it is in the daily interchange of friendly offices among those of the same corps, or serving on board the same ship, that the kindly feelings of brotherhood among comrades are developed and ripened; while a thousand opportunities occur of knowing and testing the good qualities of companions and messmates, and forming links of friendship that are never perhaps so strong as when commenced in early youth and riveted by exposure to the dangers and difficulties of naval and military life. A pleasing instance of these kindly feelings among comrades is afforded by the erection of the Monument, of which a drawing is annexed, by the messmates of Lieut. John R. Ouseley, of H.M.S. *Pembroke*, who died at Kiel in October last, from the effects of exposure during the bombardment of Sveaborg. Too ill to return to England when his ship was ordered to the West Indies, this young officer was landed at Bellevue by his kind and considerate commander, Captain Seymour, in the hope that quiet and the pure air of those picturesque and salubrious heights might restore him to health.



MONUMENT TO LIEUTENANT OUSELEY, R.N., AT KIEL.

Mr. Ouseley had served on board the *Duke of Wellington* during the previous operations in the Baltic in 1854, and was at the taking of Bomarsund. The flagship anchored in the harbour of Kiel on the return of the fleet to England in 1855; and then his former messmates learned the death of their comrade; and, with feelings that do honour equally to themselves and the object of their regret, caused this monument to be placed over his grave, in testimony of their regard and esteem.

The monument, seven feet high, simple in form, is situated in the pretty cemetery of Kiel, on a green slope appropriately close to the beach of the tideless Baltic. Near it are the graves of some of our gallant allies, who thus, as in but too many other instances, and on more distant shores, find a common resting place. There are inscriptions on both the front and back of the monument—one simply recording the birth of Lieutenant Ouseley at the British Legation at Rio de Janeiro, during the mission of his father, Sir W. Gore Ouseley, to the Court of Brazil; and his death at Kiel, at the early age of twenty-one. The other records the erection of the monument by the officers who served with him on board the flagship, as a mark of their esteem and respect. Two quotations from Holy Writ are added:—"I am the Resurrection and the Life," and "Blessed are the pure of heart, for they shall see God."

Some circumstances incidentally connected with the subject of these remarks bring forcibly to mind the blessings conferred on mankind by modern science in cases of this nature. Not only was Sir W. Gore Ouseley summoned to his son's bedside in time to soothe the last days of his existence, and to surround him with those comforts and attentions which only a fond parent's affection could so effectually bestow; but medical advice, and even prescriptions, were forwarded from the family physician in London, by means of the electric telegraph. It were idle to hope that marks of esteem and affection, such as that so gracefully and kindly offered by the officers of the *Duke of Wellington*, however gratifying to surviving friends, can succeed in healing the anguish of a parent's heart at the loss of a beloved and, from all accounts, most deserving son; but such proofs of regard on the part of his comrades cannot but be deeply and gratefully felt by his family, while the good feeling thus evinced does honour to the profession to which they belong, and must command the respect and warm approval of all classes of their countrymen.

**DEAD LETTERS IN AMERICA.**—The total number of uncalled-for (or "dead") letters that have accumulated in the post-offices of the United States during the current year is put down at five and a quarter millions, of which 48,000 came from Cologne, 26,000 from England, 7,500 from Canada, and 4,000 from Bremen. All these letters had been duly advertised in the most widely-circulated American journals, and yet their owners could not be found.

**THE POLISH LEGION AT SCUTARI.**—As soon as the news of the conclusion of peace became officially known to Count Zamoyksi, General Commanding the Polish Division of Cossacks of the Sultan, the following order of the day was addressed by him to the troops:—"Scutari, April 2, 1856. Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers, Peace has been signed between the Allies and Russia. The world may justly greet with joy the termination of a war and of sacrifices which have proved unprofitable to it. As for us whose sad fate it is to see the realisation of our hopes once more removed by this peace, there is one thing that can console us—viz., the evidence of the fact established by these events, that it is impossible to vanquish Russia, or to establish firmly the security of Europe, without our co-operation. It is clear that the Polish nation must weigh powerfully in the balance of the future destinies of the world, although its influence has not only been underrated, but almost repelled, by the Western Powers. Russia, who appeared before to defy with scorn the most formidable armaments of the West, consented all of a sudden to undergo conditions of peace humiliating to her pride as soon as she saw Western Europe turn its attention to Poland, and the formation of the first detachment of a Polish national army for the purpose of restoring Poland to its independence."

## THE GREAT CEMETERY AT WOKING.

COMMON SENSE, when left to freedom of action, produces, in a greater or less degree, the same efficiency of results. It is this truth, acting in connection with one of the strongest instincts of human nature, which led the varied succession of races, occupying England at an early date, to select the sunny downs and open heaths of the southern counties for places of sepulchre; and it is this same sense, strengthened by the countless admitted truths of advanced knowledge, which has led to the adoption of one of the loveliest of these sites as a Great National Cemetery.

A glance at the Ordnance Survey shows that it was amongst the undulating levels to the south of London that the most fitting site would be found for a burial-ground commensurate with the needs of the metropolis, and with the requirements necessitated by advanced opinion on the great question of extramural sepulchre. Throughout the mass of Parliamentary evidence elicited between 1842—47 on the urgent question of the burial of the metropolitan dead this fact strikingly appears; and of the sites examined with a view to use as a national cemetery not more than two were to the north of the Thames. But Parliament effecting little beyond enlarging and strengthening public opinion, it was reserved to the Necropolis Company to purchase a site, and open a cemetery worthy of the term of national. The due requirements for such a place were so many and so opposite, as to create, as it must have seemed at first, entire and hopeless impracticability; but, through boldness of idea, prevision as to the future, and a determinate course of action, the larger portion of these obstacles were, from the first, overcome. Most singular to say, throughout the mass of Parliamentary evidence before referred to, and though many of the most earnest promoters of a great change in the burial of the metropolitan dead were men of scientific attainments, not once was the idea broached that steam might be used as a motive power in the conveyance of the dead. Thus their range was confined to almost suburban limits; whereas, the Necropolis Company, acting upon this idea from the first, could not only secure such a broad extent of land as should, in pursuance of enlightened Continental usage and opinion in reference to the burial of the dead, give to each corpse a separate grave, but fix upon a spot that, without undue panegyric, is worthy the description of a Sylvanus in prose or a Pope in poetry.

To enjoy these beauties there needs the golden sunlight of the spring or summer day. We leave the dense city, and reach the open country with the speed of the winds. We pass villages, and cottages, and farms, fields, and open tracts of country; we see in the distance woods and heathery uplands. If it be summer, rivulet and little river and edgy pool lie silvered in the sunlight, and wild flowers waft to us their scent from hedgerow banks, from fields, from blossoming heaths. By-and-by the scene becomes wilder and more solitary. The dun heath reaches us on either hand, and we seem, whether so or not, to toil up a rugged ascent, to break speed, make pauses; and then on, on our difficult way. This sense of ascent adds inconceivably to the coming effect. In an instant the funeral train is unlinked from the giant power which led it on, and glides gently down into the undulating plain, which has thus been made one of the great burial-places of mighty London.

The whole scene is most varied and extensive, though a succession of encircling hills bound this extent, and lend the charm of peacefulness and solitude. To the west and south these hills are very striking. Those towards Hampshire lie as we can see, amidst wilds and solitary heaths, and bear to their summits traces of rugged nature; whilst those to the south are fringed by woodlands, and softened, in some degree, by cultivation.

The extent of land possessed by the Necropolis Company is upwards of two thousand and one hundred acres, more than four hundred of which, of most appropriate soil, are already set apart and used for burial purposes. Even this portion of the vast whole is in extent more than one-fourth that of the metropolitan cemeteries and graveyards taken aggregately. In the latter—which do not altogether exceed 283 acres—50,000 human beings were, till the most recent date, annually interred; or, more correctly speaking, desecrated. Under such a system there could be neither an appropriate decay of the dead, nor safety for the living; for, not only has the clayey and antiseptic quality of the soil of London rendered it in all ages more or less unfitted for burial purposes, but the evil was enormously increased by crowding the dead together in layers, or accumulating it in pit-like graves. For centuries this system of burial, arising partly from the necessary limit of space, had been one of the evils of London. Mention of this may be found in most of the old writers; and the eagerness with which new graveyards were opened without the walls whenever opportunity occurred, or addition made to those within, points to the same fact. Indeed, all the great epochs of a rapidly-increased population were more or less connected with this question of extramural burial. This was eminently the case in the reign of Elizabeth, when the dead were carried out for interment in Moorfields and Finsbury. Again, at the Restoration, when Winchester-park and Bankside, in Southwark, were broken up and built upon; and again at the close of the present century. At this last date many new burial-grounds were formed in places then suburban; but now, as true legislative judgment might have foreseen, surrounded by densely-populated districts, and with all the evils intermural burial again and again repeated. Thus we see the folly of temporising with questions of this kind, or viewing them from any merely immediate point of view; and it is not till we bring prevision to bear, till we legislate in an enlarged and generous spirit for future generations, as well as our own, that we shall finally and rightly solve the three great and urgent questions of metropolitan social life—namely, the burial of the dead, the water supply, and house accommodation.

It is this enlarged, we may almost say philosophic, view of the question at issue that has been from the beginning the great distinguishing feature, as well as support, of the Necropolis Company. Its resolve to carry out the enlightened Continental usage of giving to each corpse a separate grave, and the binding itself to performance by a rigid clause in its Act of Incorporation, elicited the admiring praise of the able men who drew up, in 1852, the valuable report on Metropolitan Burials. Further, its prevision in purchasing so vast a tract of land as shall meet the need of generations yet unborn, and the liberality and earnestness with which it has commenced the work of making this vast graveyard for London the most beautiful garden in the world—thus associating the solemnities of death with nature in her loveliest and purest aspects—must be commended by all those who see the foundations on which social progress and public morality truly rest. As we take our way amidst winding walks and future avenues; as we pause upon beautifully-preserved patches of the ancient heather, listen to the murmur of countless bees—look down, perhaps, into some newly-dug grave, waiting dry and spotless for its coming guest; if we breathe—if it be May or June—the accumulated, almost overpowering, scent of countless American plants, then in all the luxuriance of leaf and blossom; if we rest beneath the pleasant shade of acacia or beech tree, oak or cedar, yew or drooping ash; if we seek the pleasant, low, verandahed, simple refreshment-houses; if we go beyond, and ascend the turfy hillocks on which lie the primitive-looking little church and chapel seen in our Illustration; if we glance within upon the heavenly sunlight of the summer day flooding the tessellated floor, and flickering amidst the shadows of the wood-wrought roof; if we look from door to door, to the scene beyond on either side, of fields, woods, russet heaths, and distant hills, that in their green yet sterile wildness must be ever solitary and closing out the world, we can but rejoice that our lot is cast in an age of ameliorations, and that countless generations shall rest here—honoured in their dust, when their varied work be done. Further,—as the corpses brought to either of the reception-houses by the funeral tender are now taken each one its separate way, followed by its mourning group, and by paths where privacy is unbroken, and none but soothing and religious influences around,—when amidst this scene, the clergyman or minister, unharassed by other duties, as in the city parishes, reads reverently the prayers for the dead,—when all which is thus taking place tends to raise the dignity and self-respect of human nature, and create a sublime idea of the great mystery of the grave, we perceive by contrast, more and more, what the evils of city and suburban burial have been, and what an educative process lies within even this partial one of their reformation.

As was likely to be the case from the general interest taken throughout by the educated classes of the metropolis in the question of extramural burial, Woking Cemetery, as a place of interment, is rising rapidly into note. Some of the aristocracy have likewise graves here; thus making good the unvarying rule, that it is the

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THE GREAT CEMETERY AT WOKING.—GENERAL VIEW

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 enlightened and easy in circumstances who are generally the first to perceive and adopt the advantages connected with the more important social reforms. Some few of the great London parishes have burial allotments here; for mere distinction in connection with the grave, as has been the case in some of the suburban cemeteries, would be invidious in reference to one that, by its extent, beauty, and general management, deserves the term "National." Hither the wealthy and respectable are removing the remains of relatives from the graves and vaults of the metropolis; and hither the Nonconformists are bringing the long-interred dead from even the once-considered sacred place of Bunhill fields—called so finely by Southey the

"Campo Santo" of Dissenters. But it is a law that moral and social advantages permeate as surely down through the strata of society as water finds its level. In spite of little knowledge, in spite of ignorant opposition from those interested in a different state of things, the middle and working classes of the metropolis will not be slow in perceiving the advantages of extramural burial, conjointly with a management that frees them from extortion. For if all classes are interested in the matter of cheapness of interment—the working classes are especially so, considering the great ratio of their dead to that of the aggregate population. In Paris and many of the German States, not only has burial, strictly as such, but its contingencies, been embraced under one scheme of management. Indeed, the question cannot be

permanently or rationally dealt with unless under a plan of wide generalisation. To merely provide decency of sepulchre was not, and is not, all. This the Necropolis Company from the first perceived. It perceived that if it was to work out with any degree of efficiency the question of extramural burial, it must be its own undertaker, and provide a reception-house, as well as railway transit. This it has done accordingly. Its tariff of charges, framed on those of Continental States, shows to what an extent commutation may reduce cost. In 1849 it was calculated that £626,664 was spent in the metropolis in the funerals of all classes, being at an average of £14 19s. 9d. per head on all persons above the class of paupers, whilst at the same time it was shown that the expense of the materials sup-

plied for funerals admitted of a reduction under general arrangements of at least 50 per cent. This has been more than effected by the tariffs of this company. The funeral of a person of the middle ranks, instead of costing, as Parliamentary evidence showed, from £50 to £70, costs in their hands, at the highest, £14 14s.—this including all charges of coffin, trappings, transit, and a grave in perpetuity. So on in all other cases. Further, it may be said that a staff of officials, trained to their duty, and gathering experience as they proceed, are much more likely to carry out with reverence and efficiency the public trust confided to their care than a host of low persons, responsible to no authority, and with no motive but that of gain.